

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

201790

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 165--80th Congress

Chapter 210--1st Session

H. R. 2700

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|---|
| Digest of Public Law 165 | 1 |
| Index and Summary of History on H. R. 2700 | 1 |

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 165

LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1948. Includes items for United States Employment Service, grants to States for public employment services, Bureau of Employees' Compensation, Food and Drug Administration, Office of Education (including endowment of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts), Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Public Health Service, etc.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 2700

| | |
|------------------|---|
| January 29, 1947 | Hearings: House, H. R. 2700, Pt. 1. |
| February 5, 1947 | Hearings: House, H. R. 2700, Pt. 2. |
| March 3, 1947 | The budget estimates upon which the bill is based will be found in the Budget for 1948 and House Document No. 161. |
| March 21, 1947 | The House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 2700. House Report 178. Print of the bill as reported. Committee prints of the bill and report. |
| March 24, 1947 | House began debate on H. R. 2700. |
| March 25, 1947 | House debate continued. House passed H. R. 2700 with amendments. |
| March 26, 1947 | H. R. 2700 was referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred. |
| April 7, 1947 | Hearings: Senate, H. R. 2700. |
| April 23, 1947 | Senate Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 2700 with amendments. Senate Report 146. Print of the bill as reported. |
| May 2, 1947 | Senate Committee submitted Minority Views. Senate Report 146, Pt. 2. |
| May 5, 1947 | Senate debated H. R. 2700 and passed the bill as reported. Senate Conferees appointed. Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate numbered. |
| May 12, 1947 | House Conferees appointed. |
| June 27, 1947 | House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 4003. House Report 724. Print of the bill as reported. (In view of the enactment of Public Law 101-80th Cong.) |
| July 1, 1947 | House received the Conference Report. House Rept. 760. |
| July 2, 1947 | Both Houses received and agreed to the Conference Report. |
| July 8, 1947 | Approved. Public Law 165 |

REVISED ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE RAIL-
ROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

REVISED ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
1948, INVOLVING A NET INCREASE OF \$70,000 FOR THE RAILROAD
RETIREMENT BOARD, IN THE FORM OF AMENDMENTS TO THE
BUDGET FOR THE SAID FISCAL YEAR

MARCH 3, 1947.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to
be printed

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, March 1, 1947.

THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for the consideration of Congress revised estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948, involving a net increase of \$70,000 for the Railroad Retirement Board, in the form of amendments to the Budget for the said fiscal year. This increase results from a corresponding decrease in the amounts required for administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1947.

The details of these revised estimates, the necessity therefor, and the reason for their submission at this time are set forth in the letter of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, transmitted herewith. in whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

★

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington 25, D. C., February 28, 1947.

The PRESIDENT,
The White House.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration revised estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948, involving a net increase of \$70,000, for the Railroad Retirement Board, in the form of amendments to the budget for said fiscal year, as follows:

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| On page 122 of the Budget, column 1, decrease the amount of the estimate for "Salaries, Railroad Retirement Board" from "\$4,610,000" to "\$4,560,000"----- | (decrease)--- \$50, 000 |
| On page 123 of the Budget, column 2, decrease the amount of the estimate for "Miscellaneous expenses, Railroad Retirement Board" from "\$1,056,000" to "\$1,046,000"----- | (decrease)--- 10. 000 |
| On page 124 of the Budget, column 2, increase the amount of the estimate for "Railroad retirement appropriated account" from "\$684,942,000" to "\$685,072,000"----- | (increase)--- 130, 000 |

The decreases recommended in the first two appropriations mentioned above are due to the discontinuance of certain operating activities of the Board, subsequent to submission of the budget.

The increase recommended in the Railroad Retirement appropriated account arises by reason of the fact that all moneys for the support of the Railroad Retirement program not required for administrative expenses are appropriated to the Railroad Retirement trust fund through the aforementioned appropriated account. The reduction of \$60,000 in administrative appropriations for 1948 plus corresponding reductions of \$70,000 in the amounts tentatively set aside in the 1948 Budget for 1947 supplemental appropriations for administrative expenses result in an increase of \$130,000 in the amount available for transfer to the Railroad Retirement trust fund.

The foregoing amendments are required to meet contingencies which have arisen since the transmission of the Budget for the fiscal year 1948. I recommend that they be transmitted to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES E. WEBB,
Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

○

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued March 24, 1947
For actions of March 21, 1947
80th-1st, No. 54

CONTENTS

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Accounting.....14 | Labor, farm.....3 | Quarantine, animal....2,13 |
| Adjournment.....9,15 | Lands.....18,26 | Records, disposition of. 8 |
| Appropriations.....2,3 | Lands, grazing.....22,29 | Reports.....14 |
| Electrification....14,16,20 | Livestock and meat....2,13 | Rubber.....10,27 |
| Food.....24 | Loans, farm.....21 | Sugar and sirups.....1 |
| Foreign affairs.....5,7 | Minerals.....26 | Taxation.....23 |
| Forests and forestry..18,29 | Payments in lieu of taxes..18 | Trade, foreign.....28 |
| Grain.....12,28 | Personnel.....1,6,19 | Transportation.....12 |
| Health.....5 | Property, surplus.....11 | Veterans' benefits.....1 |
| Information.....17 | Public works.....30 | Wildlife.....25 |

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed measure to continue sugar controls and transfer them to this Department. House passed \$9,000,000 appropriation for combatting foot-and-mouth disease. House committee reported Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill. Senate committee reported bill to provide for domestic rubber industry. Sen. Young urged return of boxcars to midwest to ease load on grain elevators. Sen. Thomas (Okla.) introduced and discussed bill to establish national policy for public electric power projects.

HOUSE

1. SUGAR CONTROLS. Passed, 286-54, with amendments H. J. Res. 146, to continue sugar controls and transfer them to this Department (pp. 2472-95). (For provisions, see Digest 51.) Agreed to an amendment by Chairman Rees of the Civil Service Committee to provide that nothing in the measure shall be construed to violate the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 (regarding personnel transfers) (p. 2494).
2. ANIMAL DISEASE. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 154, to appropriate to this Department \$9,000,000 for control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest under Public Law 8, 80th Cong., and the act of 1884 as amended, to be available for the purposes of Public Law 8 until June 30, 1948 (pp. 2471-2). This measure had been reported earlier in the day by the Appropriations Committee (H. Rept. 179)(p. 2501).
3. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 2700 (H. Rept. 178)(p. 2471). It is expected that the bill will be debated Mon. and Tues.

The bill includes items for Food and Drug Administration, Office of Education (including \$2,480,000 for further endowment of agricultural and mechanical colleges), Public Health Service, National Labor Relations Board (with prohibition against use of these funds to assist in organizing farm labor, etc.), Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Employment Service, and Wage and Hour Division.

The committee report includes the following statements:

Personnel reductions. "Wherever reductions in appropriations require reductions in personnel, it should be stated here that such reductions in personnel must be undertaken at the earliest possible date. If it is necessary to dis-

mis any such persons after June 30, 1947, the departments and agencies concerned must understand that terminal leave costs attendant to such dismissals will be borne by the 1948 appropriation. Dismissals prior to June 30, 1947, will require expenditure of 1947 appropriations for terminal leave. No deficiency estimate for such purpose for either 1947 or 1948 will be entertained."

Fees and charges. Regarding certification services of Food and Drug Administration: "The committee believes that the Federal Security Administrator should give continuous study to the question of requiring private industry to reimburse the Government in full or partially, as particular circumstances may dictate, for other services of this general character which come under his jurisdiction. Particularly in light of the condition of the Federal Treasury and the tremendous public debt, and the demands of the American people that the situation be remedied, the committee is in full accord with the President's suggestion that more services presently on a subsidy basis be converted to a self-supporting basis."

Federal aid. "The Congress for a number of years has been providing funds to make grants to States to match the funds of the States in carrying on a number of worth-while programs, including the construction of highways, operation of vocational departments in schools, public health programs, old-age pensions, and others. Through the stimulus of these Federal appropriations the States have inaugurated, and expended large sums of their own money, in carrying on the activities provided for. Many of them never would have been undertaken except for the Federal assistance. The committee believes that it is now time for a complete review of the various grant-in-aid programs to determine whether or not it is possible for the Federal Government to withdraw or at least measurably reduce its contributions and leave the burden in future years to the States. In most of the grant-in-aid programs the Federal Government has invaded fields in which it could not under the Constitution function directly--fields of endeavor that are essentially and fundamentally within the sovereign powers of the State. The finances of practically all States in the Union are in far better condition than the fiscal affairs of the Federal Government. Every possible effort must be made to bring the Federal Budget in balance and the transfer back to the States of the cost of many of the activities now partially borne by the Federal Government would be a great assistance in achieving that objective."

4. ECONOMY. Reps. Rich (Pa.) and Hoffman (Mich.) spoke in favor of economy in Federal expenditures (pp. 2465, 2467).
5. HEALTH. Both Houses received from the President a message recommending U.S. participation in the World Health Organization (pp. 2467, 2423).
6. PERSONNEL. Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill to amend the Terminal Leave Act of 1944. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 2501.)
7. FOREIGN RELIEF. Received a Red Cross Report on foreign war relief since July 1, 1940. To Foreign Affairs Committee. (p. 2501.)
8. RECORDS. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee submitted a supplemental report on H.R. 1350, regarding disposition of Government records (H.Rept. 44, pt. 2) (p. 2501).
9. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 24 (p. 2501).

NOTICE: This report is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

80TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } No. — 178

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,
AND RELATED INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIA-
TION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1948

MARCH —, 1947.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. KEEFE, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 2700]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, the National Labor Relations Board, the National Mediation Board including the National Railroad Adjustment Board, and the Railroad Retirement Board.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The budget estimates forming the primary bases of consideration by the committee will be found in the Budget for 1948 on the following pages:

| | Pages |
|---|------------------------|
| Department of Labor..... | 611 to 637, inclusive. |
| Federal Security Agency..... | 159 to 226, inclusive. |
| National Labor Relations Board..... | 115 to 117, inclusive. |
| National Mediation Board including the National Railroad Adjustment Board..... | 117 to 119, inclusive. |
| Railroad Retirement Board..... | 122 to 125, inclusive. |

A slight revision of the estimates for the latter agency is contained in House Document No. 161.

A detailed tabulation will be found at the end of this report reflecting each item of appropriation included in the bill for 1948, the amounts appropriated for the current fiscal year 1947 on a basis comparable, as to activities involved, with the budget set-up for 1948, the pending supplemental estimates for mandatory increased salary rates during 1947 arising out of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, Public Law 396, and Public Law 474 in respect to the commissioned officer corps of the Public Health Service, together with comparisons of the committee's recommendations with 1948 estimates, with the total for 1947 including the Pay Act, and with actual appropriations for 1947. In respect to comparisons with 1947 referred to frequently in the text of the report, attention is called to the fact that such comparisons are generally with the sum of the first two money columns, that is, with present 1947 appropriations plus pending supplemental estimates for increased salary rates, in order to achieve a greater measure of comparability with the 1948 estimates and committee recommendations, both of which include provision for such increased costs.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS

The committee is of course fully aware of the necessity for reducing to barest minimum needs appropriations for all agencies of the Government. The accompanying bill includes considerable sums for public-health and welfare programs such as old-age pensions which the committee is powerless to reduce without amendments to the basic legislation. The committee has carefully gone through each item of the bill and selected those items, particularly in the Department of Labor, which are not related to the public welfare or the public health, and has made every reduction consistent with carrying forward essential activities and making provision in accord with law for the health and welfare programs.

The following is a summary of the appropriations by agencies including comparison with 1947 appropriations and 1948 Budget estimates:

| | Appropriations and pending Pay Act supplementals, 1947 | Budget estimates, 1948 | Bill for 1948 | Bill for 1948 compared with— | |
|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------|---------------|--|------------------------|
| | | | | Appropriations and pending Pay Act supplementals, 1947 | Budget estimates, 1948 |
| Department of Labor..... | \$113,680,291 | \$103,578,700 | \$90,864,200 | —\$22,816,091 | —\$12,714,500 |
| Federal Security Agency..... | 899,178,112 | 960,168,600 | 899,045,180 | —132,932 | —61,123,420 |
| National Labor Relations Board..... | 4,481,900 | 7,984,000 | 4,033,700 | —448,200 | —3,950,300 |
| National Mediation Board..... | 746,200 | 888,000 | 859,700 | +104,500 | —37,300 |
| Railroad Retirement Board..... | 301,330,000 | 690,793,000 | 690,793,000 | +389,463,000 | ----- |
| Total..... | 1,319,416,503 | 1,763,412,300 | 1,685,586,780 | +366,170,277 | —77,825,520 |

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL, SPECIAL AND TRUST ACCOUNTS

Permanent appropriations are those which occur automatically each year without annual action by Congress, having been created specifically by Congress in years past and they continue on that basis until

modified or repealed. The tabular material at the end of this report reflects amounts of appropriations for the fiscal year 1947 and estimated for 1948 under this class of funds as shown in the Budget within the aforementioned pages. In addition, on Budget page 785, under the Treasury Department, data are shown for the Federal old-age and survivors insurance and unemployment trust funds which funds, by law, are under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury although, to a large degree, expended by units of the Federal Security Agency.

REDUCTIONS IN PERSONNEL

Wherever reductions in appropriations require reductions in personnel, it should be stated here that such reductions in personnel must be undertaken at the earliest possible date. If it is necessary to dismiss any such persons after June 30, 1947, the departments and agencies concerned must understand that terminal leave costs attendant to such dismissals will be borne by the 1948 appropriation. Dismissals prior to June 30, 1947, will require expenditure of 1947 appropriations for terminal leave.

No deficiency estimate for such purpose for either 1947 or 1948 will be entertained.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The committee is recommending total appropriations of \$90,864,200 for all functions of the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1948, which is \$12,714,500 or almost 12.3 percent below budget estimates of \$103,578,700 and \$20,549,091, or about 18.4 percent under actual 1947 appropriations of \$111,413,291 for comparable functions. Taking into account for comparative purposes \$2,267,000 current-year supplemental estimates for 1946 Pay Act costs now pending consideration before the committee, the bill total for this Department is \$22,816,091 or just 20 percent below the 1947 amount.

Attention is called to the fact that of the \$90,864,200 allowed, \$71,728,000 is for grants to States for public employment offices. Excluding this item which is nonoperating in character insofar as Labor Department operations are directly concerned, the bill includes \$19,136,200. This latter amount is \$12,714,500, or 40 percent below comparable budget estimates of \$31,850,700 and \$12,760,091, or 40 percent below comparable 1947 actual appropriations of \$31,896,291. Including for comparative purposes the \$2,267,000 pending Pay Act item set forth above, the bill on this basis is practically 44 percent under 1947. While the reduction may appear to be severe, the committee has considered each unit of the Department of Labor carefully and believes it has made adequate provision for all essential services of the Department. The reductions have been aimed at eliminating unnecessary activities and to reducing to worth-while proportions the budgets of those activities considered essential.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries.—For salaries in the immediate Office of the Secretary, the Budget recommends \$1,190,000 which is \$106,314 above the comparable 1947 amount of \$1,083,686. The Budget indicates that

in the Office of the Secretary provision is made for an Under Secretary of Labor, three Assistant Secretaries of Labor, one special assistant to the Secretary, and three Assistants to the Assistant Secretaries, a director of information, a director of personnel, and a chief clerk and budget officer, together with numerous other special assistants.

The appropriations for this office have greatly increased over the past few years until in 1947 the appropriation was \$968,686, plus proposed supplementals for pay increases due to the 1946 pay act of \$115,000, or a total of \$1,083,686 to be available in 1947 on a basis comparable with 1948. The committee believes that the services in the immediate Office of the Secretary can be properly provided for with an appropriation of \$819,500.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has allowed \$755,300 under this head which is \$495,700 below the Budget request of \$1,251,000 and \$320,475 or approximately 30 percent under the comparable 1947 amount. The Budget request involved a net increase of \$175,225 to add a substantial number of positions in both the departmental and field services justified largely as a general strengthening measure in various segments of the office, and to provide for reallocations of several positions and for mandatory within-grade salary advancements.

In view of the very material reductions made by the committee in practically every appropriation of the Department of Labor and the elimination of the Division of Labor Standards, the Retraining and Reemployment Administration, and the National Wage Stabilization Board, the committee believes that the reduction proposed in funds for legal work is fully justified and that the amount allowed, \$755,300, is sufficient to take care of all essential needs in this respect.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

The committee has allowed \$468,400 for contingent expenses of the Department not otherwise appropriated for, which is \$117,200 or 20 percent less than the budget estimate of \$585,600 and \$212,916 below the comparable 1947 amount. The reduction effected in this item is attributable to reduced amounts recommended by the committee in the appropriations for the several bureaus. The Secretary of Labor should allocate the amount allowed among the several bureaus participating in this central fund with due regard to the extent of curtailment of activities made necessary in such bureaus by reason of the aforementioned reductions.

TRAVELING EXPENSES

The sum of \$2,112,400 has been allowed by the committee for this central fund, representing a very substantial reduction of \$1,117,100 below the budget and \$905,357 or 30 percent below the comparable 1947 amount.

The budget for 1948 included proposed increases of about \$531,000 for travel of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Veterans Employment Service, but since the committee has not only eliminated the

requested increases under the salaries and expenses appropriations for these two bureaus but has also reduced them very materially below 1947, a large portion of the travel fund reductions is attributable to amounts requested for them. Committee reductions in the appropriations for other bureaus make possible a further cut in the travel fund and this the committee has done. As in the case of the contingent expense fund, the Secretary of Labor should allocate the \$2,112,400 allowed under this head with due regard to curtailments which will be necessary in the several activities of the Department as the result of committee cuts in funds requested therefor.

PRINTING AND BINDING

For this central fund the committee has allowed \$414,700 which is \$333,300 below the budget estimate and \$103,688 or 20 percent below the comparable 1947 appropriation. The principal increases requested were in the total amount of \$281,208 for the Division of Labor Standards and the Employment Service. The committee has not only eliminated all requested increases for salaries and expenses for these agencies, but has effected very material reductions below 1947 and believes, therefore, that printing funds should be reduced sharply. Other reductions made by the committee throughout the Department generally account for further disallowances of printing estimates.

In allocating to the several bureaus the amount allowed, \$414,700, the Secretary of Labor should take into account the degree of reduction in activities which must ensue from cuts made by the committee in practically every item for the Department. However, the committee is earmarking \$8,000 of the total allowance as an increase for the Women's Bureau which will bring its total allotment for 1948 from this fund up to \$26,100. The committee's action is based on the fact that without adequate funds to disseminate the findings and results of the Bureau's surveys the basic expenditures made for such surveys is to a great extent a waste of public funds.

PENALTY MAIL COSTS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The budget estimate of \$133,000 proposed a net reduction of \$418,925 for penalty mail costs of the entire Department below the comparable figure of \$551,925 for 1947. The gross reductions of \$431,765 recommended by the Budget relate primarily to termination of the Wage Stabilization Board, the Retraining and Reemployment Administration, and to the retransfer of the public employment offices back to the States. Increases totaling \$12,840 for items appropriated for in 1947 and carried forward into 1948 were requested to cover the increased unit mailing rate which the Post Office Department is putting into effect July 1, 1947.

The committee has denied the \$12,840 increase and cut the 1948 estimate by \$13,300, thus allowing \$119,700. In view of the very substantial reductions recommended by the committee in the appropriations for the principal users of penalty mail in the Department, namely, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Wage and Hour Division, and the United States Employment Service, the committee believes that the \$13,300 reduction is on the conservative side. The Secretary of Labor can allocate the \$119,700 allowed among the several agencies as the needs of the service may require.

DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS

The Division of Labor Standards was established by direction of the Secretary of Labor in November 1934. It was supposed to be the clearing house in the field of industrial safety and sanitation. It has gradually expanded its functions into the field of labor legislation and labor education.

Pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946, certain functions formerly performed by the Children's Bureau were transferred to the Division of Labor Standards concurrently with the transfer of the Children's Bureau to the Federal Security Agency. The committee has very carefully examined into the work of the Division of Labor Standards and has reached the following conclusions:

The Youth Research and Employment and Enforcement activities of the Division of Labor Standards should be transferred to the Wage and Hour Division. The committee understands that there is no serious objection to this being done. The amounts transferred to the Division of Labor Standards in 1947 involve \$236,557 for youth research and employment and \$92,843 for enforcement under the salaries and expense appropriation for the Division. The committee believes that the youth research and employment item can be reduced by 50 percent and the enforcement item reduced to \$35,819, and has transferred such sums, aggregating \$154,097, in the bill to the Wage and Hour Division to enable that Division to carry out the functions involved. The Wage and Hour Division has for years performed the inspection service necessary to the enforcement of the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The action of the committee will consolidate all functions related to enforcement of the child-labor provisions of the act under the Wage and Hour Division.

Another activity currently being performed by the Division of Labor Standards is the "labor education" function. This was established as such for the first time as a result of \$34,000 made available in the 1947 appropriation. There is actually being expended, however, \$63,015 in salaries for this purpose during 1947. The basic law setting up the Bureau of Labor Statistics provides adequate authority for this activity, and the committee has transferred to the Bureau of Labor Statistics \$63,000 for a labor education service branch which at present involves 14 positions. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, according to the presentation made to the committee, is engaged in compiling statistics in industrial relations, industrial hazards, employment and construction statistics, productivity, technological development, and occupational outlook. It is also active in the subject of labor economics and labor relations as shown by its publications. It is the opinion of the committee that despite contentions to the contrary, that the publications of the Division of Labor Standards are in many cases almost a complete duplication of the bulletins issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The committee wishes to make clear that in approving this "labor education" program to the limited extent provided, it does so with the recommendation that any expansion of the program should be within the jurisdiction and direction of the Office of Education, Vocational Division. It is apparent that this is the beginning of a Federal program of education in the interests of workers. If so, there is no valid reason why education in this field should not be carried on by

the Office of Education. It is the intent of the committee to give consideration to this question during the next few months with a view to ascertaining whether or not this program cannot be properly carried on through the university-extension service in the field of higher education for workers, and through the vocational schools of the country for those in the fields of the grade below college levels. For the present, the committee believes that the Bureau of Labor Statistics can well carry on the work of assembling and disseminating information in this field.

Industrial safety is a field in which the States have supreme authority. The committee has examined carefully into the work performed in this field and while it may be said that the advice of a few experts in safety and sanitation is perhaps in the public interest, the committee feels that the Federal Government should in the interests of economy curtail many functions that might be considered worth while when the Government is not burdened with debt as it is at the present time. The committee therefore feels that inasmuch as industrial safety must be accomplished by State law, that any efforts of the Federal Government in this field are gratuities extended to the States and can safely be discontinued until some future period. Safety and factory sanitation are being constantly appraised by insurance companies and by private organizations.

The committee also feels that the inspectors of the Wage and Hour Division can be trained in the field of safety and sanitation so that when they make their inspections in the field, if violations of minimum standards of safety and sanitation are observed, the same can be called to the attention of the State authority or the manufacturer whose plant is under inspection. The whole field of safety is one which involves the enactment of State laws and State supervision.

In view of the foregoing, the committee has made no provision for Division of Labor Standards functions other than those transferred as indicated.

UNITED STATES CONCILIATION SERVICE

Commissioners of Conciliation.—Section 8 of the act of March 4, 1913, creating the Department of Labor, authorizes the Secretary of Labor "to act as mediator and to appoint Commissioners of Conciliation whenever in his judgment the interests of industrial peace may require it to be done." In the beginning, this function was performed by members of the staffs of the existing bureaus, as designated by the Secretary of Labor. Early in the fiscal year 1915 funds were made available and a separate operating unit, referred to as the Mediation Service, was established in the Office of the Secretary. This unit was thereafter called the Division of Conciliation or the Conciliation Service, and the present name, United States Conciliation Service, was adopted. The service is headed by a director appointed by the Secretary of Labor.

It is worthy to note that this Service had appropriations in —

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1938----- | \$273, 000 | 1943----- | \$475, 917 |
| 1939----- | 283, 480 | 1944----- | 502, 700 |
| 1940----- | 325, 000 | 1945----- | 493, 000 |
| 1941----- | 383, 400 | 1946----- | 504, 350 |
| 1942----- | 444, 300 | | |

There was also available in 1946, under the heading "National defense", a total of \$1,992,500, or a grand total for expenditure in 1946 of \$2,496,850. In 1947 the appropriation for this service was \$2,300,000. A deficiency is pending for \$282,000 on account of the 1946 Pay Act increase. If this amount is granted they will have available in the fiscal year 1947, \$2,582,000. They are asking for \$2,678,400 for the fiscal year 1948. Thus it is clear that this agency has welded into its regular appropriation, and proposes to continue therein, substantially all of the sums heretofore appropriated under the heading of "National defense."

The present director is Mr. Edgar L. Warren. A statement of Mr. Warren's background will be found beginning on page 662 of the committee hearings. Mr. Warren admitted that he had been a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy and the Washington Bookshop and attended meetings. Both of these organizations are Communist-inspired fronts and have been so certified by the Committee on Un-American Activities. Mr. Warren contended that he does not now have any radical beliefs. He admitted that in 1944 or perhaps 1943 he made a speech to an interdepartmental group of Government employees in which he held to the philosophy that Government employees should be entitled to the right to strike (hearings, p. 665). Mr. Warren now claims that he has changed his mind on this subject.

The committee is of the belief that no person with this background should be the Director of the United States Conciliation Service. Certainly any person who deliberately joins the communist "American League for Peace and Democracy" and the Communist "Washington Bookshop," and who advocated the right of Government workers to strike but who now claims that he has disavowed such philosophy, is merely following the line of most "pinks" who find it exceedingly unpopular to hold such views and to belong to such organizations at this time. The committee believes that there are sound Americans who can ably perform the duties of the position of Director of the United States Conciliation Service without the necessity of employing anyone with the background which Edgar L. Warren admits is his. This does not mean that people belonging to Communist-front organizations and who at one time thought it was "smart" so to do cannot honestly and conscientiously cast aside and repudiate such philosophy. Experts in this field, however, contend that it is part of the "party line" when caught to either deny membership in Communist organization or to claim disavowal of Communist philosophy. The committee believes that the situation confronting our Nation is too grave to permit employment in such an important place of anyone whose background may be subject to question.

The committee has further examined into the actions of Mr. Edgar L. Warren, as Director of Conciliation. It will be recalled that the Service is and has been broadly divided into two branches—"departmental service" and "field service." The great expansion in this service came when Dr. John Steelman was its Director. The men in the field, the "conciliators," were the ones that actually did the work of conciliation in attempting to adjust labor-management disputes. Dr. Steelman had the complete confidence of the Congress and under his very efficient and able direction this Service functioned efficiently in the interest of all the people of the Nation. No restrictions were

placed in the way of obtaining the services of the ablest men in the "field service." Civil-service restrictions were waived as to the field service. The personal services for the department and for the field were always justified separately. The appropriation was always made in a lump sum. The Congress has always considered that a justification showing a break-down of funds between departmental and field services was controlling upon the department even though the final appropriation was made in a lump sum.

We now find that Mr. Warren (acting on what he construed to be a mandate from his Labor-management committee) has placed great stress upon the necessity for building a greatly enlarged department here at Washington. The record shows that he has hired a considerable number of high-priced personnel from the late War Labor Board. The record shows that he did not have sufficient funds available in his departmental appropriation. What was actually done was to dismiss some 39 conciliators in the field and to use the savings in the field appropriation to pay for the enlargement of his departmental pay roll. In accomplishing this Mr. Warren placed seven employees on the pay roll in the Washington office without any civil-service job sheet. These seven individuals, three of whom were employed before the hearings on the 1947 appropriation bill were even started, were appointed as commissioners of conciliation. None of them performed the duties of commissioner of conciliation (hearings, p. 661), but performed departmental services. It is apparent, therefore, that when these seven employees were placed on the departmental pay roll they should have had civil-service approval and a regular civil-service job sheet subject to review. By the mere designation of them as commissioners of conciliation and by charging their salaries to the field appropriation a definite fraud, in the opinion of the committee, was perpetrated.

This action in itself represents conduct in an executive officer that cannot be tolerated. Mr. Warren contended that he did this with the approval of the budget and personnel officers of the Labor Department. Mr. Dodson, the budget officer, was examined on this question (hearings, p. 689) and indicated that he considered it proper "to bring, temporarily, some people from the field into the headquarters office to do some developmental work." The facts are, as clearly disclosed in the hearings (pp. 679-693) that these employees were not brought from "the field" but were hired here in Washington as new employees of the Conciliation Service. It is further apparent that funds available for departmental service would not have permitted the employment of this additional group, and their designation as "commissioners of conciliation" when it was known at the time of their appointment that they would perform no functions of conciliation, constitutes, in the opinion of the committee, a direct misrepresentation. This is especially true when it is realized that employees in the department are subject to civil service while those in the field are not. The committee is of the opinion that that type of loose handling of public funds is in itself sufficient justification for the dismissal of the head of the Conciliation Service. After thoroughly discussing the background, attitudes, and actions of the present Director of the Conciliation Service, the committee is of the opinion that it cannot appropriate public funds for a position to be filled by such an individual.

The committee is of the opinion that the whole organization has been loaded down with high-priced personnel who are doing book work and "planning" at the expense of the real work of conciliation in the field. The committee is of the opinion that this service can be effectively rendered without the necessity for all of the jobs set up in the request for appropriation.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding, the committee specifically states that in the appropriation hereinafter recommended for this service it has completely eliminated any compensation for the following positions which are listed on page 620 of the Budget for 1948:

Grade 15—Director, special assistant to the Director, chief of branch (four chiefs of branch).

Grade 14—Assistant chief of branch.

Grade 13—Chief of section (two chiefs of section), chairman of Trucking Commission.

Grade 12—Assistant chief of section and training analyst.

Grade 11—One analyst, one training analyst, one informational analyst.

Grade 9—Correspondence supervisor, informational analyst.

Grade 4—Five employees in this classification.

Grade 3—Four employees in this classification.

In the field service the following jobs are specifically not provided for in this appropriation:

Grade 15—Seven regional directors.

Grade 14—Seven assistant regional directors, three branch supervisors.

Grade 13—Seven commissioners, three technical commissioners.

Grade 12—Eight commissioners, two technical commissioners.

Grade 11—Six commissioners, one technical commissioner.

Grade 3—Thirty-two clerks.

In considering the grade 3 and 4 positions, which are evidently clerical and stenographic, the justifications indicate that they have 7 regional offices, 7 branch offices and 16 field offices, a total of 30, with 90 employees asked for in grades 3 and 4, which would mean 3 people per office; it would seem that 1 in each of the minor offices would be sufficient. This is the reason the grade 3 positions were cut from 58 to 26. This will provide for stenographic and clerical help, four in each regional office, and two in each of the small offices, the net effect of which will be to cut the number of supervisory offices in half. It should be noted in this connection that the best information this committee can obtain indicates the complete lack of necessity for more than one trained man in each of the seven regional offices. We believe this can be accomplished by providing for seven branch supervisors. In an office out of which work only three conciliators, there is no sense in having a regional director and an assistant regional director or even a branch supervisor.

The committee desires to further state that the field services provided for is entirely ample to handle the reduced work load indicated in the statistics furnished the committee.

Translated into summary figures, the committee's action results in a total reduction of \$598,400 below the Budget estimate of \$2,678,400, making the allowance \$2,080,000 which is \$503,976 below the comparable 1947 amount including the pending Pay Act supplemental of \$282,000. The reduction of \$598,400 below the Budget consists of \$532,976 in gross salaries for positions disallowed as previously stated, less allowance of \$9,576 for lapses, and a disallowance of \$75,000 for so-called W.A.E. employment of special conciliators for temporary

periods of time, which latter reduction has been proportionately applied to the departmental and field sums set up in the Budget for such special employments. The committee has allowed the full request for nonsalary items under this head.

APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE

The budget estimate for this activity is \$2,544,200 or an increase of \$528,594 above the \$2,015,606 estimated available for expenditure in the current year on a comparable basis including the pending Pay Act supplemental. The committee is recommending the sum of \$2,015,600, which will allow the service to continue its operations at existing levels.

The Apprentice Training Service was established within the Department of Labor under Executive Order 9617, dated September 19, 1945, and functions pursuant to the act of August 16, 1937. The purpose of this organization is to stimulate and promote the furtherance of standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices; to extend the application of such standards by encouraging the inclusion thereof in contracts of apprenticeship; to bring together employers and labor for the formation of programs of apprenticeship and to cooperate with State agencies engaged in the formulation and promotion of standards of apprenticeship.

This Service was established fundamentally to give leadership in the field of apprenticeship training and to aid, assist, and encourage States without laws providing for apprenticeship training to enact such legislation. It should be borne in mind that apprenticeship training is a State function and all such systems of apprenticeship training operate under and by virtue of State laws. Many States have failed to make provision for apprenticeship training. In order to permit veterans to take advantage of the apprenticeship training contemplated in and provided for in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, contracts have been entered into with numerous States setting up such service. This has been a splendid contribution on the part of the Apprentice Training Service and should be continued. The committee has been very sympathetic to the Apprentice Training Service and desires to see its work continued at the level it has been carried on in the current fiscal year.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics was established by act of Congress approved March 4, 1913. The purpose of the Bureau is to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor in the most general and comprehensive sense, and especially upon its relation to capital; the hours of labor; the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material prosperity and social, intellectual, and moral welfare; and to publish information on conditions of labor in this country and other countries, condensations of State and foreign labor reports, facts on conditions of employment, and such other facts as may be considered of value to the industrial interests of the United States.

This Bureau has grown far beyond the original concept as expressed in the law establishing it. It has grown appropriation-wise from

\$784,000 in 1938 to \$5,517,465 in 1947 including the pending Pay Act supplemental. The budget estimate for 1948 is \$6,700,700. The committee is of the opinion that this Bureau is continuing to integrate into its request for regular appropriation its entire national defense appropriation. When it is known that this agency had only \$1,312,300 in 1945 in its regular appropriation, some estimate as to its growth in view of its request for 1948 is apparent.

The committee has carefully studied the various activities presently being carried on by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The committee believes that the cost-of-living index should be maintained and that the other functions relating to industrial hazards, industrial relations, wage analyses, occupational outlook, productivity, and technological development, and employment and construction statistics should be very materially reduced. The committee has therefore reduced this appropriation 40 percent below the 1947 amount. If the Congress appropriates in 1947 the amount necessary to provide for the pay increases in this Bureau, \$637,000 will be required. This would make available for expenditure by the Bureau \$5,517,465. The committee has cut this sum 40 percent and has added the amount for labor education service transferred from the Bureau of Labor Standards, making the total amount provided for \$3,373,400.

The committee desires to direct special attention to the fact that immediate steps should be taken to separate personnel in order that all terminal leave may be paid out of current appropriations.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Employment Service since November 15, 1946, has been a Federal-State program operating in accordance with the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933 and the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. The 50 State employment services operating 1,800 full-time local employment offices and an additional 2,700 part-time offices in less populous areas, are affiliated with the USES in the Department of Labor, which also operate the service in the District of Columbia and for veterans in Puerto Rico.

The provision of the Wagner-Peyser Act requiring the States to provide "matching funds" has been waived until July 1, 1949. All administrative expenses for the States' operation of their respective employment offices are provided out of taxes paid by employers under title III of the Social Security Act which provides for the establishment of unemployment compensation in the States. One of the conditions which State unemployment-compensation laws had to meet in order that a State agency might qualify for administrative grants was the incorporation of a provision that the payment of unemployment compensation would be made solely through public employment offices or such other agencies as the Social Security Board might approve. Because of the Social Security Board's decision to approve only the public employment offices established under the Wagner-Peyser Act to pay unemployment compensation, the two programs became intimately associated as part of the whole program relating to employment security. It is believed that this fact prompted the approval by the Attorney General and the Comptroller General of the program permitting the payment of the State administration of the employment service to be made out of "title III" funds.

During the fiscal year 1947, from July 1 to November 15, 1946, there was appropriated for general administration \$6,394,600 and for employment office facilities and services \$36,693,875. For the balance of the fiscal year 1947 there was granted to the States for administration purposes \$42,823,125, or a total of \$85,911,600. The Budget estimate provides \$6,563,500 for general administration at the Federal level and provides \$71,728,000 for grants to the States for State operation of the service. This latter sum represents a projection on a full-year's basis of the amount appropriated to the States to operate the offices in fiscal 1947 from November 15, 1946. It will also be noted that the services provided for by the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 are included within the Budget estimate for general administration at the Federal level. The committee feels that in view of the fact that the local employment offices are now being managed by the States and that the general administration at the Federal level has limited functions to perform, that very material reductions can be made in the appropriation for general administration. It impresses the committee that the functions to be performed by the United States Employment Service are no greater or much different from those performed by the Bureau of Employment Security in the Social Security Administration, which administers the unemployment compensation program. The committee has allowed the sum of \$900,000 for that service for the next fiscal year. In view of the fact that the veterans' employment services provided for in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 must also be paid out of this appropriation, the committee has recommended a total of \$2,656,800. Of this amount, \$1,756,800 shall be for carrying into effect title IV (except sec. 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. This will allow the USES a total of \$900,000 for expenditure in 1948 for general functions.

The committee calls specific attention to the fact that this reduction in appropriation will necessitate a very substantial reduction in personnel. The committee suggests that personnel in the office of the USES at Washington and in their field offices of general administration should be reduced immediately and that all terminal leave payments shall be paid out of 1947 funds. It is the opinion of the committee that all field offices of the USES should be closed at once with the possible exception of one field office on the Pacific coast, if the Director so desires. Projects or functions within the USES may be allocated funds out of the appropriation contained in the bill at the discretion of the Director.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has allowed \$263,000 for the Women's Bureau, which is \$40,600 below the budget request of \$303,600 but is equal to the amount expected to be available during the current fiscal year including a pending supplemental for Pay Act costs. Within the allowance the Bureau will have to absorb mandatory within-grade salary advancements estimated at about \$7,200. The committee feels that full benefits from the expenditure of public funds for this activity cannot be derived unless adequate provision is made for the dissemination through pamphlets and publications of the results of its research and studies, and has accordingly earmarked under the central printing and binding appropriation a specific sum

for the Women's Bureau more adequately to facilitate accomplishment of this end.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Salaries.—The budget estimate of \$4,803,100 for this item for 1948 is only \$38,290 above the comparable 1947 amount and this is a net increase occasioned solely by reason of mandatory within-grade salary advancements. The committee has reduced the request under this head by \$1,200,847, or 25 percent, allowing \$3,602,253 for functions heretofore vested in this Division. As explained previously in this report under the Division of Labor Standards, the committee has effected a transfer of the youth research and development and enforcement activities of the Division of Labor Standards to the Wage and Hour Division, for which \$146,147 has been added to the aforementioned allowance of \$3,602,253 for regular functions, making a total allowance in the bill of \$3,748,400. Language appropriate to the implementation of the transfer has been included under this heading in the bill.

In the early days following enactment of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, a considerable justification existed for substantial appropriations to enable the Wage and Hour Division to employ a large number of inspectors to enforce the provisions of the law. Operations of the Division over the years in policing industry in pursuance of this law should have served as an educational influence and created an awareness on the part of industry to the point where decreases should be evident in the number of violations actually occurring.

A corollary to this is that the percentage of establishments subject to the provision of the law that should need to be inspected each year might well be reduced. Accordingly, the committee has effected a reduction in funds and believes that the amount allowed will be adequate to maintain a force sufficient to exert the necessary restraining influence to insure a high degree of compliance with the law.

Miscellaneous expenses.—The allowance of \$309,000 for this item represents a reduction below the estimate commensurate with the reduction in the appropriation for personnel, and includes a total of \$7,950 transferred from the estimate for the Division of Labor Standards in connection with the youth research and employment and enforcement activities discussed under the latter heading.

TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

The total amount recommended in the accompanying bill for all purposes under the Federal Security Agency for the fiscal year 1948 is \$899,045,180, which is \$61,123,420 below budget estimates of \$960,168,600 and \$132,932 below an \$899,178,112 total for 1947 which consists of actual appropriations of \$755,262,882 for comparable purposes, \$138,000,000 pending supplementals for the Bureau of Employees' Compensation and the Social Security Administration as explained in footnotes 13 and 38 of the attached table, and \$5,915,230 pending supplementals for pay acts.

In connection with the foregoing summary amounts, the committee calls special attention to the tables appearing on pages 583 to 587, inclusive, of the printed hearings which reflect a distribution by several categories of the Budget estimates for the Federal Security Agency.

These statements reveal that 89.9 percent of the total is for grants and benefit payments in one form or another, 3.3 percent is for operation of hospitals, and 0.2 percent is for the operation of educational institutions, or a total of 93.2 percent for these three categories. This points up the limited area, percentagewise, in which the committee could make reductions to any substantial extent. In the grant and benefit items, the committee has made every effort to reduce, consistent with meeting program requirements as prescribed by law, but the estimates for these programs are always closely computed. The heaviest reductions, percentagewise, are in the administrative and operating items where the committee has sought to eliminate surplusage.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

The bill includes the usual annual grant of \$115,000 to the American Printing House for the Blind, at Louisville, Ky., which supplements a permanent appropriation of \$10,000 and income from private sources, to provide for the production and distribution of educational materials to State schools for the blind. Allocations of Federal funds by the Printing House to the several States are based on the ratio of blind students to the blind student population in the United States. Allocations for the current fiscal year 1947 and the number of beneficiaries will be found on page 26 of the hearings.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

The 1948 estimates and the bill for this Bureau embrace the functions of the former United States Employees' Compensation Commission, the latter agency having been abolished by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946 and its functions vested in the Federal Security Administrator who, owing to the specialized character of the activities involved, established the Bureau of Employees' Compensation. The administrative organization of the former Commission was transferred intact except for the substitution of a Director for commission members. The reorganization plan also established an Appeals Board whose function it is to hear appeals of beneficiaries who are dissatisfied with decisions and request review thereof. The bill also includes provision for expenses of this Board.

In the estimates as submitted it was not apparent that the transfer had resulted in any savings in expenditures, although the reduction of expenditures and promotion of economy was declared to be one of the purposes to be served by the proposals embraced in Reorganization Plan No. 2. In fact, testimony during the hearings revealed that some savings are expected in the near future to accrue from the particular transfer here involved. The reduction effected by the committee as discussed below is predicated in part on the belief that substantial economies can and should be effected as a result of the transfer and attendant reorganization.

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$1,276,000 for salaries and expenses, a reduction of \$200,000 below the budget estimate and \$282,080 below the 1947 comparable amount, the Budget itself being \$82,080 below the current year. In addition, the Bureau is being required to absorb certain within-grade salary advancements which, in effect, will make the reduction below 1947 greater by the amount

of such expenditures. Estimates furnished the committee as to the probable new case load, not including cases arising out of foreign contract operations on which adequate facts as to volume are apparently not available, reveal a total of 210,000 new claims for 1948, a reduction of about 10 percent under the forecast for 1947. While it is recognized that entirely dependable predictions as to minimum requirements for this Bureau are not possible owing to the character of its business, the committee believes that the prospectively large reductions in the Federal personnel in the next several months below the number envisioned in the Presidential estimates for 1948, coupled with the economies which should be possible as discussed above, justifies the \$200,000 cut in the estimate.

Employees' compensation fund.—In recommending \$10,000,000 for compensation benefit payments for 1948 the committee, as pointed out in past years and as borne out by experience, is, to a large extent, merely placing its best guess against that of the Bureau which estimated \$10,750,000 for such payments. The heavy cuts in Federal personnel below estimates presented should to some extent relieve the burden against this fund, and the reduction of \$750,000 below the budget was made with that in mind. Under the law, a legal obligation accrues against the Government once a claim is adjudicated and, of course, provision for payment thereof becomes mandatory and it will be necessary to appropriate whatever amount is required.

The amount recommended in the bill is \$4,100,000 below 1947, and this includes a nonrecurring item of \$2,454,000 required in 1947 to implement Public Law 650 of the last Congress which increased the amount of adjusted wage accrual payments to employees of contractors who were captured by the enemy and detained during the period of the war. The remainder applies to the regular compensation and disability statutes.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

Salaries and expenses.—The bill recommends \$259,500 as proposed in the Budget representing a net increase of \$11,700 over the comparable 1947 amount. The amount allowed provides for five additional employees, three of which are predicated on an enlarged student enrollment. It also provides small additional amounts to meet increased costs of operating supplies and other items, equipment purchases, and small repairs.

The committee believes that this is a very worthy institution and has unhesitatingly granted the requested increase. The institution consists of Kendall School for elementary and secondary deaf students drawn largely from the District of Columbia but occasionally from the States; Gallaudet College (the only college in the world for the deaf), a liberal arts college conferring bachelor degrees, with present enrollment the highest it has ever been and representing 38 States; the normal department, the largest teacher-training department for teachers of the deaf in the Nation; and a research department.

Last year the committee granted an appropriation of \$7,500 to provide for a comprehensive survey of the physical plant which is in a deplorable condition. The committee was advised that the investigation will be completed about the end of this year, and the recommendations to come out of this survey will be reflected, perhaps, in the Budget for 1949.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has approved the proposed consolidation of the item "General administration" with the appropriation "Enforcement operations" as a simplification measure and recommends a total of \$3,884,700 for the general expenses of this agency. This is identical with the amount expected to be available during the current year, and represents disallowance of a \$244,300 budget increase for enforcement work on food and drug products, particularly in the import phase, which the committee has not seen fit to approve.

The committee is impressed with the fact that this agency exercises frugality in the expenditure of public funds entrusted to it, and that it is performing very commendably a job the objective of which is vitally essential to the protection of the public interest. The committee desires to express its complete confidence in the leadership of the Food and Drug Administration, and wants to be sure that adequate support is provided to assure the enforcement of these very important laws. Careful analysis of requirements leads to the conclusion that the amount recommended will enable the agency to meet its responsibilities.

Salaries, sea-food inspectors.—The committee has eliminated this small item of \$40,000 which has been carried in the bill for several years past. It has been used to finance in part an inspection service rendered on request of packers of shrimps and oysters shipping in interstate commerce. About two-thirds of the cost of the service is met by fees charged in accordance with the basic legislation, the \$40,000 representing in effect a subsidy from the Federal Treasury. Under the authorizing law, there is ample authority to levy fees equivalent to the full cost of rendering the services, and the committee sees no valid justification under present governmental fiscal conditions for continuing contributions to a service of such direct and primary benefit to a limited group. The committee's action is also in harmony with the President's budget message, in which the suggestion is made that Congress should reconsider the extent to which fees should be charged for services of this character.

Certification services.—The committee has approved the full amount of the Budget estimate of \$331,000 involving an increase of \$2,000 over 1947 occasioned solely by mandatory within-grade salary advancements. Language of past years is continued in the bill to require that these services, involving mandatory pretesting and certification of penicillin, insulin, and coal-tar colors intended for use in foods, drugs, and cosmetics will be completely self-liquidating through fees assessed against manufacturers. Fees are estimated at \$382,500 for 1947 and again for 1948.

The committee believes that the Federal Security Administrator should give continuous study to the question of requiring private industry to reimburse the Government in full or partially, as particular circumstances may dictate, for other services of this general character which come under his jurisdiction. Particularly in light of the condition of the Federal Treasury and the tremendous public debt, and the demands of the American people that the situation be remedied, the committee is in full accord with the President's suggestion that more services presently on a subsidy basis be converted to a self-supporting basis.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses.—The amount recommended, \$2,192,000, is an increase of \$1,151,600 over the comparable amount for 1947 and \$409,000 over the budget estimate. The subcommittee visited the hospital during the hearings for the purpose of viewing at first hand conditions there. The hospital was found to be in a crowded condition, service was noticeably inadequate, and the hospital generally bore evidence of inadequate personnel, supplies, and equipment. After conferring at length with Dr. Drew, the present medical director of the hospital—and the committee is greatly impressed with his capacity for the job—the committee requested the hospital to furnish an estimate of the additional amounts required to provide adequate service. During the war years the hospital operated with capacity patient loads and minimum personnel, with the thought in mind that eventually the patient load might decrease. However, it is now apparent that the patient load will continue for some time and the committee believes that every provision must be made to insure adequate care. The increase of \$409,000 above the Budget estimate contemplates an expenditure for 772 permanent employees, as against 579 in the Budget, and an increase of \$80,000 in the amount for equipment. The committee is very reluctant to increase any item above the Budget estimate but is so convinced of the need in this case that it is willing to grant the substantial increase.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

The committee has approved the budget estimates for this institution involving a total of \$4,106,480 which is an increase of \$1,346,430 above the comparable 1947 total. Provision is included in the total allowance for funds to continue construction work which is essential to the development of this very worthy institution.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Grants-in-aid.—The committee recommends approval of the Budget estimates of appropriation for the several statutory grants for the Office of Education, as follows: Further development of vocational education, \$14,200,000; promotion of vocational education in Hawaii, \$30,000; promotion of vocational education in Puerto Rico, \$105,000; and further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanical arts, \$2,480,000. Each of these amounts are identical with the sums appropriated for the current fiscal year. Attention is called to the fact that permanent appropriations, which are made automatically under specific statutes without annual action by the Congress, will be available in the total amount of \$9,550,000 for the several purposes enumerated.

In connection with the item "Further development of vocational education," attention is called to the fact that under the provisions of Public Law 586, Seventy-ninth Congress, the maximum authorization for appropriation for the purpose was increased from \$14,483,000 to a total of \$29,301,739.

The budget as presented for 1948 did not request any additional funds to implement the enlarged authorization, and offered in explanation thereof the following:

It is contemplated that information on the additional amounts which States and local districts can make available for matching new Federal funds will be available before the end of fiscal 1947 and an amendment may be submitted at that time.

The Budget did, however, recommend language which would authorize apportionment to the States during the fiscal year 1948 on the basis of not to exceed \$29,301,739, the full amount authorized by the law above referred to. The committee has thoroughly considered the situation with respect to this item and has adopted the Budget recommendation in all respects except one, namely, to permit an apportionment on the basis of \$19,842,759.97 during 1948 rather than on the basis of the full amount of the annual authorization of \$29,301,739. As indicated by the table appearing on pages 201-203 of the printed hearings, \$19,842,759.97 is the minimum amount necessary to guarantee to each State for each specified purpose an allotment at least equal in amount to that prescribed under the former authorization applicable to the current fiscal year 1947 and to guarantee to each State for each specified purpose the minimum stipulated in Public Law 586. Until such time as the States may come forward with indications of ability and desire to provide additional matching funds, the committee does not feel that it should authorize an apportionment for the fiscal year 1948 in excess of the minimum essential to accomplish the purpose stated above.

Salaries and expenses.—The budget as presented recommended \$1,726,700 for salaries and expenses for the Office of Education during the coming year which contemplated a rather substantial increase of \$473,725 above the comparable 1947 amount. The committee has denied the increase and granted \$1,252,900 which is the same amount as expected to be available in 1947. Within the allowance, mandatory within-grade salary increases will have to be met and this will in itself effect a small reduction below the current fiscal year. The functions of the Office of Education have a very necessary place in the Federal Government structure and the committee desires to provide funds essential to the effective conduct of such functions but believes that under present-day conditions the amount granted is all that can be justified.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Grants to States.—The amount recommended, \$18,000,000, is an increase of \$6,252,200 above the appropriation for 1947 and a reduction of \$1,710,000 below the estimate for 1948. This appropriation provides the funds for grants to the States to carry on rehabilitation programs, which have for their purpose the restoration to employable capacity of persons injured in industry. Under the act the Federal Government pays 100 percent of the cost of administrative expenses and vocational guidance in the States and one-half of the cost of training and of prosthetic appliances. It has been argued that this program is not subject to the Antideficiency Act and that the Administrator is required to make payments to the States in whatever amounts necessary to recompense the States for all services which come within the purview of the act.

The committee takes the view that the grants to States under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act are not in the same category with grants under such acts as those providing for vocational education and old-age assistance. In those acts definite formulae are set up for

distribution of Federal funds, whereas in the Vocational Rehabilitation Act there is no such formula and the matter is left entirely within the discretion of the Federal Security Administrator. Under those circumstances the only sound position is that the appropriation constitutes a definite limitation on the amount which may be granted to the States and the Administrator, in allotting this fund, is bound by the provisions of the Antideficiency Act, which requires that the funds shall be apportioned on such basis as to prevent expenditures in one portion of the year which may necessitate deficiency or additional appropriations to complete the service of the year for which said appropriations are made.

The committee has reviewed an opinion by the general counsel of the Federal Security Agency, which states:

It is our position that * * * the Federal Security Agency is under a mandate from Congress to make payments to States without regard to the provisions of the Antideficiency Act.

A careful study of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act leads inescapably to the conclusion that the Administrator has authority to exercise discretion in determining amounts to be paid to the States; and the committee is of the opinion that where there is any discretion to be exercised by the Federal official in charge of a fund, that discretion must be exercised within the limits of available appropriations. No appropriation may be considered to be not subject to the Antideficiency Act unless the causative factors producing the requirements above and beyond the amount of the appropriation are entirely without the control of the Federal agency having jurisdiction of the expenditure.

Salaries and expenses.—The amount allowed, \$500,000, is a reduction of \$123,325 from the 1947 appropriation and \$229,000 below the Budget estimate. Instead of increasing the amount of administrative expenses in 1948, as proposed by the Budget, a decrease should be shown. This program was inaugurated 4 years ago and during the formative years it was necessary to have a large administrative organization in Washington to assist in establishing procedures and advising the States on the technical aspects of the problem. Now, however, the program is well under way and there is no reason for continuing a large administrative organization in the Federal Government. The Federal activities should be reduced to that minimum staff required to maintain a degree of supervision which will insure compliance with the law.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The bill recommends an over-all total of \$119,426,300 in appropriations for Public Health Service programs and activities during the fiscal year 1948. The corresponding Budget requests total \$167,723,700, representing a net increase of \$58,900,486 above appropriations for 1947, including pending Pay Act supplementals. Thus the bill would provide \$48,297,400 less than the Budget, and \$10,603,086 more than appropriations plus Pay Act supplementals for 1947. The principal reason for the reduction below the Budget is the substitution by the committee, as discussed more fully under the heading "Hospital and construction activities," of language under the latter item in the form of a contractual authorization in lieu of \$50,000,000 direct

appropriation proposed by the Budget to implement the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, Public Law 725, Seventy-ninth Congress.

Increases over 1947 amounts were requested in a majority of the several appropriation items and the committee has made some reduction in a number of the items, most of which, as explained later in this report, are directed against administration rather than program funds. The committee is very much interested in the programs and objectives of the Public Health Service and desires to financially implement these programs with every dollar of public money that can be justifiably expended, consistent with and subject to the restraint necessitated by the present budgetary stringencies. This underlying philosophy has been controlling in the recommendation of the committee as to each appropriation for this service. The committee believes this to be in accord with the desires of the Congress and of the people. The committee is anxious to provide every possible facility for research and recognizes the fact that in some health fields there is no limit to the amount which could be expended for such purposes. However, the amount which is appropriated in any one year must be measured in terms of available qualified research personnel and Treasury dollars to pay the bills. The committee feels that it has made provision for all research possible within the confines of these limiting factors.

In short, the committee's attitude in the consideration of Public Health Service needs is that it would be poor economy to reduce appropriations to a point which would jeopardize the Nation's health.

Venereal diseases.—In recommending a total of \$17,399,500 for this item, the committee has exceeded the budget estimate by \$516,500 which, with appropriate implementing language included in the bill, is designed to assure continued operation of rapid treatment centers in cooperation with the States during such period of the present fiscal year as they otherwise would not be able to operate due to lack of adequate funds. Otherwise as to this appropriation, the committee recommendation will provide the same amount as is available during the present fiscal year. Cash grants to States from this fund during fiscal year 1947, which are required to be matched to the extent of 50 percent, account for about half of this appropriation and are shown in tabular form on page 229 of the hearings.

As to the rapid treatment centers, information came to the attention of the committee that unless additional funds were made available the centers generally would be closed down about May 15 of this year. The reason for this situation is twofold: The original estimate of case load was 1,616,000 patient-days, whereas based on experience during the first 6 months of the fiscal year it appears that 1,817,000 patient-days will be involved. The other factor is increased operating costs, the original Federal contribution being figured at \$3.65 per day, whereas more recent information indicates the per diem rate applicable to the Federal contribution to the activity is about \$3.89. The Federal Government is paying about 74 percent of the cost. The Surgeon General testified to the effect that all the evidence points to the fact that venereal diseases are on the decline and that, in his opinion, it is entirely within the realm of probability that they will become minor health problems within the next two decades. However, a vital prerequisite to such a happy situation is an unrelenting, adequate program aimed at elimination of the diseases as a major

health problem. Much ground can be lost if the program is interrupted for lack of resources. Expectations are that in future years States and local communities will shoulder a proportionately larger share of the cost. In fact, the Surgeon General just recently made a canvass of the States in search of more funds which properly could be diverted to operation of the rapid treatment centers with the result that, with certain reassignments of funds of the Public Health Service, the prospective operating deficit was pared from \$881,000 to the \$516,500 which the committee has included in the bill.

Tuberculosis.—The committee recommends \$8,000,000 for the tuberculosis control item which is \$430,000 below the request and \$94,301 below the amount for 1947. Budget increases consisting of \$120,000 for grants to States and \$215,699 for expansion of the direct Public Health Service participation in the program, have been eliminated. While the committee is willing to make every provision for this worth-while program it has come to the conclusion that the amount allowed will enable the program to move forward toward the objective as rapidly as other facilities will permit. While the committee has not specifically earmarked the application of the small reduction below 1947 as to the several budgetary projects, it does expect some portion of it to be applied to projects other than direct grants.

Assistance to States, general.—This is the general appropriation item for assistance to the States in establishing and maintaining adequate public health services through grants, consultative services, demonstrations, industrial hygiene investigations, and training, and under this heading the committee is recommending a total of \$15,682,300 for 1948. While this is an apparent reduction of \$5,288,700 below the estimate for this general purpose, actually the committee has transferred from this item to the appropriation "National Cancer Institute," the full amount of \$3,882,656 included in the estimate for work on cancer, so that the true reduction below the estimate is about \$1,406,000. The amount allowed, however, is about \$2,716,000 above the 1947 appropriation for comparable items.

The estimate included a new item of \$3,000,000 to initially implement the State grant-in-aid phase of the mental-health program authorized by the National Mental Health Act of last July 3, 1946, and in order to assure during the first fiscal year of operation that the several States will move more rapidly in developing their mental-health programs, the committee has inserted language in the bill specifically earmarking \$3,000,000 of grant funds for exclusive use for this purpose. Attention is called to a tabulation appearing on page 343 of the hearings which reflects a project-by-project break-down of the 1947 and 1948 funds under this appropriation as proposed by the Budget. The committee's actions with respect to this item will require some reduction in other aspects of the appropriation, and the only condition attached to such reduction is that the Budget amounts for mental-health activities not be disturbed.

Communicable diseases.—The budget estimate of \$7,555,000 for this item reflected a net decrease of \$295,677 arising largely from the elimination of nonrecurring equipment purchases and from the assumption by the States of a larger proportion of the cost of malaria and other communicable disease control. The committee believes that this is a very necessary appropriation, but feels that some further reduction

is possible through economy measures without detriment to the program and has, therefore, allowed \$7,500,000 or \$55,000 below the request.

The Budget contemplated elimination of a comparatively new activity under this appropriation relating to veterinary public health for which about \$30,000 has been earmarked for use during the current year. The objective of the researches under this activity is to find approaches to the control of communicable diseases common to both man and animal. Testimony adduced in the hearings disclosed that a substantial increase was requested of the Budget Bureau, so evidently the Public Health officials feel that further efforts in this direction may be productive of result. The committee believes that the Public Health Service should continue the work in this particular zone, and suggests that such amount as in the judgment of the Surgeon General can effectively be utilized for this purpose after weighing the needs of other activities under the item be allocated from the over-all amount granted.

Hospital and construction activities.—The committee had before it for consideration a budget estimate of \$50,965,000 to implement during the fiscal year 1948 the construction phase of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, Public Law 725, approved August 13, 1946. The sum of \$2,350,000 was appropriated for the current fiscal year for administrative expenses and for grants to States for assistance in surveying existing hospitals, appraising the need for construction of hospitals and to develop programs for construction of such public and other nonprofit hospitals as well as afford the necessary physical facilities for furnishing adequate, clinical, and similar services to all the people. As explained in the following paragraph, the committee has deleted funds for construction and has approved an appropriation of \$865,000 which it believes will be adequate for necessary administrative expenses during fiscal year 1948.

Public Law 725 provides for allotments to the States for each of the fiscal years 1947 to 1951, inclusive. These allotments are to be based on an authorization of \$75,000,000 for each fiscal year, but the act provides for a carry-over where, as is occurring during the current fiscal year 1947, the amount authorized has not been appropriated for. Since the afore-mentioned authorization is cumulative the maximum authorized to be appropriated for 1948 is \$150,000,000, and the Budget recommended an appropriation of \$50,965,000. It should be noted at this point that Public Law 725 provides a formula for distribution of funds appropriated on a basis of population and per capita income with larger proportionate grants going to the poorer States. Each Federal dollar of grants must be matched by \$2 of funds from State and local sources so that the program encompassed by Public Law 725 would amount to \$1,125,000,000, of which the Federal Government's portion would be \$375,000,000.

The committee is very much interested in providing fully for this vital public health need. Testimony discloses that at this time it is unknown to what extent actual construction funds will be required during the coming year. Under the law the Public Health Service is required to approve a construction plan and individual construction projects within the State before Federal funds are required or can be advanced and thus far no State plan has been submitted for the Surgeon General's review. Other deterrents to the program are the

current building material shortage and the lack of adequately trained personnel to staff the hospitals. In the latter connection, it is appropriate to note that no specific construction plan can be approved until assurance has been given satisfactory to the Surgeon General that funds in the State will be available to maintain and operate the hospital once it is constructed.

Notwithstanding the foregoing the committee is firmly convinced that to insure against any impediment in the development of this program as rapidly as possible some firm provision should be made for Federal participation to whatever extent future developments may require during 1948.

Accordingly language has been included in the bill to provide for allotments to States, in pursuance of Public Law 725, of the \$150,000,000 authorization specified therein for 1947 and 1948, and to further provide that approved applications for construction funds shall constitute a contractual obligation of the Federal Government to the extent of the Federal share under the basic law. Under this arrangement it will of course be essential to make the Federal funds available before the local, or State and local, funds (which as previously noted are required to bear two-thirds the cost of each project) have been exhausted. It is believed, however, that prompt reporting to the Congress of projects as they are approved will assure this result.

Mental health activities.—The budget included an estimate of \$5,108,000 to implement the provisions of the National Mental Health Act, Public Law 487, approved July 3, 1946. The committee is very much interested in providing all funds which can be effectively utilized during 1948 in getting this very vital program under way, and believes that \$4,000,000, the amount allowed, will be adequate for that purpose. In making the reduction of \$1,108,000, the committee has in mind that this is a new program and that it would be the better part of wisdom to proceed, at least for the first year, on a moderate basis. The estimate and the amount allowed include provision for operation of mental-hygiene hospitals at Fort Worth, Tex., and Lexington, Ky., which formerly were financed from the appropriation "Hospitals and medical care." While the committee has not specifically earmarked the reduction of \$1,108,000 as to certain projects, it is the committee's opinion that the administration project, in which a very material increase was proposed, should be reduced well below the \$282,750 in the budget request.

The act makes provision for a concerted attack on the mental-health problem of the Nation through research, training, and grants-in-aid to the States to foster and assist the development of adequate health programs at the community level. It should be stated that the appropriation under this head provides for research into the causes, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of mental illnesses and for the training of personnel needed in the mental-health specialty fields to care for mental patients, while provision for grants to States for improving mental-health programs at the community level is contained under the appropriation "Assistance to States, general," under which the committee has specifically earmarked \$3,000,000 to be used solely for mental-health activities.

Mental illness constitutes one of the Nation's most serious health problems, as more than 8,000,000 Americans—over 6 percent of the

population—are today suffering from some form of mental illness. The committee is mindful of the great good to be derived from this program and expects to make adequate provision therefor. The reduction in the 1948 item is intended to keep expenditures in line with the development of a sound program for the future.

Employee health-service programs.—The budget proposed an estimate of \$901,000 for this new item to finance during 1948 the responsibilities of the Public Health Service under Public Law 658, approved August 8, 1946, which authorizes appropriations for health programs for Government employees. The committee has made a very substantial reduction in this item, and is of the opinion that the \$300,000 allowed will prove adequate. Some preliminary work in connection with the new program was performed by the Service during the current year under authority contained in one of the regular appropriations.

Public Law 658 specifically provides that health-service programs for Government employees shall be established only after consultation with the Public Health Service and consideration of its recommendations, and that such programs shall be limited to emergency treatment and preventive programs relating to health. The law also imposes on the Public Health Service the responsibility of reviewing health-service programs being conducted by any department or agency when requested to do so and to submit appropriate comment and recommendations. In the hearings the Public Health Service took the position that it could not adequately discharge its consultative and recommending responsibilities under the law unless it first made a survey of conditions and circumstances with respect to the particular department or agency concerned, and it is for this reason that the estimate contemplated the establishment of 26 so-called teams, each consisting of 7 employees. A rather elaborate headquarters administrative staff is also provided for in the estimate.

While it is realized that the budgets for most of the departments and agencies include provisions for inauguration of health-service programs under this law on one basis or another in 1948, it seems quite reasonable to conclude that not all of such programs will be developed to the point contemplated and the committee believes that the program contemplated by the Public Health Service estimate is far too ambitious with respect to next year, and that the amount provided will be quite adequate. The estimate included an item of \$30,583 for the establishment of a health program for Public Health Service employees, and in granting the reduced allowance the committee has not directed the reduction to that particular item.

National Institute of Health, operating expenses.—The committee has granted the full amount of the budget estimate of \$9,126,000 for this item, representing an increase of \$2,923,303 above the comparable 1947 amount. The increase includes \$1,947,000 for research grants, which will bring the total for this category up to \$5,100,000, and a list of the grants contemplated for 1948 as to the several diseases may be found on page 461 of the hearings. While the committee has approved the full amount of the budget estimate because of its intense interest in the health problems of the country and in the conviction that the institute is doing a very commendable job, it has noted that in the budget break-down of this appropriation there are two items in the nature of administrative and management functions which, because of their apparent close relationship and similarity, may leave

the way open for some duplication of expenditure, and the committee suggests that the institute give serious consideration to the possibility of making some economies in the two items.

National Cancer Institute.—The committee had before it a budget estimate of \$7,169,000 for operating expenses of the National Cancer Institute. This amount represented an increase of \$5,454,592 above the comparable amount for 1947, the largest part of the increase being for grants-in-aid to qualified research workers in the various research institutions throughout the country. The \$7,169,000 estimate consists of \$5,000,000 for research grants, \$500,000 for research fellowships and trainees, and \$1,669,000 for direct use by the Institute in its research work. The committee has given a great deal of consideration to the question of the amount of public funds which could be wisely and effectively utilized during the next fiscal year in the cancer research program. Because of the tremendous interest on the part of the Congress in this vital problem, it has deemed it advisable to bring together under this heading all funds included in the bill for work on cancer and to that end has effected transfers from appropriations as follows: Assistance to States, general, \$3,882,656; pay and so forth of commissioned officers, \$249,635; travel expenses, \$15,000; and printing and binding, \$12,000. These sums added to the \$7,169,000 estimate bring the total to \$11,328,291, to which the committee has added \$6,000,000 bringing the total recommended to \$17,328,200.

The table appearing on page 480 of the hearings indicates that for work on the cancer problem, excluding the construction for research facilities, the Public Health Service requested \$20,075,300 for work on cancer for 1948, but the budget, as presented to Congress, includes only \$11,370,291. The committee has been advised, however, by the Public Health Service that it now appears that approximately \$6,000,000 in addition to the amount contained in the Budget could, if made available, be judiciously expended for cancer work during the coming year, and accordingly the committee has added the amount aforementioned.

The committee hopes and believes that its recommendation to exceed the budget in order more adequately to provide for work on the cancer problem will be given full support by the Congress. The importance of greatly enlarging the resources devoted to this work is emphasized by the simple reminder that in the last 30 years cancer has risen from seventh to second place as the chief cause of death. The committee calls attention to the Surgeon General's very illuminating statement on page 467 of the hearings. To further facilitate the work of the National Cancer Institute the committee has included language in the bill to provide that funds available for research and training grants shall remain available until expended and may also be used for grants for erection of buildings and acquisition of land. This has been done on the specific recommendation of the Surgeon General.

Construction of research facilities.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$2,650,000 for construction of research facilities at the National Institute of Health to provide urgently needed facilities for clinical and related studies on human cancer, heart disease, arthritis, and the degenerative diseases of the middle and older age groups. The amount approved would provide for the acquisition of a site and for services needed for the preparation of

plans and other necessary administrative expenses preliminary to actual construction.

As in the case of funds for directing cancer research, the committee has unhesitatingly granted the amount requested.

Training for nurses.—The budget estimate for this very splendid program amounted to \$4,834,000, but the committee has imposed a reduction of \$334,000, of which \$32,000 is against administrative expenses, and believes that the \$4,500,000 allowed will prove adequate for all obligations arising during 1948. The 1947 appropriation was \$16,300,000, of which at least \$1,100,000 will not be expended. This appropriation has been used to finance the Cadet Nurse Corps authorized by the Bolton Act, Public Law 74, of June 15, 1943. Active recruitment closed in October 1945, and, except for possibly a few cases, the last of the nurses will have finished during the fiscal year 1948 that part of their training for which the Government makes payments covering stipends, tuitions, and fees. The committee was advised that the program will be completed during 1948, except for some audits of institutional accounts after that year. The full benefits of the program in terms of increased graduate-nurse power will not be realized until 1949.

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has granted an allowance of \$3,600,000 for this appropriation which embraces over-all management and housekeeping functions, the vital statistics work transferred from the Department of Commerce by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of last year, and certain other operating divisions which function in special public health fields. The amount allowed is a reduction of \$316,000 below the estimate, but represents a gross increase of \$496,524 above the comparable 1947 amount including \$168,050 to provide for direct payment on the rolls of this appropriation of people assigned to the Surgeon General's office who are currently paid via the reimbursement mechanism from other applicable appropriations of the Service. Thus a true increase of \$328,474 has been granted, a part of which will go toward meeting mandatory within-grade salary advancements.

The committee believes that some increase should be provided under this head in view of the increasing workloads that inevitably will devolve upon the over-all management and central service units in pursuance of the increased program activities for which the committee has provided. On the other hand, the Budget increases—one of which involved 82 new positions and \$256,760 for the vital statistics activity—appear to be too ambitious at this time and run the total well in excess of what the committee feels is adequate for minimum administrative requirements. A very considerable portion of the reduction below the estimate is directed at the requested increase for the vital statistics function. Other than this, the committee grants the Federal Security Administrator discretion in applying the reduction amongst the several subactivities in such manner as will provide properly for such activities within the reduced amount.

With respect to the administrative processes and mechanisms of the several divisions and units of the Service, many of which have been and are being expanded attendant upon the general enlargement of the scope of Public Health Service activities, the committee expects the Federal Security Agency constantly to exert every reasonable effort to assure against duplication and overlapping in this zone to

the end that the most effective use will be made of the public funds entrusted to it.

Office of International Health Relations.—For this office the committee has granted \$275,000, or \$25,000 less than the budget estimate and essentially that much below the 1947 amount. The committee feels that this item should make some contribution to the critical need for economy in Federal spending, and believes that the reduction effected will not hamper the objectives being served.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

The committee has granted the full budget request of \$1,550,000 for salaries and expenses. After deducting for purposes of comparison an amount of \$478,000 appropriated under this head in 1947 but transferred to the War and Navy Departments in connection with the transfer by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 of the responsibility for care of mental patients of the Army and Navy, the amount allowed is \$1,701,358 below the 1947 appropriation. The latter amount includes a \$75,000 nonrecurring item provided last year for a comprehensive survey of building needs at the hospital, \$1,107,144 which will not be expended this year or required in 1948 owing to the fact that the daily per capita rate reimbursable to the hospital for pay patients, principally from the District government, was increased from \$2.30 to \$3.55 subsequent to approval of the 1947 appropriation and this reduces materially the burden against the direct appropriation, and finally a decrease of \$547,975 made possible by further increases in estimated reimbursements and net reductions in operating expenses for continuing functions. According to the table appearing on page 551 of the printed hearings, the average daily patient load during the coming year is expected to be 5,955 or only slightly below the estimate of 5,980 during 1947.

The committee was advised by authorities of the hospital that progress has been made with the funds granted last year to demolish certain dilapidated buildings and their replacement by new structures. The Public Buildings Administration survey of building needs, the committee was advised, is coming along satisfactorily and a comprehensive building program to modernize the physical plant of this institution as may be necessary can be expected to be forthcoming in subsequent years' budgetary requests.

The committee believes that the director and his assistants are doing a commendable job in the operation of this hospital and desires to express its confidence in their desire and ability to continue on such basis.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES

Old age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children.—The amount recommended in the bill, \$625,000,000, is the amount proposed in the Budget and an increase of \$6,000,000 over the amount for comparable purposes for 1947 including a supplemental estimate of \$135,000,000 now pending consideration by the committee. This fund is allotted to the States on the basis of definite formulae under the various titles of the Social Security Act authorizing the programs

and no Federal official has any discretion as to the amount paid, except to determine that all beneficiaries under the State plans meet the requirements of Federal law.

The Congress for a number of years has been providing funds to make grants to States to match the funds of the States in carrying on a number of worth-while programs, including the construction of highways, operation of vocational departments in schools, public health programs, old-age pensions, and others. Through the stimulus of these Federal appropriations the States have inaugurated, and expended large sums of their own money, in carrying on the activities provided for. Many of them never would have been undertaken except for the Federal assistance. The committee believes that it is now time for a complete review of the various grant-in-aid programs to determine whether or not it is possible for the Federal Government to withdraw or at least measurably reduce its contributions and leave the burden in future years to the States. In most of the grant-in-aid programs the Federal Government has invaded fields in which it could not under the Constitution function directly—fields of endeavor that are essentially and fundamentally within the sovereign powers of the State. The finances of practically all States in the Union are in far better condition than the fiscal affairs of the Federal Government. Every possible effort must be made to bring the Federal Budget in balance and the transfer back to the States of the cost of many of the activities now partially borne by the Federal Government would be a great assistance in achieving that objective. The Committee on Appropriations is powerless to control such items as grants for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and so forth, as the only control is in the formula in the statute itself, and desires to express the hope that these matters may have the attention of the appropriate legislative committees of the Congress.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Salaries.—The amount recommended, \$1,150,000, is an increase of \$51,000 over the comparable amount for 1947, and a decrease of \$120,000 below the budget estimate. The committee can see little justification for expanding this Bureau. Its functions are confined to supervision of expenditures by the States of Federal grant funds. It is noted that the budget proposed an increase of \$30,000 in the Standards and Program Developments Division, \$35,000 in the Statistics and Analysis Division, and \$98,000 in the Operations Division. The functions of the Bureau are well established and there is no reason for increasing the offices referred to. If anything, they should be reduced. The committee suggests that before presentation of another budget the officials of the Federal Security Agency should make a careful study of the processes of the Bureau of Public Assistance with view to determining what of its operations are absolutely necessary to the supervision of Federal grants. It would appear that substantial reductions in the salary appropriation could be made.

Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen.—The Budget included an estimate of \$994,000 for a new item of appropriation to implement during the fiscal year 1948 the provisions of title XIII of the Social Security Act included in Public Law 719, approved August

10, 1946. Testimony discloses that the amount definitely required in 1948 is unknown and that the \$994,000 was the best guess that could be made at the time the Budget was submitted. The committee has cut \$94,000 below the request and included \$900,000 in the bill, merely representing the committee's best guess against that of the Social Security Administration.

The afore-mentioned legislation which is limited to June 30, 1949, and thus temporary in character, provides for the payment of unemployment benefits to workers who have performed services in maritime employment on vessels operated by the United States or an instrumentality thereof if no State unemployment compensation law was applicable to such services at the time performed. A supplemental estimate of \$1,000,000 to implement this legislation during the current fiscal year is pending before the committee.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Salaries.—The amount recommended, \$900,000, is a reduction of \$95,000 below the comparable amount for 1947 and \$254,000 below the budget estimate.

The committee has made a very thorough study of the whole question of supervision of the unemployment compensation systems. Funds for these payments all are derived from a tax in the hands of the States and the funds for administration in the States are appropriated out of a special fund set aside in the Treasury. The interest of the Federal Government in the program is of such a nature—there are not the large expenditures of Federal funds in these programs that are found in other grant-in-aid programs—that it is the judgment of the committee that the Federal Bureau should minimize its activities and maintain only that degree of supervision necessary to insure compliance with the standards set forth in the act. The degree of supervision over the State agencies, in the judgment of the committee, has been far more than necessary for these purposes and the committee has therefore made the reduction above referred to.

BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS' INSURANCE

Salaries.—The total amount allowed, \$35,609,700, represents a decrease of \$1,003,460 below the comparable amount proposed in the budget and consists of \$34,909,700, to be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors' trust fund, a reduction of \$941,460 below the comparable items as included in the budget, and \$700,000 to be expended out of the general funds of the Treasury, a reduction of \$62,000 below the amount proposed in the budget.

The Social Security Act provided that the cost of operation of this Bureau should be charged to the Federal old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund, but until last year the appropriations were made out of the general funds of the Treasury and the general fund reimbursed from the trust fund. In the 1947 appropriation bill the committee recommended and the Congress approved a proposal to appropriate the funds directly from the trust fund and thereby simplify the process. In the 1948 budget the estimates proposed the transfer of \$291,000 from the appropriation "Salaries, office of the General Counsel," the cost of services rendered by the general counsel to the Bureau, to the trust fund appropriation. The committee has ap-

proved this transfer and in addition has transferred the following items to the trust fund appropriation:

| Item of appropriation from which transfer made | Amount recommended in Budget | Reduction | Amount proposed in bill |
|--|------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Salaries, consolidated operations, Social Security Administration..... | \$982,625 | \$260,625 | \$722,000 |
| Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Administration..... | 3,288,900 | 262,800 | 3,026,100 |
| Traveling expenses..... | 641,300 | 128,000 | 513,300 |
| Printing and binding..... | 719,335 | 290,035 | 429,300 |
| Total..... | 5,632,160 | 941,460 | 4,690,700 |

These amounts previously have been carried under the appropriation items indicated for service to the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. It is the committee's intention to provide all funds required for this Bureau which are properly chargeable to the trust fund account under one head, so that it may be properly accounted for and so that the committee may know the full cost of this program. For this reason, the transfers above referred to have been made. The reductions indicated are based on the committee's evaluation of need plus the fact that providing all funds under one head should make for more economical administration.

The item of \$700,000 to be paid out of the general fund of the Treasury is made necessary by the act of Congress of August 10, 1946 (Public Law 719), requiring the payment of benefits to survivors of veterans, an item which is not included in the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Act and which is not chargeable under the law to the trust fund.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

The Children's Bureau appears for the first time as part of the Federal Security Agency, having been transferred from the Department of Labor by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946. The Bureau is vested with all the functions it previously had with the exception of those relating to child labor and youth employment, which were retained in the Department of Labor and which have been referred to previously in this report.

Salaries and expenses (general).—The Budget requested a total of \$510,400 under this head or \$79,441 more than the comparable 1947 amount of \$430,959, largely for the purpose of expanding or strengthening certain specific lines of research coming within the purview of the enabling law and for recapturing Pay Act costs absorbed in 1947 at the expense of lapses in various positions. The committee has granted \$400,000 for 1948, which eliminates the requested increases and goes below the 1947 amount by \$30,959 representing, essentially, absorption of 1946 Pay Act costs.

This is the appropriation that finances the regular or old line functions of research and reporting authorized by the enabling law of 1912 and is to be distinguished from the administrative appropriation discussed in the next paragraph. The committee desires to provide for the work at about the 1947 level, but believes that the existence of the two administrative expense appropriations leave the way open for some duplication of expenditure and this factor has motivated the committee to trim \$30,959 below the current appropriation.

Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare.—The appropriation for 1947 was \$860,025 and the estimate for 1948 is \$1,016,500. The committee has allowed \$700,000, a reduction below the budget of \$316,500 and below current-year appropriations of \$160,000. A very hastily considered supplemental appropriation for 1947, in the amount of \$425,000, was passed last year upon the adoption of the amendment to the grant-in-aid acts and it is now proposed to increase the figure by \$156,000. Careful review of the situation leads the committee to the conclusion that the present appropriation is adequate to all purposes without an additional amount. The transfer of this activity to the Federal Security Agency was accomplished because it would result in more efficient and economical administration of children's programs and some budget reduction should result from this transfer. In addition the program for emergency maternity and infant care is being reduced to a liquidation basis for 1948 and therefore the administrative requirements will be greatly lessened. For these reasons the committee believes \$700,000 is adequate for all purposes.

Grants to States.—The facts as to amounts available in 1947, requested and allowed by the committee for 1948 under the several grant headings are summarized as follows:

| | Appropriated, 1947 | Requested and allowed, 1948 | Comparison with 1947 |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Emergency maternity and infant care (national defense)..... | \$16,664,000 | \$3,000,000 | —\$13,664,000 |
| (2) Maternal and child-health services..... | 12,705,000 | 11,000,000 | —1,705,000 |
| (3) Crippled children..... | 8,467,500 | 7,500,000 | —967,500 |
| (4) Child-welfare services..... | 4,127,500 | 3,500,000 | —627,500 |
| Total..... | 41,964,000 | 25,000,000 | —16,964,000 |

As to item (1) above, language has been inserted in the bill to provide for beginning of liquidation effective July 1, 1947, but at the same time provide during the fiscal year 1948 for benefits to be available to wives and infants of servicemen provided certain eligibility prerequisites are met. With respect to items (2), (3), and (4), the amounts which the committee has unhesitatingly granted are in the full amount of the annual authorizations as increased by Public Law 719, approved August 10, 1946, and will make it possible for the States to continue or expand various services being developed for aid in the respective subject matter fields embraced by the appropriations. The reductions below 1947 indicated in the foregoing tabulation for the three latter items do not denote any lowering of the level of assistance but merely represent funds appropriated in excess of the increased authorizations (prior to final congressional action on such authorizations) and usable under the terms of the basic law; such excesses are presently in reserve in the Treasury and will revert to the surplus fund next June 30.

It is desired to call attention to the fact that one-half of the appropriations for maternal and child-health services and services to crippled children (items 2 and 3 above) are subject to 50-50 matching by the States, the other half being allotted on the basis of financial need. The last listed fund is allotted pursuant to a prescribed formula on a nonmatching basis.

CONSOLIDATED OPERATIONS, SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

With respect to the consolidated operations items "Salaries" and "Miscellaneous expenses," the following tabulation reflects committee action:

| Object | Budget estimate, 1948 | Committee reduction | Committee allowance |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Salaries, consolidated operations:</i> | | | |
| Amount relating to Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance | \$982,625 | \$260,625 | ¹ \$722,000 |
| All other activities..... | 2,811,375 | 739,375 | 2,072,000 |
| Total..... | 3,794,000 | 1,000,000 | 2,794,000 |
| <i>Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Administration:</i> | | | |
| Amount relating to Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance | 3,288,900 | 262,800 | ¹ 3,026,100 |
| All other activities..... | 467,600 | 37,200 | 430,400 |
| Total..... | 3,756,500 | 300,000 | 3,456,400 |

¹ Transferred by the committee to the trust fund expenditure limitation under the item "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance."

Reorganization Plan No. 2, which took effect on July 16, 1946, stated as one of its purposes that it should result in economies. The committee is disappointed to note that in the application of such plan to the Social Security Board no economies have resulted. The plan transferred the functions of the Board to the Federal Security Administrator and abolished the Board. It is fair to assume that the clear intention was to eliminate administrative superstructure and thereby effect considerable savings in numbers of personnel and other overhead expenses but the only result to date has been the elimination of the salaries of two members of the Board inasmuch as the Board has been succeeded by a Commissioner of Social Security who apparently has by delegation of the Federal Security Administrator all the authority and power formerly vested in the Board by law. He is surrounded with all the functionaries and satellites formerly utilized by the Board.

The Social Security Board was originally created as an independent agency and functioned as such until 1939 when it was transferred intact to the Federal Security Agency. As an independent agency it was staffed with all the managerial services and other activities necessary to an autonomous unit. Upon its transfer to the Federal Security Agency no marked reduction was made in its staff or functions to adapt it to its new status—the status of a subordinate body under the canopy of a parent organization.

The reorganization plan of 1946 accomplished—so far as the order was concerned—the final integration of the functions of the Social Security Board into the Federal Security Agency but left to the Administrator the details of organization. Officials of the Agency have testified that they have been conducting "surveys" and making "studies" with view to revamping of the organization structure and elimination of duplication of activity, etc., in line with the reorganization. To date, however, no economies have resulted and the committee is convinced that no economies will be forthcoming unless the Agency is given some assistance in the form of budget reduction. That is the basis of the action of the committee.

Not only has there been a failure to make reductions but the budget contemplates increases in many of the activities under the central office of the Social Security Administration. Two of these are particularly noteworthy—the Bureau of Research and Statistics and the Informational Service. In the early days of the social-security system considerable time necessarily was spent in research and development of statistics in the formation of new programs and the activity was so little known to the millions of citizens who were directly affected by it that it was necessary to carry on an extensive information program for the purpose of acquainting those persons with their rights, benefits, and responsibilities under the law. The system is so well established now, however, and is so well known that research and informational service can be reduced drastically.

The amount earmarked for personnel and business management, \$942,284, which is only \$49,000 less than the amount for 1947, can be markedly reduced if the unnecessary duplication between the functions of the Social Security Administration and the subordinate bureaus—Bureau of Employment Security, Bureau of Public Assistance, and the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance—on the one hand and the office of the Administrator on the other is eliminated.

In addition to the Business Management Division there is a Coordinating and Procedure Division and in addition to the Information Service there is a Publications and Review Division. Entirely outside of the Personnel Division there is a Training Division. All of these are relatively small in appropriation amounts but the aggregate is large.

Regional offices account for more than a million dollars and an increase of \$63,000 is requested for 1948. The Bureau of Accounts and Audit spends \$850,000 per year and proposes only a slight reduction for 1948. The development of the Social Security System over the years should have resulted in establishment of processes which would permit substantial savings in these services.

The committee points to these items only to show that a complete reorganization of the system should be undertaken at the earliest practicable date to insure to the taxpayer the most economical administration of this most valuable and important function of government. The committee is disappointed that these economies have not already resulted from the approval of Reorganization Plan No. 2 and regrets the necessity of making reductions of this magnitude, but if the only way to secure economy in the Government's operations is to reduce budgets then the Committee on Appropriations is willing to accept the responsibility.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Salaries, Office of Administrator.—The committee has allowed \$320,000 for salaries in the Administrator's office during the coming fiscal year, representing a reduction of \$55,000 below the request of \$375,000 but \$5,421 above the comparable 1947 amount which will allow, in effect, for meeting part of the increases requested for mandatory within-grade salary advancements and reallocations of positions. The committee has not granted increased funds for expansions. Aside from a reduction of \$5,000 in the Budget Division the

reduction is to apply to the Office of Special Services and Program Staff Offices.

The committee inquired as to why there is a failure of the 1948 estimates to reflect economies which could be attributed to reorganizations and transfers under Reorganization Plan 2. It was stated that several studies in this direction were under way and that there is reasonable assurance that some savings pursuant thereto may be expected. The committee realizes that such savings cannot always be developed in a short period of time, but by the time the appropriations recommended in this bill become available nearly a full year will have elapsed since the transfers were effected. Accordingly the committee has made reductions noted elsewhere in this report in the conviction that the time has arrived to effect some savings in these respects. However, the committee desires and will expect the Federal Security Administrator diligently and with vigor to pursue the matter over and beyond the committee's action to the end that economy and efficiency will be served in their fullest sense.

Salaries, Division of Personnel Management.—The budget requested \$170,000 for this organization representing an increase of \$22,760 above the 1947 amount to create four additional positions in recruitment and placement and personnel methods and for incidental salary adjustments. The committee has denied the increases and reduced the item 10 percent below 1947, granting \$132,500 which should prove adequate especially in view of reductions made elsewhere affecting estimated employment.

Salaries, Division of Service Operations.—The committee allowance of \$294,400 is \$49,100 below the budget request of \$343,500 and \$32,717 or about 10 percent below the 1947 amount. The committee reduction in part anticipates savings which it is believed the Administrator can effect incident to the whole matter of economy that should inure from effective integration of the functions received via the reorganization plan.

Salaries, Office of General Counsel.—The committee considered a budget estimate for direct appropriation for the general counsel of \$525,650, and has allowed \$325,600 in lieu thereof, a cut of \$200,050. There is available to this office in 1947 a total of \$763,275 including a recurring annual transfer of \$20,500 from Food and Drug funds. For 1948, the Budget recommended a comparable total of \$837,150, an increase of \$73,875 involving eight attorney and four clerical positions and other minor items. Part of the budget proposal is to finance the legal work for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, amounting to \$291,000 out of trust funds rather than directly by general appropriation and the committee has approved this arrangement. Taking into account all sources of financing, committee recommendations would provide a total availability of \$637,100 in 1948 contrasted to \$763,275 in 1947, a reduction of \$126,175.

The committee believes that reductions made in the estimates for various constituent units of the Agency afford a basis for some reduction in necessary legal services and that with provident allocation among the several activities requiring legal assistance the amount granted should prove adequate.

Miscellaneous expenses, Office of Administrator.—The budget estimate projected the 1947 appropriation into 1948, namely, \$70,000

which the committee has carefully considered. The amount of \$65,000 recommended, in the light of reduction in salary items and with the exercise of due frugality, will prove sufficient for essential needs.

Travel expenses, Federal Security Agency.—The allowance granted for this central appropriation which embraces most of the travel funds for the Agency is \$1,571,700, a material savings in both expenditures projected for 1948 and funds allocated during the current year. The budget request of \$3,227,500 envisioned an increase of \$404,990 over a comparable 1947 appropriation of \$2,822,510. The travel appropriation has reached a point where the committee believes it is entirely out of sight in relation to essential needs especially when measured against an empty Federal Treasury. It should be stated that the amount allowed has been arrived at by taking into account personnel reductions which would ensue from committee action on various other items in the bill, and then effecting certain transfers to other appropriations, as follows:

| | Budget estimate, 1948 | Committee reduction | Committee allowance |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance..... | \$641,300 | —\$128,000 | \$513,300 |
| 2. Cancer work under Public Health Service..... | 52,000 | —37,000 | 15,000 |
| 3. All other activities under this item..... | 2,534,200 | —962,500 | 1,571,700 |
| Total..... | 3,227,500 | —1,127,500 | 2,100,000 |

The reduced allowance of \$513,300 for travel connected with activities of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance has been deleted from this central fund and transferred to the salaries and expenses trust fund expenditure limitation for that Bureau. The committee has also transferred the \$15,000 cancer travel item to the appropriation "National Cancer Institute" as a part of the committee's action in centralizing all funds for work on cancer in a single item. With respect to the remainder allowed and provided in the bill under this central head, namely, \$1,571,700, the Administrator should allocate the reduction of \$962,500 on an across-the-board basis against the several constituent agencies involved with due regard to the extent of curtailment of activities made necessary by reductions in appropriations of such constituent agencies.

Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency.—In allowing a total of \$1,000,000 for printing costs of the agencies embraced under this central fund, the committee has effected a very material reduction of \$676,000 below the budget request. The committee is not unmindful of the fact that increased printing costs have decreased the purchasing power of the printing dollar and this element was taken into account in arriving at the afore-mentioned allowance. On the other hand, reductions recommended in many of the budget requests for appropriations for the constituent agencies will automatically lessen essential printing needs to some extent and, in addition, the committee feels that a further cut below that point is in order as a necessary economy action. The dollars-and-cents reduction below 1947 is only \$153,208 and the balance allowed in the opinion of the committee will provide for minimum essential needs. Transfers similar to those described above with respect to travel expenses have been effected by the committee, and the following table supplies the details thereof:

| | Budget estimate, 1948 | Committee reduction | Committee allowance |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance..... | \$719,335 | —\$290,035 | ¹ \$429,300 |
| 2. Cancer work under Public Health Service..... | 17,000 | —5,000 | ¹ 12,000 |
| 3. All other activities under this item..... | 939,665 | —380,965 | 558,700 |
| Total..... | 1,676,000 | —676,000 | 1,000,000 |

¹ For transfer.

The committee desires in this instance to grant the Administrator authority to allocate the remaining \$558,700 among the several constituent agencies in such manner as in his judgment will best meet the needs thereof with due regard to the extent of curtailment of activities made necessary by reductions in appropriations of such agencies.

Penalty-mail costs, Federal Security Agency.—The committee considered a budget estimate of \$692,000 representing an increase of \$206,925 above the comparable 1947 appropriation and has effected a reduction of \$212,000 below that estimate. The amount allowed, \$480,000, is only \$5,075 below the current year and should prove adequate for all legitimate mailing needs. According to information furnished the committee, current-year penalty-mail costs are running at an annual rate of approximately \$400,000. Effective July 1, 1947, the Post Office Department per piece mailing rate will increase from 1.5 cents to 1.86 cents, but even after due allowance for this factor and for a few new programs provided for in the bill, numerous reductions made by the committee in appropriations for operations entailing penalty-mail usage will act to offset to some extent the cost increases occasioned by the first two factors cited. Accordingly, the committee is of the opinion that its allowance will prove adequate for all legitimate mailing needs.

Civilian war assistance.—The budget estimate for this item was \$1,000,000 and the committee has allowed \$750,000. For 1947 an appropriation was made for this war-born program, but owing to various unforeseen difficulties such as maritime strikes and lack of adequate shipping the program could not be brought to conclusion during that year as originally contemplated, with the result that \$1,000,000 of the afore-mentioned appropriation will not be expended and was carried recently for rescission in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act. Thus the amount for 1948 is in effect a renewal of funds appropriated for 1947 but not used for an undertaking which it was testified before the committee would probably be completed in the coming year.

The funds are used by the Federal Security Agency to provide temporary financial assistance to repatriated American citizens who were interned or stranded abroad during the war. The State Department estimates that there will be about 15,500 such citizens to be assisted during 1948 fiscal year. The committee is of the opinion that various contingencies in the picture render this estimate somewhat of a best-guess proposition, and has based its reduction of \$250,000 below the estimate on this premise.

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

The National Labor Relations Board appropriation is divided into four parts: Salaries, miscellaneous expenses, penalty mail costs, and printing and binding.

The largest item, of course, is for personal services. The statistics indicate that in 1944 for this purpose the agency had \$1,715,000. In 1945 it had \$2,125,000. In 1946 it had \$2,836,000. In 1947 the regular appropriation for personal services was \$2,991,000. There is a pending supplemental due to the 1946 Pay Act amounting to \$412,400, which if granted would make available for 1947 \$3,403,400 for personal services. The Board is asking for this item for 1948, \$6,157,000.

In addition to this, it is asking for \$1,383,000 for miscellaneous expenses; \$24,700 for communication service and penalty mail costs; and \$419,300 for printing and binding—a total of \$7,984,000, or an increase over the current fiscal year of \$3,502,100.

Representatives of the National Labor Relations Board insist that largely increased appropriations are necessary on the theory that the work load is increasing and the "backlog" is growing and that labor strife is prompted because of inability of the Board to promptly discharge its functions and duties under the law. Some members of the committee believe that the Board because of its actions has made no real contribution to industrial peace and believe that the Board should be abolished and its functions re-created under new law.

The committee is of the opinion that this is a matter of national policy that must be determined by the Congress itself, and the committee is sharply divided on this issue. The committee is of the opinion that it has no authority to abolish a function created by act of Congress by refusing to appropriate money.

A majority of the committee feel that the appropriations for the current fiscal year, including the pending pay item of \$412,400, should be reduced 10 percent. This would mean that the amount available for 1948 should be \$4,033,700. The Board had available in the current fiscal year \$4,069,500. The amount estimated as necessary to comply with the 1946 Pay Act during 1947 is \$412,400, making a total of \$4,481,900. A reduction of 10 percent below this figure indicates the total amount allowed for 1948.

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

The reduction below the estimate in salaries and expenses of \$22,700 leaves an appropriation of \$316,000, the exact amount available for comparable purposes for 1947, including the pending pay act supplemental. The activities of the Board probably will not increase—the work loads are estimated by the Board itself to remain the same in 1947 and 1948—and therefore the amount recommended should prove adequate.

A reduction of \$3,600 in the Railroad Adjustment Board leaves an appropriation of \$367,000, an increase of \$68,000 over the amount available for 1947, including the pending pay act supplemental. The bulk of the increase is to pay increased rent on space occupied by the Board. The statement was made that this increase was based on the general price conditions in the city of Chicago where the Board is required by law to be located. It is altogether probable that the increased rent will be somewhat less than was contemplated.

For printing and binding for the Adjustment Board \$50,000 was requested and \$39,000 has been allowed. This is a decrease of \$11,000 below the estimate but will provide the amount required in 1947. The 1947 appropriation was \$17,500 and there is a pending

deficiency of \$21,500, which is based on the inability of the Board to secure a contract within the limits of the original appropriation. In the judgment of the committee this printing will cost no more in 1948 than in 1947.

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Appropriations totaling \$690,793,000, the amount of the budget estimate and an increase of \$389,463,000 over the appropriation plus Pay Act for 1947, are recommended. Of the increase, \$386,839,000 is in the railroad retirement account. Except for certain relatively small amounts to cover credits for military service as provided by specific law, none of the funds here provided come out of the general fund of the Treasury as they are all charged to the special fund provided under the Railroad Retirement Act.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in the bill are recommended:

On page 25, lines 18 to 22, under the Public Health Service:

Provided, That such parts of the amount appropriated under this head as the Surgeon General shall determine from time to time to be available for research and training grants shall remain available until expended.

On page 26, lines 18 to 23, inclusive, under the Public Health Service:

Provided, That not to exceed thirty-six officers may be appointed to grades above that of senior assistant and for purposes of pay and pay period any person so appointed shall be considered as having had on the date of appointment service equal to the promotion service credited to the junior officer of the grade to which appointed.

On page 33, under the Children's Bureau, beginning on line 22 and continuing through line 4, page 34:

Provided, That the foregoing grants to States shall be on the understanding that the activity shall be in process of liquidation on and after July 1, 1947, but this shall not be construed to preclude the furnishing of the above-mentioned services, regardless of the date of application therefor, to any woman or the offspring of any woman shown to have been otherwise eligible as of June 30, 1947, under laws and regulations then applicable.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| General administration----- | 6,394,600 | 217,000 | 6,611,600 | 6,563,500 | 2,656,800 | -3,737,800 | -3,954,800 | -3,906,700 |
| Employment office facilities and services----- | 36,693,875 | | 36,693,875 | | | -36,693,875 | -36,693,875 | |
| Grants to States for public employment offices----- | 42,823,125 | | 42,823,125 | 71,728,000 | 71,728,000 | +28,904,875 | +28,904,875 | |
| Total, U. S. Employment Service----- | 85,911,600 | 217,000 | 86,128,600 | 78,291,500 | 74,384,800 | -11,526,800 | -11,743,800 | -3,906,700 |
| WOMEN'S BUREAU | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses----- | 234,000 | 29,000 | 263,000 | 303,600 | 293,000 | +29,000 | | -40,600 |
| WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries----- | 4,187,810 | 577,000 | 4,764,810 | 4,803,100 | 3,748,400 | -439,410 | -1,016,410 | -1,054,700 |
| Miscellaneous expenses----- | 362,187 | | 362,187 | 401,400 | 309,000 | -53,187 | -53,187 | -92,400 |
| Total, Wage and Hour Division----- | 4,549,997 | 577,000 | 5,126,997 | 5,204,500 | 4,057,400 | -492,597 | -1,069,597 | -1,147,100 |
| Total regular annual appropriations, Department of Labor----- | 10 111,413,291 | 2,267,000 | 113,680,291 | 103,578,700 | 90,864,200 | -20,549,091 | -22,816,091 | -12,714,500 |

¹ Amounts in this column have been adjusted wherever necessary to place them on a basis comparable, as to activities involved, with the 1948 budget estimates as submitted, as indicated by various footnotes carried in this tabulation to figures in the budget estimates column.

² Includes \$92,456 transferred from other appropriations and excludes \$23,770 transferred to other appropriations. Committee approves.

³ Exclude amounts transferred to Federal Security Agency pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946, as follows: Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor, \$3,225; contingent expenses, \$30,000; traveling expenses, \$136,250; printing and binding, \$135,208; and penalty mail costs, \$8,075.

⁴ Excludes \$2,000 transferred to Federal Security Agency pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946 and includes \$329,400 transferred from other appropriations.

⁵ Includes \$7,070 transferred from another appropriation and excludes \$5,094 transferred to another appropriation. Committee approves.

⁶ As explained in the text of this report, \$217,097 of the amount of the budget estimate for this item has been transferred by the committee to the items "Salaries" and "Miscellaneous expenses," Wage and Hour Division, and "Salaries and expenses," Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁷ Exclude amounts transferred to other appropriations, as follows: Apprentice training service, \$2,394, and Bureau of Labor Statistics, salaries and expenses, \$52,328. Committee approves.

⁸ \$1,191,900 pending recession in Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947.

⁹ Excludes \$15,890 transferred to another appropriation. Committee approves.

¹⁰ Represents appropriations of \$140,481,443 to Department of Labor for fiscal year 1947, less \$29,068,152 transferred to the Federal Security Agency pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946 (Children's Bureau transfer).

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948

TITLE II.—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

| Object | Appropriations, 1947 | Pending Pay Act supplements, 1947 (H. Doc. 117) | Total anti-cipated, 1947 | Budget estimates, 1948 | Recommended in bill for 1948 | Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with— | | |
|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | | | | 1947 appropriations | Total anti-cipated, 1947 | Budget estimates, 1948 |
| American Printing House for the Blind..... | ¹¹ \$115,000 | ----- | ¹¹ \$115,000 | ¹¹ \$115,000 | \$115,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 1,405,080 | \$153,000 | 1,558,080 | ¹² 1,476,000 | 1,276,000 | —\$129,080 | —\$282,080 | —\$200,000 |
| Employees' compensation fund..... | ¹³ 14,100,000 | ----- | ¹³ 14,100,000 | 10,750,000 | 10,000,000 | —4,100,000 | —4,100,000 | —750,000 |
| Total, Bureau of Employees' Compensation..... | ¹³ 15,505,080 | 153,000 | ¹³ 15,658,080 | 12,226,000 | 11,276,000 | —4,229,080 | —4,382,080 | —950,000 |
| COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 221,800 | 26,000 | 247,800 | 259,500 | 259,500 | +37,700 | +11,700 | ----- |
| Plans and specifications..... | 7,500 | ----- | 7,500 | ----- | ----- | —7,500 | —7,500 | ----- |
| Total, Columbia Institution for the Deaf..... | 229,300 | 26,000 | 255,300 | 259,500 | 259,500 | +30,200 | +4,200 | ----- |
| FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 3,458,500 | 426,200 | 3,884,700 | ¹⁴ 4,129,000 | 3,884,700 | +426,200 | ----- | —244,300 |
| Salaries, sea-food inspectors..... | 40,000 | ----- | 40,000 | 40,000 | ----- | —40,000 | —40,000 | —40,000 |
| Certification service..... | 292,000 | 37,000 | 329,000 | 331,000 | 331,000 | +39,000 | +2,000 | ----- |
| Total, Food and Drug Administration..... | 3,790,500 | 463,200 | 4,253,700 | 4,500,000 | 4,215,700 | +425,200 | —38,000 | —254,300 |
| FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 921,000 | 119,400 | 1,040,400 | 1,783,000 | 2,192,000 | +1,271,000 | +1,151,600 | +409,000 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|----------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------|--------------|
| HOWARD UNIVERSITY | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses----- | 1, 200, 530 | 181, 600 | 1, 382, 130 | ¹⁵ 1, 864, 400 | 1, 864, 400 | +663, 870 | +482, 270 | ----- | ----- |
| Plans and specifications----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 221, 170 | 220, 000 | +220, 000 | +220, 000 | ----- | -1, 170 |
| Construction of buildings----- | 1, 377, 920 | ----- | 1, 377, 920 | ¹⁶ 2, 022, 080 | ¹⁶ 2, 022, 080 | +644, 160 | +644, 160 | ----- | ----- |
| Total, Howard University----- | 2, 578, 450 | 181, 600 | 2, 760, 050 | ¹⁶ 4, 107, 650 | ¹⁶ 4, 106, 480 | +1, 528, 030 | +1, 346, 430 | ----- | -1, 170 |
| OFFICE OF EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | |
| Further development of vocational education----- | ¹⁷ 14, 200, 000 | ----- | ¹⁷ 14, 200, 000 | ¹⁷ 14, 200, 000 | ¹⁷ 14, 200, 000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Promotion of vocational education in Hawaii----- | 30, 000 | ----- | 30, 000 | 30, 000 | 30, 000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Promotion of vocational education in Puerto Rico----- | 105, 000 | ----- | 105, 000 | 105, 000 | 105, 000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts----- | ¹⁸ 2, 480, 000 | ----- | ¹⁸ 2, 480, 000 | ¹⁸ 2, 480, 000 | ¹⁸ 2, 480, 000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Salaries and expenses----- | 1, 136, 475 | 116, 500 | 1, 252, 975 | ¹⁹ \$1, 726, 700 | 1, 252, 900 | +116, 425 | -75 | ----- | -473, 800 |
| Food conservation----- | 1, 337, 000 | ----- | 1, 337, 000 | ----- | ----- | -1, 337, 000 | -1, 337, 000 | ----- | ----- |
| Total, Office of Education ²⁰ ----- | 19, 288, 475 | 116, 500 | 19, 404, 975 | 18, 541, 700 | 18, 067, 900 | -1, 220, 575 | -1, 337, 075 | ----- | -473, 800 |
| OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION | | | | | | | | | |
| Payments to States, Vocational Rehabilitation Act----- | 11, 747, 800 | 12, 000 | 11, 759, 800 | 19, 710, 000 | 18, 000, 000 | +6, 252, 200 | +6, 240, 200 | ----- | -1, 710, 000 |
| General administrative expenses, vocational rehabilitation----- | 584, 825 | 38, 500 | 623, 325 | ²¹ 729, 600 | 500, 000 | -84, 825 | -123, 325 | ----- | -229, 000 |
| Total, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation----- | 12, 332, 625 | 50, 500 | 12, 383, 125 | 20, 439, 600 | 18, 500, 000 | +6, 167, 375 | +6, 116, 875 | ----- | -1, 939, 000 |

¹¹ In addition, \$10,000 permanent appropriation under the act of June 25, 1906, is available without annual action by the Congress.

¹² Excludes \$10,420 transferred to another appropriation pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946, and \$84,500 transferred to other appropriations. Committee approves.

¹³ Includes \$3,000,000 supplemental amount contained in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, to provide for benefit payments authorized by Public Law 650, 79th Cong., and for additional disability and death benefits accruing under the regular compensation law.

¹⁴ Represents a consolidation of the items "Enforcement operations" and "General administration". Committee approves.

¹⁵ Represents a consolidation of the items "Salaries" and "Expenses". Committee approves.

¹⁶ In addition, the Budget proposes and the committee approves a contract authorization of "not to exceed \$2,087,675".

¹⁷ In addition, \$7,000,000 permanent appropriation under the act of Feb. 23, 1917, is available without annual action by the Congress.

¹⁸ In addition, \$2,550,000 permanent appropriation under the act of Mar. 4, 1907, is available without annual action by the Congress.

¹⁹ Excludes \$20,525 transferred to another appropriation pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.

²⁰ In addition, \$9,550,000, permanent appropriations available. See footnotes 17 and 18.

²¹ Includes \$20,525 transferred from another appropriation pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

TITLE II.—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued

| Object | Appropriations, 1947 | Pending Pay Act supplements, 1947 (H. Doc. 117) | Total anti-icipated, 1947 | Budget esti- mates, 1948 | Recommend- ed in bill for 1948 | Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with— | | |
|---|----------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | 1947 appro- priations | Total anti-icipated, 1947 | Budget esti- mates, 1948 |
| PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE | | | | | | | | |
| Veneral diseases----- | \$16,601,296 | \$281,800 | \$16,883,096 | 22 \$16,883,000 | 23 \$17,399,500 | +\$798,204 | +\$516,404 | +\$516,500 |
| Tuberculosis----- | 7,979,701 | 114,600 | 8,094,301 | 22 8,430,000 | 8,000,000 | +20,299 | —94,301 | —430,000 |
| Assistance to States, general----- | 15,458,503 | ----- | 15,458,503 | 22 20,971,000 | 24 15,682,300 | +223,797 | +223,797 | —5,288,700 |
| Communicable diseases----- | 7,325,677 | 525,000 | 7,850,677 | 22 7,555,000 | 7,500,000 | +174,323 | —350,677 | —55,000 |
| Hospital and construction activities----- | 2,340,900 | ----- | 2,340,900 | 23 50,965,000 | 25 865,000 | —1,475,900 | —1,475,900 | —50,100,000 |
| Hospitals and medical care----- | 18,581,666 | 2,032,000 | 20,613,666 | 27 20,250,000 | 20,000,000 | +1,418,334 | —613,666 | —250,000 |
| Mental health activities----- | 1,632,000 | ----- | 1,632,000 | 28 5,108,000 | 4,000,000 | +2,368,000 | +2,368,000 | —1,108,000 |
| Foreign quarantine service----- | 1,985,900 | 247,900 | 2,233,800 | 2,491,700 | 2,450,000 | +464,100 | +216,200 | —41,700 |
| Employee health service programs----- | 141,234 | ----- | 141,234 | 29 901,000 | 300,000 | +158,766 | +158,766 | —601,000 |
| National Institute of Health, operating expenses----- | 5,915,097 | 287,600 | 6,202,697 | 30 9,126,000 | 9,126,000 | +3,210,903 | +2,923,303 | ----- |
| National Cancer Institute----- | 1,615,508 | 98,900 | 1,714,408 | 31 7,169,000 | 22 17,328,200 | +15,712,692 | +15,613,792 | +10,159,200 |
| Construction of research facilities----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 2,650,000 | 2,650,000 | +2,650,000 | +2,650,000 | ----- |
| Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth----- | 5,720,558 | ----- | 5,720,558 | 33 6,174,000 | 34 5,750,300 | +29,742 | +29,742 | —423,700 |
| Training for nurses----- | 16,300,000 | ----- | 16,300,000 | 4,834,000 | 4,500,000 | —11,800,000 | —11,800,000 | —334,000 |
| Salaries and expenses----- | 2,792,576 | 310,900 | 3,103,476 | 25 3,916,000 | 3,600,000 | +807,424 | +496,524 | —316,000 |
| Development of health facilities----- | 223,968 | ----- | 223,968 | ----- | ----- | —233,968 | —233,968 | ----- |
| Office of International Health Relations----- | 290,700 | 9,230 | 299,930 | 300,000 | 275,000 | —15,700 | —24,930 | —25,000 |
| Total, Public Health Service----- | 104,915,284 | 3,907,930 | 108,823,214 | 167,723,700 | 119,426,300 | +14,511,016 | +10,603,086 | —48,297,400 |

LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

| ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL | | | | | |
|--|------------------|----------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| Salaries and expenses..... | 3, 251, 358 | | 3, 251, 358 | 1, 550, 000 | -1, 701, 358 |
| SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION | | | | | |
| Grants to States (titles I, IV, and X), old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind..... | 38 619, 000, 000 | | 38 619, 000, 000 | 625, 000, 000 | +6, 000, 000 |
| Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance..... | 965, 000 | 134, 000 | 1, 099, 000 | 1, 150, 000 | +51, 000 |
| Grants to States, unemployment compensation administration (title III)..... | 49, 045, 000 | | 49, 045, 000 | 57, 586, 000 | +8, 541, 000 |
| Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen..... | | | | 900, 000 | +900, 000 |
| Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security..... | 900, 000 | 95, 000 | 995, 000 | 900, 000 | -95, 000 |
| Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (title II)..... | (32) | (30) | (31) | 40 762, 000 | +700, 000 |
| ²² Exclude amounts transferred to the item "Pay, etc., commissioned officers, Public Health Service," as follows: Venereal diseases, \$26,704; tuberculosis, \$14,291; assistance to States, general, \$106,497; communicable diseases, \$46,323. Committee approves. | | | | | |

²² Exclude amounts transferred to the item "Pay, etc., commissioned officers in general, \$106,497; communicable diseases, \$46,323. Committee approves.

²³ The bill recommends that \$516,500 of this amount be available immediately upon approval of the act.

25 Includes \$25,075 transferred from another appropriation and excludes \$24,175 transferred to another appropriation.

²⁶ For administrative expenses. In lieu of an appropriation for allotment to States for construction, the Committee approves. Committee approves.

ments to States, in pursuance of Public Law 725, 79th Cong., of the \$150,000,000 authorization specified therein for fiscal years 1947 and 1948, and to further provide that approved applications for construction funds shall constitute a contractual obligation of the Government.

²⁷ Excludes \$1,773,234 transferred to other appropriations. Committee approves.

²⁹ Includes \$1,632,000 transferred from another appropriation. Committee approves.

³⁰ Excludes \$51,851 transferred to another appropriation. Committee approves.

³¹ Excludes \$156,492 transferred to another appropriation.

³² Includes \$4,159,291 transferred by the committee from budget estimates for other purposes transferred to another appropriation. Committee approves.

...the bill for work on cancer.

³³ Includes \$402,158 transferred from other appropriations. Committee approves.

²⁵ Includes \$951,151 transferred from the appropriation "National Cancer Institute."

³³ Includes \$861,151 transferred from Department of Commerce pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946 (vital statistics activities)

37. Excludes \$478,000 transferred to War and Navy Department.

²³ For comparability with the basis for the budget estimate and the current estimate, the 1946 figures were transferred to war and Navy Departments pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 (care of mental patients).

H. Doc. 101) now pending consideration by the committee, representing estimated additional requirements arising out of provision in Public Law 719, 79th Cong., for increased Federal matching of assistance payments.

³⁹ Authorization to spend \$22.

H. Doc. 101 contains a recommended budget increase of \$3,285,000 to provide for increases pursuant to Public Law 390, 79th Cong.

⁴⁰ In addition, the budget proposes a total expenditure of \$

41 In addition, the bill recommends a total expenditure of \$34,909,700 from the Federal old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund.

estimate is more than offset by reductions in other items in the bill, as explained in the text of the report).

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

TITLE II.—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued

| Object | Appropriations, 1947 | Pending Pay Act supplements, 1947 (H. Doc. 117) | Total anti-icipated, 1947 | Budget esti- mates, 1948 | Recommend- ed in bill for 1948 | Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with— | | |
|---|----------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | 1947 appro- priations | Total anti-icipated, 1947 | Budget esti- mates, 1948 |
| SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION—Con. | | | | | | | | |
| Children's Bureau: | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses (general)----- | \$395, 159 | \$35, 800 | \$430, 959 | \$2 \$510, 400 | \$400, 000 | + \$4, 841 | —\$30, 959 | —\$110, 400 |
| Salaries and expenses (maternal and child welfare)--- | 860, 025 | ----- | 860, 025 | \$1 1, 016, 500 | 700, 000 | —160, 025 | —160, 025 | —316, 500 |
| Grants to States: | | | | | | | | |
| Emergency maternity and infant care (national defense)----- | 16, 664, 000 | ----- | 16, 664, 000 | 3, 000, 000 | 3, 000, 000 | —13, 664, 000 | —13, 664, 000 | ----- |
| Maternal and child health services----- | 12, 705, 000 | ----- | 12, 705, 000 | 11, 000, 000 | 11, 000, 000 | —1, 705, 000 | —1, 705, 000 | ----- |
| Crippled children----- | 8, 467, 500 | ----- | 8, 467, 500 | 7, 500, 000 | 7, 500, 000 | —967, 500 | —967, 500 | ----- |
| Child welfare----- | 4, 127, 500 | ----- | 4, 127, 500 | 3, 500, 000 | 3, 500, 000 | —627, 500 | —627, 500 | ----- |
| Total, Children's Bureau----- | 43, 219, 184 | 35, 800 | 43, 254, 984 | 26, 526, 900 | 26, 100, 000 | —17, 119, 184 | —17, 154, 984 | —426, 900 |
| Salaries, consolidated operations----- | 3, 369, 722 | 466, 700 | 3, 836, 422 | \$3 3, 794, 000 | \$2 2, 072, 000 | —1, 297, 722 | —1, 764, 422 | —1, 722, 000 |
| Miscellaneous expenses----- | 3, 002, 000 | ----- | 3, 002, 000 | 3, 756, 500 | \$6 430, 400 | —2, 571, 600 | —2, 571, 600 | —3, 326, 100 |
| Total, Social Security Administration----- | 719, 500, 906 | 731, 500 | 720, 232, 406 | 720, 843, 400 | 714, 838, 400 | —4, 662, 506 | —5, 394, 005 | —6, 005, 000 |
| OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries, Office of Administrator----- | 291, 079 | 23, 500 | 314, 579 | \$7 375, 000 | 320, 000 | +23, 921 | +5, 421 | —55, 000 |
| Community war services----- | 30, 000 | ----- | 30, 000 | ----- | ----- | —30, 000 | —30, 000 | ----- |
| Salaries, Division of Personnel Management----- | 129, 640 | 17, 600 | 147, 240 | \$4 170, 000 | 132, 500 | +2, 860 | —14, 740 | —37, 500 |
| Salaries, Division of Service Operations----- | 288, 117 | 39, 000 | 327, 117 | \$4 343, 500 | 294, 400 | +6, 283 | —32, 717 | —49, 100 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Salaries, Office of General Counsel..... | 657,275 | 85,500 | 742,775 | \$0 525,650 | \$1 325,600 | -331,675 | -417,175 | -200,050 |
| Miscellaneous expenses..... | 70,000 | ----- | 70,000 | 70,000 | 65,000 | -5,000 | -5,000 | -5,000 |
| Travel expenses, Federal Security Agency..... | 2,822,510 | ----- | 2,822,510 | \$2 3,227,500 | \$3 1,571,700 | -1,250,810 | -1,250,810 | -1,655,800 |
| Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency..... | 1,153,208 | ----- | 1,153,208 | \$4 1,675,000 | \$5 558,700 | -594,508 | -594,508 | -1,117,300 |
| Penalty mail costs, Federal Security Agency..... | 485,075 | ----- | 485,075 | \$6 692,000 | 480,000 | -5,075 | -5,075 | -212,000 |
| Civilian war benefits..... | \$7 153,000 | ----- | \$7 153,000 | ----- | ----- | -153,000 | -153,000 | ----- |
| Civilian war assistance..... | \$8 4,750,000 | ----- | \$8 4,750,000 | 1,000,000 | 750,000 | -4,000,000 | -4,000,000 | -250,000 |
| Total, Office of the Administrator..... | 10,834,904 | 165,000 | 11,000,504 | 8,079,650 | 4,497,900 | -6,337,004 | -6,502,604 | -3,581,750 |
| Total, Federal Security Agency, regular annual appropriations..... | \$9 893,262,882 | \$0 5,915,230 | 899,178,112 | 960,168,600 | 899,045,180 | +5,782,298 | -132,832 | -61,123,420 |

⁴² Includes \$395,150 transferred from Department of Labor pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.

⁴³ Includes \$477,535 transferred from Department of Labor pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946; excludes \$42,510 transferred to other appropriations, which the committee approves.

⁴⁴ Includes \$6,560 transferred from Department of Labor pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946; excludes \$55,000 transferred to another appropriation, which the committee approves.

⁴⁵ Excludes \$722,000 which the committee has reduced from \$982,625 in the budget and transferred to the trust fund limitation under the item "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old Age and Survivors' Insurance."

⁴⁶ Excludes \$3,023,100 which the committee has reduced from \$3,283,900 in the budget and transferred to the trust fund limitation under the item "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance."

⁴⁷ Includes a total of \$35,420 transferred from Social Security Administration and Bureau of Employees Compensation pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.

⁴⁸ Includes \$3,640 transferred from Department of Labor pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.

⁴⁹ Includes \$8,500 transferred from Social Security Administration pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.

⁵⁰ Includes a total of \$11,510 transferred from Social Security Administration and Public Health Service. Committee approves.

⁵¹ Excludes, as proposed in the budget, \$291,000 which has been eliminated from the direct appropriation and transferred to the trust fund limitation under the item "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance."

⁵² Includes a total of \$257,410 transferred from Bureau of Employees Compensation, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Commerce pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.

⁵³ Excludes a total of \$528,300 which the committee has reduced from a total of \$633,300, in the Budget and transferred as follows: To National Cancer Institute, \$15,000; to trust fund limitation under the item "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance," \$513,300.

⁵⁴ Includes a total of \$293,208 transferred from Bureau of Employees Compensation, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Commerce pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.

⁵⁵ Excludes a total of \$141,300 which the committee has reduced from a total of \$736,335 in the Budget and transferred as follows: To National Cancer Institute, \$12,000; to trust fund limitation under the item "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance," \$429,300.

⁵⁶ Includes a total of \$85,075 transferred from Bureau of Employees' Compensation, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Commerce pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.

⁵⁷ Includes \$18,000 pending rescission in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947.

⁵⁸ Includes \$1,000,000 pending rescission in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947.

⁵⁹ Consists of \$725,658,527 appropriated direct to Federal Security Agency, \$29,018,152 transferred from the Department of Labor, and \$1,014,411 transferred from the Department of Commerce pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946, less a total of \$478,000 transferred to the War and Navy Departments pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, plus \$3,000,000 for the Bureau of Employees' Compensation in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, and a supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 101) of \$135,000,000 for the Social Security Administration (grants to States) now pending consideration before the committee.

⁶⁰ Consists of \$413,300 in H. Doc. 101 and \$5,501,930 in H. Doc. 117.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

TITLE III.—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

| Object | Appropriations, 1947 | Pending Pay Act supplements, 1947 (H. Doc. 117) | Total anticipated, 1947 | Budget estimates, 1948 | Recommended in bill for 1948 | Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with— | | |
|--|----------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | | | | 1947 appropriations | Total anticipated, 1947 | Budget estimates, 1948 |
| Salaries..... | \$2,991,000 | \$412,400 | \$3,403,400 | \$6,157,000 | \$2,063,100 | +\$72,100 | —\$340,300 | —\$3,093,900 |
| Miscellaneous expenses..... | 895,000 | — | 895,000 | 1,383,000 | 805,500 | —89,500 | —89,500 | —577,500 |
| Penalty mail costs..... | 20,500 | — | 20,500 | 24,700 | 18,400 | —2,100 | —2,100 | —6,300 |
| Printing and binding..... | 163,000 | — | 163,000 | 419,300 | 146,700 | —16,300 | —16,300 | —272,600 |
| Total, National Labor Relations Board..... | 4,069,500 | 412,400 | 4,481,900 | 7,984,000 | 4,033,700 | —35,800 | —448,200 | —3,950,300 |

TITLE IV.—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Salaries and expenses..... | \$300,000 | \$16,000 | \$316,000 | \$333,700 | \$316,000 | +\$16,000 | — | —\$22,700 |
| Penalty-mail costs..... | 700 | — | 700 | 700 | 700 | — | — | — |
| Arbitration and emergency boards..... | 110,000 | — | 110,000 | 119,000 | 119,000 | +\$9,000 | +\$9,000 | — |
| Printing and binding..... | 3,000 | — | 3,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | +\$6,000 | +\$6,000 | — |
| National Railroad Adjustment Board..... | 280,000 | 19,000 | 299,000 | 370,600 | 367,000 | +\$7,000 | +\$68,000 | —3,600 |
| Printing and binding..... | 17,500 | — | 17,500 | 50,000 | 39,000 | +\$21,500 | +\$21,500 | —11,000 |
| Total, National Mediation Board..... | 711,200 | 35,000 | 746,200 | 888,000 | 850,700 | +\$139,500 | +\$104,500 | —37,300 |

TITLE V.—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Salaries..... | \$2, 171, 000 | \$304, 000 | \$2, 475, 000 | \$1 \$4, 560, 000 | \$4, 560, 000 | +\$2, 389, 000 | +\$2, 085, 000 |
| Miscellaneous expenses..... | 500, 000 | 31, 000 | 531, 000 | a1 1, 046, 000 | 1, 046, 000 | +\$546, 000 | +\$515, 000 |
| Printing and binding..... | 30, 000 | ----- | 30, 000 | 53, 000 | 53, 000 | +23, 000 | +23, 000 |
| Penalty mail costs..... | 61, 000 | ----- | 61, 000 | 62, 000 | 62, 000 | +1, 000 | +1, 000 |
| Railroad retirement account..... | 298, 233, 000 | ----- | 298, 233, 000 | a1 685, 072, 000 | 685, 072, 000 | +386, 839, 000 | +386, 839, 000 |
| Total, Railroad Retirement Board..... | 300, 995, 000 | 335, 000 | 301, 330, 000 | a1 690, 793, 000 | 690, 793, 000 | +389, 798, 000 | +389, 463, 000 |
| Grand total, all titles..... | 1, 310, 451, 873 | 8, 964, 630 | 1, 319, 416, 503 | 1, 763, 412, 300 | 1, 685, 586, 780 | +375, 134, 907 | +\$77, 825, 520 |

⁶¹ As amended by revisions contained in H. Doc. 161.

TRUST FUNDS

| Object | Appropriated, 1947 | Estimated, 1948 | Increase (+) or decrease (—) |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Department of Labor, U. S. Employment Service: Supply and distribution of farm labor..... | \$63, 657 | | — \$63, 657 |
| Federal Security Agency: | | | |
| Bureau of Employees' Compensation: | | | |
| Relief and Rehabilitation, Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act..... | 50, 000 | \$50, 000 | |
| Relief and Rehabilitation, District of Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act..... | 10, 000 | 10, 000 | |
| Total, Bureau of Employees' Compensation..... | 60, 000 | 60, 000 | |
| Food and Drug Administration: | | | |
| Unearned certification fees deposited by coal-tar colors manufacturers (refund account)..... | 24 | 24 | |
| Unearned inspection fees deposited by seafood packers (refund account)..... | 16, 339 | 16, 339 | |
| Total, Food and Drug Administration..... | 16, 363 | 16, 363 | |
| Public Health Service: | | | |
| National Institute of Health, gift funds..... | 10, 000 | 10, 000 | |
| National Cancer Institute, gift funds..... | 100 | 100 | |
| Personal funds and earnings of inmates, at narcotic farms..... | 126, 000 | 125, 000 | — 1, 000 |
| Moneys and effects of former patients..... | 2, 000 | 2, 000 | |
| Total, Public Health Service..... | 138, 100 | 137, 100 | — 1, 000 |

| | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| St. Elizabeths Hospital: | | | |
| Pension money----- | 67,000 | 65,000 | -2,000 |
| Personal funds of patients----- | 247,000 | 247,000 | |
| Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital----- | 314,000 | 312,000 | -2,000 |
| Total, trust funds, Federal Security Agency----- | 528,463 | 525,463 | -3,000 |
| Railroad Retirement Board: Railroad retirement account----- | 1 24,000,000 | 2 37,000,000 | +13,000,000 |
| Grand total, trust funds----- | 24,592,120 | 37,525,463 | +12,933,343 |

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

| Object | Appropriated, 1947 | Estimated, 1948 | Increase (+) or decrease (-) |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Federal Security Agency: American Printing House for the Blind (act of June 25, 1906)----- | 10,000 | 10,000 | |
| Office of Education: | | | |
| Payments to States and Territories for colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts (act of Mar. 4, 1907)----- | 2,550,000 | 2,550,000 | |
| Payments to States for promotion of vocational education (act of Feb. 23, 1917)----- | 7,000,000 | 7,000,000 | |
| Total, Office of Education----- | 9,550,000 | 9,550,000 | |
| Public Health Service: Operation of commissaries, hospitals at Lexington, Ky., and Fort Worth, Tex. (act of Dec. 23, 1943)----- | 64,000 | 68,000 | +4,000 |
| Total, permanent appropriations, general and special funds, Federal Security Agency----- | 9,624,000 | 9,628,000 | +4,000 |
| Railroad Retirement Board: Railroad unemployment insurance administration fund----- | 14,300,000 | 12,700,000 | -1,600,000 |
| Grand total, permanent appropriations, general and special funds----- | 23,924,000 | 22,328,000 | -1,596,000 |

¹ Represents estimated interest on investments of the fund. Excludes \$501,956,000 transfer from the general fund appropriation.

² Represents estimated interest on investments of the fund. Excludes \$451,219,000 transfer from the general fund appropriation.

NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2700

[Report No. 178]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 21, 1947

Mr. KEEFE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related

1 independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30,
2 1948, namely:

3 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
6 bia, \$819,500.

7 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor: For per-
8 sonal services in the District of Columbia and other necessary
9 expenses in the field, including contract stenographic report-
10 ing services, as authorized by section 15 of the Act of Au-
11 gust 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), \$755,300.

12 Contingent expenses: For necessary expenses of the
13 offices and bureaus of the Department, for which appro-
14 priations are not specifically made, including purchase of
15 two passenger motor vehicles (including one at not to ex-
16 ceed \$3,000); transfer of funds to United States Public
17 Health Service for costs of health service program as au-
18 thorized by Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); com-
19 mercial and labor-reporting services; when authorized by
20 the Secretary of Labor, dues for library membership in so-
21 cieties or associations which issue publications to members
22 only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who
23 are not members, not exceeding \$400; newspapers, press
24 clippings, and teletype news service not to exceed \$7,300;

1 and contract stenographic reporting services as authorized by
2 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law
3 600) ; \$468,400, of which \$1,000 is for payment of claims
4 pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act.

5 Traveling expenses: For traveling expenses for the
6 Department, \$2,112,400.

7 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
8 Department, \$414,700.

9 PENALTY MAIL COSTS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

10 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund
11 of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department
12 as required by the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ,
13 \$119,700.

14 Commissioners of Conciliation: For expenses necessary
15 to enable the Secretary of Labor to exercise the authority
16 vested in him by section 8 of the Act creating the Department
17 of Labor (5 U. S. C. 611) , including not to exceed \$50,000
18 for the temporary employment of arbitrators and mediators
19 on labor relations without regard to the civil service and
20 classification laws; and not to exceed \$133,500 for personal
21 services in the District of Columbia, \$2,080,000.

22 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses
23 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,000 for
24 expenses of attendance at meetings, conferences, or con-

ventions concerned with labor and industrial relations when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE

Apprentice Training Service: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to conduct a program of encouraging apprentice training, as authorized by the Act of August 16, 1937 (29 U. S. C. 50), including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$2,015,600.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$5,500 for purchase of newspaper clipping services; reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered; and not to exceed \$15,000 for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) ; \$3,373,400, of which amount not to exceed \$2,202,700 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$695,000 for a cost-of-living study and report.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$2,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

1 UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

2 General administration: For expenses necessary for the
3 general administration of the United States Employment
4 Service, including one Director at not to exceed \$10,000
5 per annum and other personal services in the District of
6 Columbia and contract stenographic reporting services as
7 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
8 (Public Law 600), \$2,656,800, of which \$1,756,800 shall
9 be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except
10 section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944:
11 *Provided*, That the appropriation in this title for traveling
12 expenses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed
13 \$2,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-
14 tions concerned with the work of the United States Employ-
15 ment Service when incurred on the written authority of the
16 Secretary of Labor.

17 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

18 For grants to the several States (including Alaska and
19 Hawaii), in accordance with the provisions of the Act of
20 June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U. S. C. 49-49i), and for
21 carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Re-
22 adjustment Act of 1944, including, upon the request of any
23 State, the payment of rental for space made available to
24 such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, \$71,728,000,

1 of which not to exceed \$757,000 shall be available to the
2 United States Employment Service for necessary expenses
3 in connection with the operation of employment office
4 facilities and services in the District of Columbia and for
5 use in carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's
6 Readjustment Act in Puerto Rico: *Provided*, That no
7 State shall be required to make any appropriation as pro-
8 vided in section 5 (a) of said Act of June 6, 1933, prior
9 to July 1, 1949: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding
10 the provisions of section 5 (a) and section 6 of the Act
11 of June 6, 1933, the Secretary of Labor shall from time
12 to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment
13 to each State found to be in compliance with the require-
14 ments of the Act of June 6, 1933, such amounts as he
15 determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient admin-
16 istration of its public employment offices.

17 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of
18 June 6, 1933, the Secretary shall assure that each
19 State agency operates under such methods of adminis-
20 tration relating to the establishment and maintenance of
21 personnel standards on a merit basis, as are found by the
22 Secretary to be necessary to carry out the purposes of
23 said Act; such methods and the methods required
24 pursuant to section 303 (a) (1) of the Social Security Act,
25 as amended, shall be promulgated jointly by the Secretary

1 and the Federal Security Administrator and both such
2 methods shall be administered in a manner which assures
3 consistency in their application.

4 Whenever funds are paid to the same State agency under
5 this heading and title III of the Social Security Act, as
6 amended, (1) such State agency may, if it so elects, submit
7 to the Secretary and the Federal Security Admin-
8 istrator a joint budget covering both the functions
9 for which grants are made under this heading and
10 the functions for which grants are made under such title III;
11 in such a case, the Secretary of Labor shall, if the State
12 agency so elects, certify to the Federal Security
13 Agency the amounts to be paid to the State under
14 this heading and upon receipt of such certification,
15 the Federal Security Agency shall certify such amounts to
16 the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the
17 amount, if any, payable by said Agency under
18 the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Social
19 Security Act, as amended. Any additional amounts so
20 certified by the Federal Security Agency shall be
21 paid to the State by the Secretary of the Treasury
22 out of the appropriation herein made available; and
23 (2) the State agency may commingle such funds and
24 account therefor by such accounting, statistical, sampling,
25 or other methods as may be found by the Secretary of Labor

1 and the Federal Security Administrator, respectively,
2 to afford reasonable assurance that the funds paid
3 to the State agency under this heading and the
4 funds paid to the State agency under title III of the Social
5 Security Act, as amended, are expended for the respective
6 purposes of this heading and of such title III.

7 WOMEN'S BUREAU

8 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the Act to
9 establish in the Department of Labor a bureau to be known
10 as the Women's Bureau, approved June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C.
11 11-16), including personal services in the District of Co
12 lumbia; purchase of material for reports and educational
13 exhibits; \$263,000.

14 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses
15 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,500 for
16 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
17 of the Women's Bureau when incurred on the written
18 authority of the Secretary of Labor.

19 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

20 Salaries: For personal services for the Wage and Hour
21 Division necessary in performing the duties imposed by the
22 Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to pro
23 vide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making
24 of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936
25 (41 U. S. C. 38), and the functions under the Fair Labor

Standards Act transferred under and pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1946, \$3,748,400, of which amount not to exceed \$746,100 may be expended for departmental salaries.

Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For necessary expenses, other than salaries, of the Wage and Hour Division in performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C. 38), and the functions under the Fair Labor Standards Act transferred under and pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1946, including stenographic reporting services by contract as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, \$309,000.

The Secretary of Labor may allot or transfer, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, funds from the foregoing appropriations for the Wage and Hour Division to any other bureau or office of the Department of Labor to enable such bureau or office to perform services for the Wage and Hour Division.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses

1 shall be available for expenses of attendance of cooperating
2 officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the
3 work of the Wage and Hour Division when called by the
4 Division with the written approval of the Secretary of Labor,
5 and shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$5,250 for
6 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
7 of the Wage and Hour Division when incurred on the written
8 authority of the Secretary of Labor.

9 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
10 Appropriation Act, 1948".

11 TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

12 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

13 Education of the blind: For carrying out the Act of
14 August 4, 1919, as amended (20 U. S. C. 101), \$115,000.

15 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

16 Salaries and expenses: For necessary administrative
17 expenses, including personal services in the District of
18 Columbia; temporary services as authorized by section 15
19 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but, in
20 the case of stenographic reporting services on a fee basis,
21 without regard to the limitation on rates in such section
22 and, in the case of other services, at rates not in excess
23 of \$75 per diem for individuals; purchase of five passenger
24 motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$41,000 for the Em-
25 ployees' Compensation Board of Appeals; \$1,276,000:

1 *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended,
2 shall not apply to any purchase or service outside con-
3 tinental United States when the aggregate amount involved
4 does not exceed \$500.

5 Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of
6 compensation and other benefits and expenses (except ad-
7 ministrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing during
8 the current or any prior fiscal year, including payments to
9 other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services
10 pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau of Employees'
11 Compensation; the advancement of costs for enforcement of
12 recoveries in third-party cases; rehabilitation expenses, in-
13 cluding fees or other payments to other agencies of the
14 United States and public or private agencies, including in-
15 dividuals, for services or facilities rendered or furnished pur-
16 suant to agreement approved by the Bureau; the fur-
17 nishing of medical and hospital services and supplies,
18 treatment, and funeral and burial expenses, including trans-
19 portation and other expenses incidental to such services,
20 treatment, and burial, for such enrollees of the Civilian
21 Conservation Corps as were certified by the Director of such
22 Corps as receiving hospital services and treatment at Gov-
23 ernment expense on June 30, 1943, and who are not other-
24 wise entitled thereto as civilian employees of the United
25 States, and the limitations and authority of the Act of Sep-
tember 7, 1916, as amended (5 U. S. C. 796), shall apply

1 in providing such services, treatment, and expenses in such
2 cases; \$10,000,000.

3 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

4 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Colum-
5 bia Institution for the Deaf, including personal services and
6 miscellaneous expenses, purchase of one passenger bus, and
7 repairs and improvements, \$259,500.

8 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

9 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses (not
10 appropriated for elsewhere) in carrying out the Federal
11 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C.
12 301-392); the Tea Importation Act, as amended (21 U. S.
13 C. 41-50); the Import Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 141-149);
14 the Federal Caustic Poison Act (15 U. S. C. 401-411);
15 and the Filled Milk Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 61-64);
16 including personal services in the District of Columbia; re-
17 porting and illustrating the results of investigations; pur-
18 chase of sixty passenger motor vehicles; temporary services
19 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
20 (Public Law 600), but, in the case of stenographic report-
21 ing services on a fee basis, without regard to the limitation
22 on rates and, in the case of other services, at rates not in
23 excess of \$75 per diem for individuals; \$3,884,700.

24 Certification services: To provide for the certification of
25 certain products as required by the Federal Food, Drug, and

1 Cosmetic Act, as amended, including personal services in
2 the District of Columbia; purchase of eight passenger motor
3 vehicles; travel expenses; printing and binding; purchase of
4 reprints and temporary services as authorized by section 15
5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but, in
6 the case of stenographic reporting services on a fee basis,
7 without regard to the limitation on rates and, in the case of
8 other services, at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem for in-
9 dividuals; \$331,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder
10 shall not exceed the aggregate of fees covered into the Treas-
11 ury under said Act.

12 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

13 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for opera-
14 tion and maintenance, including repairs; travel; printing and
15 binding; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing ap-
16 parel used by employees in the performance of their official
17 duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and
18 expenses, Howard University" for salaries of technical and
19 professional personnel detailed to the hospital; payments to
20 the appropriations of Howard University for instruction of
21 nurses and actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished
22 by such university; a health service program for employees
23 as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law
24 658); expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations
25 concerned with hospital administration and medical advance-

1 ment, when authorized by the Federal Security Administra-
2 tor; \$2,192,000: *Provided*, That hereafter the amounts to
3 be charged the District of Columbia and other establish-
4 ments of the Government for the treatment of patients for
5 which they are responsible shall be calculated on the basis
6 of a per diem rate approved by the Bureau of the Budget:
7 *Provided further*, That no intern or resident physician re-
8 ceiving compensation from this appropriation on a full-time
9 basis shall receive compensation in the form of wages or
10 salary from any other appropriation in this Act.

11 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

12 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of How-
13 ard University, including personal services and miscellaneous
14 expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds, \$1,864,400.

15 Plans and specifications: For the preparation of plans
16 and specifications for construction, under the supervision of
17 the Public Buildings Administration, on the grounds of
18 Howard University of men's dormitory units, a law school
19 building, administration building, biology building, and
20 greenhouse, and for alterations to science hall, including
21 engineering and architectural services, printing and binding,
22 and travel, \$220,000, which amount, except such part as
23 may be necessary for the incidental expenses of the univer-
24 sity, may be transferred to the Public Buildings Admin-

1 istration, Federal Works Agency, for the above purposes,
2 to remain available until expended.

3 Construction of buildings: For beginning construction,
4 on the grounds of Howard University, under the supervision
5 of the Public Buildings Administration, of a dental school
6 building, an auditorium building with facilities for the school
7 of music and the teaching of fine arts, together with altera-
8 tions and installations in connection with this construction,
9 including engineering and architectural services, printing,
10 and travel, to remain available until expended, \$2,022,080,
11 which amount, except such part as may be necessary for
12 the incidental expenses of the university, may be transferred
13 to the Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works
14 Agency, for the above purposes, and the university is author-
15 ized to contract for the completion of said construction at
16 a total cost of not to exceed \$4,109,755.

17 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

18 Further development of vocational education: For
19 carrying out section 3 of the Vocational Educational Act
20 of 1946 (Public Law 586), \$14,200,000: *Provided*, That
21 the apportionment to the States shall be computed on the
22 basis of not to exceed \$19,842,759.97 for the fiscal year
23 1948, as authorized.

24 Promotion of vocational education in Hawaii: For car-

1 rying out section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C.
2 29) , \$30,000.

3 Promotion of vocational education in Puerto Rico: For
4 carrying out section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20
5 U. S. C. 30) , \$105,000.

6 Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the
7 mechanic arts: For carrying out section 22 of the Act of
8 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343d) , \$2,480,000.

9 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
10 Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations,
11 and reports regarding libraries; fostering coordination of
12 public and school library service; coordination of library
13 service on the national level with other forms of adult educa-
14 tion; developing library participation in Federal projects;
15 fostering Nation-wide coordination of research materials
16 among libraries, interstate library coordination and the
17 development of library service throughout the country;
18 personal services in the District of Columbia; contract
19 stenographic reporting services as authorized by section
20 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but,
21 when contracted for on a fee basis, without regard to the
22 limitation on rates in such section; purchase, distribution, and
23 exchange of educational documents, motion-picture films, and
24 lantern slides; collection, exchange, and cataloging of edu-
25 cational apparatus and appliances, articles of school furniture

1 and models of school buildings illustrative of foreign and
2 domestic systems and methods of education, and repairing
3 the same; and a health service program as authorized by
4 the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658) ; \$1,252,900,
5 of which not less than \$434,400 shall be available for the
6 Division of Vocational Education as authorized.

7 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

8 For payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and
9 Puerto Rico) in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilita-
10 tion Act, as amended (29 U. S. C. ch. 4), including pay-
11 ments, in accordance with regulations of the Administrator,
12 for one-half of necessary expenditures for the acquisition of
13 vending stands or other equipment in accordance with sec-
14 tion 3 (a) (3) (C) of said Act for the use of blind persons,
15 such stands or other equipment to be controlled by the State
16 agency, \$18,000,000, of which not to exceed \$200,000
17 shall be available to the Federal Security Administrator for
18 providing rehabilitation services to disabled residents of
19 the District of Columbia, as authorized by section 6 of said
20 Act, which latter amount shall be available for administra-
21 tive expenses in connection with providing such services
22 in the District of Columbia, including printing and binding,
23 and travel: *Provided*, That not to exceed 15 per centum
24 of the appropriation shall be used for administrative pur-

1 poses: *And provided further*, That section 3709 of the
2 Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not apply to any pur-
3 chase made or service rendered when the aggregate amount
4 involved does not exceed \$400.

5 For general administrative expenses in carrying out the
6 provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended,
7 and of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20 U. S. C., ch.
8 6A), including personal services in the District of Columbia;
9 temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
10 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but in the case of
11 stenographic reporting services on a fee basis without regard
12 to the limitation on rates in such section, and, in the case of
13 all other services, at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem for
14 individuals; purchase of reprints; purchase of one passenger
15 motor vehicle; exchange of books; and not to exceed \$7,500
16 for production, purchase, and distribution of educational
17 films; \$500,000.

18 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

19 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public Health
20 Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. ch. 6A) (hereinafter
21 referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including (with the
22 exception of the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commis-
23 sioned officers, Public Health Service") personal services in
24 the District of Columbia; purchase of reports, documents, and
25 other material for publication and of reprints; temporary serv-

ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but, in the case of stenographic reporting services on a fee basis without regard to the limitation on rates in such section and, in the case of all other services, at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem for individuals; preparation and display of posters and exhibits by contract or otherwise; packing, unpacking, crating, uncrating, drayage, and transportation of personal effects of commissioned officers and transportation of their dependents on change of station; increased allowances to Reserve officers for foreign service; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel prescribed by the Surgeon General for use by employees in the performance of their official duties; and transporting in Government-owned automotive equipment, to and from school, children of personnel who have quarters for themselves and their families at isolated stations; as follows:

Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases, including the operation and maintenance of centers for the diagnosis, treatment, support, and clothing of persons afflicted with venereal diseases; transportation and subsistence of such persons and their attendants to and from the place of treatment or allowance in lieu thereof; diagnosis and treatment (including emergency treatment for other illnesses) of such persons through contracts with physicians

1 and hospitals and other appropriate institutions without
2 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended;
3 fees for case finding and referral to such centers of voluntary
4 patients; reasonable expenses of preparing remains or burial
5 of deceased patients; recreational supplies and equipment;
6 leasing of facilities and repair and alteration of leased facili-
7 ties; the purchase of twenty-eight passenger motor vehicles,
8 and for grants of money, services, supplies, equipment, and
9 use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act, and with the
10 approval of the respective State health authorities, to
11 counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of
12 the States, for the foregoing purposes, in such amounts and
13 upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General
14 may determine; \$17,399,500, of which \$516,500 shall be
15 immediately available.

16 Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section 314
17 (b) of the Act, \$8,000,000.

18 Assistance to States, general: To carry out the purposes
19 of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide consultative serv-
20 ices to States pursuant to section 311 of the Act; and to
21 make field investigations and demonstrations pursuant to sec-
22 tion 301 of the Act, including the purchase of forty-three
23 passenger motor vehicles, \$15,682,300: *Provided*, That of
24 the amount available for carrying out the purposes of section
25 314 (c) of the Act, \$3,000,000 shall be available solely for

1 grants to States having approved plans for mental health
2 activities.

3 Communicable diseases: To carry out those provisions of
4 sections 311, 361, and 704 of the Act relating to the preven-
5 tion and suppression of communicable diseases, the interstate
6 transmission and spread thereof, and the enforcement of any
7 applicable quarantine laws, including the purchase of thirty-
8 five passenger motor vehicles; and hire, maintenance, and
9 operation of aircraft; \$7,500,000.

10 Hospital and construction activities: For administrative
11 expenses incident to carrying out title VI of the Public
12 Health Service Act, as amended (Public Law 725, 79th
13 Cong.), \$865,000, including printing and binding; pur-
14 chase of eight passenger motor vehicles; and travel, includ-
15 ing attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with
16 the purposes of this appropriation. There shall be allotted
17 to the several States for the fiscal year 1948, as provided
18 in such Act, the total sum authorized by part C of the Act
19 to be appropriated for the fiscal years 1947 and 1948.
20 Whenever the Surgeon General shall have approved an
21 application for a construction project in accordance with
22 section 625 of the Act, the Federal share of the cost of such
23 project, as provided by the Act, shall constitute a con-
24 tractual obligation of the Federal Government.

25 Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the pur-

1 poses of sections 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 502, and
2 710 of the Act, including minor repairs to and maintenance
3 of buildings; purchase of twenty-four passenger motor vehi-
4 cles, including four ambulances; transportation to their
5 homes in the continental United States of recovered indigent
6 leper patients; court costs and other expenses incident to
7 proceedings for commitment of mentally incompetent per-
8 sons to hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane;
9 expenses of preparing and transporting remains, or reason-
10 able burial expenses, for any patient dying in a hospital;
11 travel; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock;
12 and reimbursement to employees, subject to regulations of
13 the Federal Security Administrator, for the cost of repair or
14 replacement of personal belongings damaged or destroyed
15 by patients while such employees were engaged in the per-
16 formance of their official duties; \$20,000,000, of which not
17 to exceed \$501,519 may be transferred to the appropriation
18 "Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth".

19 Mental health activities: For expenses necessary for
20 carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 302, 312, and
21 321 with respect to mental diseases, sections 322, 324, 326,
22 504, and 710 with respect to treatment at the Public Health
23 Service Hospitals, Fort Worth, Texas, and Lexington, Ken-
24 tucky, of persons suffering from psychiatric disorders, and
25 sections 303, 341, 343, and 344 of the Act, and Executive

1 Order 9079, dated February 26, 1942, including minor
2 repairs to and maintenance of buildings; purchase of one
3 passenger motor vehicle; court costs and other expenses
4 incident to proceedings taken for commitment of mentally
5 incompetent persons to hospitals; expenses of preparing and
6 transporting remains, or reasonable burial expenses, for any
7 patient dying in a hospital; firearms and ammunition; travel;
8 printing and binding; reimbursement to the working capital
9 fund for articles or services furnished by the industrial
10 activities; expenses incurred in pursuing, identifying, and
11 returning escaped prisoners, including rewards for their
12 capture; transportation and subsistence allowance, within
13 continental United States, of any narcotic addict voluntarily
14 admitted and discharged as cured; reimbursement to em-
15 ployees, subject to regulations of the Federal Security Ad-
16 ministrator, for the cost of repair or replacement of personal
17 belongings damaged or destroyed by patients while such
18 employees were engaged in the performance of their official
19 duties; tobacco for patients; \$4,000,000, of which not to
20 exceed \$99,500 may be transferred to the appropriation
21 "Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth": *Provided*, That
22 as of June 30, 1947, and the end of each fiscal year there-
23 after any balances in the "Working capital fund, narcotic
24 hospitals," in excess of \$150,000 shall be transferred to the
25 surplus fund of the Treasury.

1 Foreign quarantine service: For the medical inspection
2 of aliens, the maintenance and ordinary expenses of United
3 States quarantine stations and supplementary activities
4 abroad, and the care and treatment of quarantine detainees
5 in private or other public hospitals when facilities of the
6 Public Health Service are not available, including the purchase
7 of eighteen passenger motor vehicles, \$2,450,000.

8 Employee health service programs: For carrying out
9 the functions of the Public Health Service under the Act
10 of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658), including travel and
11 purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, \$300,000, of which
12 not to exceed \$30,583 may be used for a health service pro-
13 gram for Public Health Service employees: *Provided*, That
14 when the Public Health Service, at the request of any de-
15 partment or agency of the Government, establishes or
16 operates a health service program for such department or
17 agency such amount as may be necessary may be consoli-
18 dated with this appropriation by transfer from the applicable
19 appropriation or appropriations of such department or
20 agency.

21 National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For
22 the activities of the National Institute of Health, not other-
23 wise provided for, including research fellowships and grants
24 for research projects pursuant to section 301 of the Act
25 (including the purchase and distribution of penicillin and

1 other antibiotic compounds for use in research projects for
2 which grants are made) ; the regulation and preparation of
3 biologic products; the purchase of six passenger motor
4 vehicles; and maintenance of buildings; \$9,126,000.

5 National Cancer Institute: To enable the Surgeon Gen-
6 eral, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory
7 Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and
8 training projects relating to cancer, including grants for
9 erection of buildings and acquisition of land therefor; to
10 cooperate with State health agencies in the prevention,
11 control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative
12 services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to other-
13 wise carry out the provisions of title IV of the Act, includ-
14 ing the purchase of twelve passenger motor vehicles,
15 \$17,328,200, of which such amount as may be necessary
16 in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation may
17 be transferred to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth,
18 commissioned officers, Public Health Service": *Provided*,
19 That such parts of the amount appropriated under this
20 head as the Surgeon General shall determine from time
21 to time to be available for research and training grants
22 shall remain available until expended.

23 Construction of research facilities: For the acquisition
24 of a site, and the preparation of plans, specifications, and

1 drawings, for additional research buildings and a six-hun-
2 dred-bed clinical research hospital and necessary accessory
3 buildings related thereto to be used in general medical re-
4 search, including cancer and cardiovascular diseases, to be
5 immediately available and to remain available until expended,
6 \$2,650,000, which amount, except such part as may be
7 necessary for the incidental expenses of the Public Health
8 Service, shall be transferred to the Public Buildings Ad-
9 ministration for the performance of the work for which the
10 appropriation is made.

11 Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth: For pay, uni-
12 forms and subsistence allowances, increased allowances for
13 foreign service and commutation of quarters for not to exceed
14 one thousand two hundred and forty-six regular active com-
15 missioned officers; for retired pay of regular and reserve
16 commissioned officers; and for six months' death gratuity
17 pay and burial payments for regular commissioned officers;
18 \$5,750,300: *Provided*, That not to exceed thirty-six officers
19 may be appointed to grades above that of senior assistant
20 and for purposes of pay and pay period any person so ap-
21 pointed shall be considered as having had on the date of
22 appointment service equal to the promotion service credited
23 to the junior officer of the grade to which appointed.

24 Training for nurses: For continuing in training student
25 nurses enrolled prior to October 16, 1945, under the pro-

visions of the Act of June 15, 1943, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 1451, and the following), \$4,500,000, of which not to exceed \$348,792 shall be available for administrative expenses, including printing and binding and travel: *Provided*, That this appropriation is hereby made available for transfer to and consolidation with appropriations of Saint Elizabeths and Freedmen's Hospitals, in such amounts as may be deemed necessary by the Federal Security Administrator, to cover the cost of items furnished to student nurses in training under plans approved for such hospitals in accordance with said Act.

Salaries and expenses: For the divisions and offices of the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous expenses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for elsewhere, including the supervision of sanitary engineering and dental operations of the Public Health Service; maintenance and operation of the water and sanitary investigations station at Cincinnati, Ohio; surveys and investigations concerned with problems of pollution of the waters of lakes and rivers of the United States; collecting and compiling mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics, including procurement, by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, of transcripts of State, municipal, and other records, and studies and investigations related thereto; preparing information, articles, and publications related to

1 public health; conducting studies and demonstrations in
2 public health methods; and purchase of four passenger motor
3 vehicles; \$3,600,000.

4 Office of International Health Relations: For expenses
5 necessary in connection with international health work and
6 the Public Health Service mission to Liberia, including not to
7 exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries
8 when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General,
9 \$275,000.

10 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

11 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
12 maintenance and operation of the hospital (including the
13 care and treatment of insane beneficiaries of the Bureau of
14 Indian Affairs, and insane beneficiaries of the Bureau of
15 Employees' Compensation, in the Federal Security Agency),
16 including clothing for patients; reimbursement to employees,
17 subject to regulations of the Federal Security Administrator,
18 for the cost of repair or replacement of personal belongings
19 damaged or destroyed by patients while such employees
20 were engaged in the performance of their official duties;
21 travel expenses; printing and binding; a health service pro-
22 gram for employees as authorized by the Act of August 8,
23 1946 (Public Law 658); purchase of three passenger motor
24 vehicles, including one ambulance; repairs and improvements
25 to buildings and grounds; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning

1 of such wearing apparel as may be used by employees in
2 the performance of their official duties; cooperation with
3 organizations or individuals in scientific research into the
4 nature, causes, prevention, and treatment of mental illness;
5 maintenance and operation of necessary facilities for feeding
6 employees and others (at not less than cost as determined
7 in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Federal
8 Security Administrator), the proceeds therefrom to reim-
9 burse the appropriation for the institution; ascertaining the
10 residence of patients whose care by the hospital is no longer
11 authorized, and returning such patients to the place of resi-
12 dence; not exceeding \$1,500 for the removal of patients to
13 their friends; attendance at meetings of organizations con-
14 cerned with hospital administration and medical advance-
15 ment, when authorized by the Federal Security Adminis-
16 trator; and not exceeding \$1,500 for the actual and neces-
17 sary expenses incurred in pursuing, identifying, and return-
18 ing patients who escape from the hospital or from the custody
19 of any employee, including rewards for the capture of any
20 such patients; \$1,550,000: *Provided*, That the District of
21 Columbia, or any branch of the Government requiring Saint
22 Elizabeths Hospital to care for patients for which they are
23 responsible, shall pay by check to the Superintendent upon
24 his written request, either in advance or at the end of each

1 month, such amounts as shall be calculated by the Superin-
2 tendent to be due for such care on the basis of a per diem
3 rate approved by the Bureau of the Budget and bills ren-
4 dered by the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital
5 in accordance herewith shall not be subject to audit or certi-
6 fication in advance of payment; proper adjustments of such
7 bills paid for in advance on the basis of such calculations
8 shall be made monthly or quarterly, as may be agreed upon
9 by the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital and the
10 District of Columbia government, department, or establish-
11 ments concerned. All sums paid to the Superintendent of
12 Saint Elizabeths Hospital for the care of patients that he is
13 authorized by law to receive shall be deposited to the credit
14 on the books of the Treasury of this appropriation and be
15 subject to requisition upon the approval of the Superintendent
16 of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

17 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

18 Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent
19 children, and aid to the blind: For grants to States as
20 authorized in titles I, IV, and X of the Social Security Act,
21 as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. I, IV, and X),
22 \$625,000,000, of which such amount as may be necessary
23 shall be available for grants under such titles I, IV, and X,
24 respectively, for any period in the fiscal year 1947 sub-
25 sequent to March 31, 1947.

1 Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance: For personal serv-
2 ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,150,000.

3 Grants to States for unemployment compensation admin-
4 istration: For grants to States as authorized in title III of
5 the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7,
6 subch. III), \$57,586,000, of which such amounts as may
7 be agreed upon by the Federal Security Agency and the
8 Post Office Department shall be used for the payment, in such
9 manner as said parties may jointly determine, of postage for
10 the transmission of official mail matter in connection with
11 the unemployment compensation administration of States
12 receiving grants herefrom.

13 Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen: For
14 payments to seamen as authorized by title XIII of the Social
15 Security Act, as amended (sec. 306, Act of Aug. 10, 1946,
16 Public Law 719), \$900,000.

17 Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security: For personal
18 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
19 \$900,000.

20 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors
21 Insurance: For necessary expenses, including personal serv-
22 ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, travel, and
23 printing and binding, not more than \$34,909,700 may be
24 expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
25 trust fund, together with \$700,000 from the general fund

1 of the Treasury (for carrying out title II of the Act of
2 August 10, 1946 (Public Law 719), the two amounts to
3 be accounted for as one fund: *Provided*, That any sums
4 received by the Administrator as payment for services per-
5 formed for any department or agency of the Government
6 by persons whose salaries are paid from the amount made
7 available under this paragraph shall be deposited to the credit
8 of this appropriation and be available, during the fiscal year
9 in which such sums are received, for the same purposes.

10 CHILDREN'S BUREAU

11 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in car-
12 rying out the Act of April 9, 1912, as amended (29 U. S.
13 C. 18a), including personal services in the District of Co-
14 lumbia; purchase of reports and material for the publications
15 of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribution;
16 \$400,000.

17 Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare: For
18 necessary expenses in carrying out title V of the Social Se-
19 curity Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), and
20 the emergency maternity and infant care program, including
21 personal services in the District of Columbia; \$700,000: *Prov-*
22 *vided*, That no part of any appropriation contained in this
23 title shall be used to promulgate or carry out any instruction,
24 order, or regulation relating to the care of obstetrical cases
25 which discriminates between persons licensed under State

1 law to practice obstetrics: *Provided further*, That the fore-
2 going proviso shall not be so construed as to prevent any
3 patient from having the services of any practitioner of her
4 own choice, paid for out of this fund, so long as State laws
5 are complied with: *Provided further*, That any State plan
6 which provides standards for professional obstetrical services
7 in accordance with the laws of the State shall be approved.

8 Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant
9 care (national defense): For grants to States, including
10 Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia,
11 to provide, in addition to similar services otherwise available,
12 medical, nursing, and hospital maternity and infant care for
13 wives and infants of enlisted men of the fourth, fifth, sixth,
14 and seventh grades in the armed forces of the United States
15 and of Army aviation cadets, under allotments by the Fed-
16 eral Security Administrator and plans developed and ad-
17 ministered by State health agencies and approved by the
18 Federal Security Agency, \$3,000,000, to be available until
19 June 30, 1949, of which not more than \$210,000 may be
20 allotted to the States for administrative expenses on the
21 basis of need as determined by the Federal Security
22 Agency: *Provided*, That the foregoing grants to States shall
23 be on the understanding that the activity shall be in process
24 of liquidation on and after July 1, 1947, but this shall not
25 be construed to preclude the furnishing of the above-

1 mentioned services, regardless of the date of application
2 therefor, to any woman or the offspring of any woman
3 shown to have been otherwise eligible as of June 30, 1947,
4 under laws and regulations then applicable.

5 Grants to States for maternal and child health services:
6 For grants to States as authorized in title V, part 1, of the
7 Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. ch. 7,
8 subch. V), \$11,000,000: *Provided*, That any allotment to a
9 State pursuant to section 502 (b) of such Act shall not be
10 included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a)
11 and (b) of section 504 of such Act an amount expended
12 or estimated to be expended by the State.

13 Grants to States for services for crippled children: For
14 grants to States as authorized in title V, part 2, of the Social
15 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V),
16 \$7,500,000: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pur-
17 suant to section 512 (b) of such Act shall not be included
18 in computing, for the purpose of subsections (a) and (b) of
19 section 514 of such Act, an amount expended or estimated
20 to be expended by the State.

21 Grants to States for child-welfare services: For grants
22 to States as authorized in title V, part 3, of the Social Security
23 Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), \$3,500,000.

24 Salaries, consolidated operations, Social Security
25 Administration: For personal services in the District of

1 Columbia and elsewhere not otherwise appropriated for,
2 \$2,072,000.

3 Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Administration:
4 For expenses, not otherwise appropriated for, necessary to
5 carry into effect the Social Security Act, as amended (42
6 U. S. C. 301-1305, including exchange of books; library
7 membership fees or dues in organizations which issue publi-
8 cations to members only or to members at a lower price than
9 to others, payments for which may be made in advance;
10 alterations and repairs; contract stenographic reporting serv-
11 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
12 (Public Law 600), but, when contracted for on a fee basis,
13 without regard to the limitation on rates in such section;
14 \$430,400.

15 If during the fiscal year 1947 or 1948 functions are
16 transferred by the Federal Security Administrator from or
17 between any of the offices or bureaus of the Social Security
18 Administration, the Administrator may transfer from or be-
19 tween the amounts herein made available for salaries for
20 the Social Security Administration the sums necessary for
21 personal services in connection with the functions so trans-
22 ferred.

23 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any of the amounts herein
24 made available for salaries for the Social Security Adminis-
25 tration may, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the

1 Budget, be transferred by the Administrator to any other of
2 such amounts, but no amount may be increased more than 5
3 per centum thereby.

4 None of the moneys appropriated by this Act to the
5 Social Security Administration or to the Children's Bureau
6 for grants-in-aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in
7 part, the cost of operation of said agencies, including the
8 salaries and expenses of officers and employees of said agen-
9 cies, shall be withheld from the said agencies of any States
10 which have established by legislative enactment and have in
11 operation a merit system and classification and compensation
12 plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation
13 of their employees, because of any disapproval of their per-
14 sonnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of
15 the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or em-
16 ployees.

17 The amounts herein made available for salaries or ex-
18 penses of the Social Security Administration shall be avail-
19 able for a health service program for the employees thereof
20 as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law
21 658).

22 Grants to States, fiscal year 1949: For making, after
23 May 31, 1948, payments to States under titles I, III, IV, V,
24 and X, respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended,
25 for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1949, such sums as may

1 be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
2 made thereunder for payments under each of such titles to
3 be charged to the appropriation therefor for the fiscal year
4 1949.

5 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, and X, respec-
6 tively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, payments to
7 a State under any of such titles for any quarter in the period
8 beginning April 1, 1947, and ending June 30, 1948, may
9 be made with respect to a State plan approved under such
10 title prior to or during such period, but no such payment
11 shall be made with respect to any plan for any quarter prior
12 to the quarter in which such plan was submitted for approval.

13 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

14 Salaries, Office of the Administrator, including personal
15 services in the District of Columbia; temporary services as
16 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Pub-
17 lic Law 600), but in the case of stenographic reporting serv-
18 ices on a fee basis without regard to the limitation on rates in
19 such section and in the case of other services at rates not in
20 excess of \$75 per diem for individuals; and health service
21 programs for employees as authorized by the Act of August
22 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); \$320,000, of which \$6,600 is
23 for personal services incident to the liquidation of the Civilian
24 Conservation Corps in accordance with the applicable pro-
25 visions under the head "Civilian Conservation Corps" in the

1 Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, and the
2 National Youth Administration in accordance with the ap-
3 plicable provisions under the head "National Youth Admini-
4 stration" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation
5 Act, 1945.

6 Salaries, Division of Personnel-Management, including
7 personal services in the District of Columbia, \$132,500.

8 Salaries, Division of Service Operations, including per-
9 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$294,400.

10 Salaries, Office of the General Counsel, including per-
11 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$325,600.

12 Miscellaneous expenses, Office of the Administrator: For
13 miscellaneous expenses including \$500 for the liquidation of
14 the Civilian Conservation Corps in accordance with the ap-
15 plicable provisions under the head "Civilian Conservation
16 Corps" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,
17 1944, and the National Youth Administration in accordance
18 with the applicable provisions under the head "National
19 Youth Administration" in the Federal Security Agency
20 Appropriation Act, 1945; examination of estimates for
21 appropriations in the field; exchange of books; library
22 membership fees or dues in organizations which issue pub-
23 lications to members only or to members at a lower price
24 than to others, payment for which may be made in ad-

1 vance; and purchase of two passenger motor vehicles (in-
2 cluding one at not to exceed \$3,000) ; \$65,000: *Provided*,
3 That the Administrator may transfer to this appropriation
4 from appropriations of the constituent organizations of the
5 Federal Security Agency such sums as may be necessary to
6 finance the purchase of duplicating materials required in
7 performance of duplicating work for such constituent organ-
8 izations, unused portions of which sums may, at any time,
9 be retransferred by the Administrator to the original
10 appropriations.

11 Travel expenses: For travel expenses (not appropriated
12 for elsewhere) for the Federal Security Agency, including,
13 when specifically authorized by the Federal Security Admin-
14 istrator, attendance at meetings of organizations concerned
15 with the work of the Federal Security Agency, \$1,571,700:
16 *Provided*, That all receipts from non-Federal agencies rep-
17 resenting reimbursement for expenses of travel of employees
18 of the Office of Education performing advisory functions to
19 said agencies shall be deposited in the Treasury of the
20 United States to the credit of this appropriation.

21 Printing and binding: For printing and binding (not
22 appropriated for elsewhere) for the Federal Security
23 Agency, including the purchase of reprints, \$558,700.

24 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of

1 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Federal Security
2 Agency as required by the Act of June 28, 1944 (39
3 U. S. C. 321d), \$480,000.

4 Civilian war assistance: For expenses necessary, includ-
5 ing personal services in the District of Columbia, to continue
6 during the fiscal year 1948 to provide (a) temporary aid (in-
7 cluding medical care by contract, transportation, and other
8 goods and services without regard to section 3709, Revised
9 Statutes, as amended, and money payments) to citizens of the
10 United States or their children under eighteen years of age
11 who have been interned or stranded, and returned to the
12 United States, or who have been evacuated from any area
13 under the direction of the civil or military authorities of the
14 United States, and (b) for temporary aid to and the return of
15 civilians evacuated from the Philippine Islands or Hawaii to
16 the United States under the direction of the civil or military
17 authorities of the United States during the period from De-
18 cember 7, 1941, to September 15, 1945; \$750,000, which
19 amount may be expended by advances or grants of funds or
20 otherwise, to such Federal or other agencies as the Adminis-
21 trator may designate.

22 In order that the Administrator may effectuate reorgan-
23 ization plans submitted and approved pursuant to the Reor-
24 ganization Acts of 1939 and 1945 he may transfer
25 to the foregoing appropriations under this title from funds

1 available for administrative expenses of the constituent units
2 of the Federal Security Agency such sums as represent a con-
3 solidation in the Office of the Administrator of any of the
4 administrative functions of said constituent units: *Provided*,
5 That no such transfer of funds shall be made unless the con-
6 solidation of administrative functions will result in a reduction
7 of administrative salary and other expenses and such reduc-
8 tion is accompanied by savings in funds appropriated to the
9 Federal Security Agency which savings shall not be expended
10 for any other purpose but shall be impounded and returned
11 to the Treasury.

12 The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer
13 to the constituent organizations of the Federal Security
14 Agency from appropriations for travel expenses and
15 printing and binding, Federal Security Agency, such amounts
16 as the Administrator may request; amounts so transferred
17 shall be set up on the books of the Treasury under suitable
18 titles and shall be available for the same purposes and subject
19 to the same limitations as the appropriations from which
20 transferred: *Provided*, That balances of any amounts so
21 transferred, or any part of such balances shall, upon request
22 of the Administrator, be retransferred to the appropriations
23 for travel expenses and printing and binding, Federal
24 Security Agency.

25 Appropriations under this title available for adminis-

1 trative expenses (other than those exclusively for salaries)
2 shall be available for the payment of claims pursuant to part
3 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
4 Law 601.)

5 This title may be cited as the "Federal Security Agency
6 Appropriation Act, 1948".

7 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

8 Salaries: For three Board members of the National
9 Labor Relations Board and other personal services of the
10 Board in the District of Columbia and elsewhere necessary
11 in performing the duties authorized by law, \$3,063,100.

12 Miscellaneous expenses: For necessary expenses, other
13 than salaries, of the National Labor Relations Board in
14 performing duties authorized by law, including repairs and
15 alterations; contract stenographic reporting services; and not
16 to exceed \$1,000 for the hire of passenger motor vehicles;
17 \$805,500.

18 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
19 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National Labor
20 Relations Board as required by section 2 of the Act of
21 June 28, 1944, \$18,400.

22 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
23 National Labor Relations Board, \$146,700.

24 No part of the funds appropriated in this title shall
25 be used in any way in connection with a complaint case

1 arising over an agreement, or a renewal thereof, between
2 management and labor which has been in existence for three
3 months or longer without complaint being filed by an em-
4 ployee or employees of such plant: *Provided*, That, here-
5 after, notice of such agreement or a renewal thereof shall
6 have been posted in the plant affected for said period
7 of three months, said notice containing information as to the
8 location at an accessible place of such agreement where said
9 agreement shall be open for inspection by any interested
10 person: *Provided further*, That these limitations shall not
11 apply to agreements with labor organizations formed in viola-
12 tion of section 158, paragraph 2, title 29, United States
13 Code: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appro-
14 priated in this title shall be used by the National Labor
15 Relations Board in any way in connection with the per-
16 formance of the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor
17 Disputes Act (50 U. S. C. App. 1501-11).

18 This title may be cited as the "National Labor Relations
19 Board Appropriation Act, 1948".

20 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

21 Salaries and expenses: For three members of the Board,
22 and for other expenditures of the National Mediation Board,
23 including contract stenographic reporting services as au-
24 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
25 Law 600), \$316,000, of which amount not to exceed

1 \$236,000 may be expended for personal services in the
2 District of Columbia.

3 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund
4 of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National
5 Mediation Board and the National Railroad Adjustment
6 Board as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28,
7 1944, \$700.

8 Arbitration and emergency boards: For necessary
9 expenses of arbitration boards established under section
10 7 of the Railway Labor Act (45 U. S. C. 157) and
11 emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant
12 to section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160);
13 necessary transportation expenses of board members
14 to and from their homes or regular places of business,
15 and \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence on such days as they
16 are actually engaged in performance of the duties of said
17 boards; printing and binding; contract stenographic
18 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
19 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), \$119,000.

20 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
21 the National Mediation Board, \$9,000.

22 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
24 National Railroad Adjustment Board, including contract
25 stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15

1 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), \$367,000,
2 of which \$65,000 shall be available only for compensation,
3 not in excess of \$50 per day, and expenses of referees; and
4 not more than \$175,000 for other personal services.

5 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
6 the National Railroad Adjustment Board, \$39,000.

7 This title may be cited as the "National Mediation
8 Board Appropriation Act, 1948".

9 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

10 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
11 bia and elsewhere, \$4,560,000.

12 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For
13 necessary expenditures, including not to exceed \$1,000 for
14 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
15 work of the Board when specifically authorized by the
16 Board; repairs and alterations; contract stenographic report-
17 ing services; and for payment in advance when authorized
18 by the Board for library membership in organizations which
19 issue publications to members only or to members at a price
20 lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$2,000 for
21 claims determined and settled pursuant to the Federal Tort
22 Claims Act; and purchase of one passenger motor vehicle;
23 \$1,046,000.

24 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
25 \$53,000.

1 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
2 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section
3 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944, \$175,000, of which \$113,-
4 000 shall be derived from the railroad unemployment in-
5 surance administration fund.

6 Railroad retirement account: For an amount sufficient
7 as an annual premium for the payments required under the
8 Railroad Retirement Acts of August 29, 1935, and June
9 24, 1937, and authorized to be appropriated to the railroad
10 retirement account established under section 15 (a) of the
11 latter Act, \$685,072,000, of which \$203,793,000 shall be
12 immediately available: *Provided*, That such total amount
13 shall be available until expended for making payments re-
14 quired under said retirement Acts, and the amount not
15 required for current payments shall be invested by the Secre-
16 tary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of
17 said Railroad Retirement Act of June 24, 1937.

18 The foregoing appropriations for salaries and miscel-
19 laneous expenses of the Board shall be available for a health-
20 service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946.
21 (Public Law 658.)

22 This title may be cited as the "Railroad Retirement
23 Board Appropriation Act, 1948".

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence:

Provided, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or

1 who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
2 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
3 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages
4 for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this
5 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall
6 be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more
7 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above
8 penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution
9 for, any other provisions of existing law.

10 SEC. 602. This Act may be cited as the "Labor-Federal
11 Security Appropriation Act, 1948".

I N D E X

TITLE I—LABOR DEPARTMENT

| | Page |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| Apprentice Training Service..... | 4 |
| Conciliation, commissioners of..... | 3 |
| Labor Statistics, Bureau of..... | 4 |
| Secretary's office: | |
| Conciliation, commissioners of..... | 3 |
| Contingent expenses..... | 2 |
| Penalty mail costs..... | 3 |
| Printing and binding..... | 3 |
| Salaries..... | 2 |
| Solicitor's office..... | 2 |
| Traveling expenses..... | 3 |
| United States Employment Service..... | 5 |
| Wage and Hour Division..... | 8 |
| Women's Bureau..... | 8 |

TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

| | |
|---|----|
| Administrator, Office of: | |
| Civilian war assistance..... | 40 |
| General Counsel, Office of..... | 38 |
| Miscellaneous expenses..... | 38 |
| Penalty mail costs, Federal Security Agency..... | 39 |
| Personnel Management, Division of..... | 38 |
| Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency..... | 39 |
| Salaries..... | 37 |
| Service Operations, Division of..... | 38 |
| Travel expenses, Federal Security Agency..... | 39 |
| American Printing House for the Blind..... | 10 |
| Columbia Institution for the Deaf: | |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 12 |
| Education, Office of: | |
| Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts..... | 16 |
| Hawaii, promotion of vocational education..... | 15 |
| Puerto Rico, promotion of vocational education..... | 16 |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 16 |
| Vocation education, further development of..... | 15 |
| Employees' Compensation, Bureau of: | |
| Employees' compensation fund..... | 11 |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 10 |
| Food and Drug Administration: | |
| Certification services..... | 12 |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 12 |
| Freedmen's Hospital..... | 13 |

| | |
|--|------|
| Howard University: | Page |
| Construction of buildings----- | 15 |
| Plans and specifications----- | 14 |
| Salaries and expenses----- | 14 |
| Public Health Service: | |
| Assistance to States, general----- | 20 |
| Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth----- | 26 |
| Communicable diseases----- | 21 |
| Construction of research facilities----- | 25 |
| Employee health service programs----- | 24 |
| Foreign quarantine service----- | 24 |
| Hospital and construction activities----- | 21 |
| Hospitals and medical care----- | 21 |
| International health relations----- | 28 |
| Mental health activities----- | 22 |
| National Cancer Institute----- | 25 |
| National Institute of Health, operating expenses----- | 24 |
| Salaries and expenses----- | 27 |
| Training for nurses----- | 26 |
| Tuberculosis----- | 20 |
| Venereal diseases----- | 19 |
| St. Elizabeths Hospital----- | 28 |
| Social Security Administration: | |
| Children's Bureau: | |
| Grants to States: | |
| Child-welfare services----- | 34 |
| Crippled children----- | 34 |
| Emergency maternity and infant care (national defense)-- | 33 |
| Maternal and child health services----- | 34 |
| Salaries and expenses (general)----- | 32 |
| Salaries and expenses (maternal and child welfare)----- | 32 |
| Consolidated operations, salaries----- | 34 |
| Grants to States (titles I, IV, and X), old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind----- | 30 |
| Grants to States, unemployment compensation administration (title III)----- | 31 |
| Miscellaneous expenses----- | 35 |
| Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen----- | 31 |
| Salaries: | |
| Employment Security, Bureau of----- | 31 |
| Public Assistance, Bureau of----- | 31 |
| Salaries and expenses, Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, Bureau of (title II)----- | 31 |
| Vocational Rehabilitation, Office of: | |
| General administrative expenses----- | 18 |
| Payments to States----- | 17 |
| TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD | |
| Miscellaneous expenses----- | 42 |
| Penalty mail costs----- | 42 |
| Printing and binding----- | 42 |
| Salaries----- | 42 |

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

| | Page |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| Arbitration and emergency boards----- | 44 |
| National Railroad Adjustment Board: | |
| Printing and binding----- | 45 |
| Salaries and expenses----- | 44 |
| Penalty mail costs----- | 44 |
| Printing and binding----- | 44 |
| Salaries and expenses----- | 43 |

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

| | |
|---|----|
| Miscellaneous expenses----- | 45 |
| Penalty mail costs----- | 45 |
| Printing and binding----- | 45 |
| Railroad retirement account (appropriated)----- | 46 |
| Salaries----- | 45 |

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R.

[Report No.]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

By **Mr. KEEFE**

MARCH 21, 1947

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,
AND RELATED INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIA-
TION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1948

MARCH 21, 1947.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

MR. KEEFE, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2700]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, the National Labor Relations Board, the National Mediation Board including the National Railroad Adjustment Board, and the Railroad Retirement Board.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The budget estimates forming the primary bases of consideration by the committee will be found in the Budget for 1948 on the following pages:

| | Pages |
|---|------------------------|
| Department of Labor..... | 611 to 637, inclusive. |
| Federal Security Agency..... | 159 to 226, inclusive. |
| National Labor Relations Board..... | 115 to 117, inclusive. |
| National Mediation Board including the National Railroad Adjustment Board..... | 117 to 119, inclusive. |
| Railroad Retirement Board..... | 122 to 125, inclusive. |

A slight revision of the estimates for the latter agency is contained in House Document No. 161.

A detailed tabulation will be found at the end of this report reflecting each item of appropriation included in the bill for 1948, the amounts appropriated for the current fiscal year 1947 on a basis comparable, as to activities involved, with the budget set-up for 1948, the pending supplemental estimates for mandatory increased salary rates during 1947 arising out of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1946, Public Law 390, and Public Law 474 in respect to the commissioned officer corps of the Public Health Service, together with comparisons of the committee's recommendations with 1948 estimates, with the total for 1947 including the Pay Act, and with actual appropriations for 1947. In respect to comparisons with 1947 referred to frequently in the text of the report, attention is called to the fact that such comparisons are generally with the sum of the first two money columns, that is, with present 1947 appropriations plus pending supplemental estimates for increased salary rates, in order to achieve a greater measure of comparability with the 1948 estimates and committee recommendations, both of which include provision for such increased costs.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS

The committee is of course fully aware of the necessity for reducing to barest minimum needs appropriations for all agencies of the Government. The accompanying bill includes considerable sums for public-health and welfare programs such as old-age pensions which the committee is powerless to reduce without amendments to the basic legislation. The committee has carefully gone through each item of the bill and selected those items, particularly in the Department of Labor, which are not related to the public welfare or the public health, and has made every reduction consistent with carrying forward essential activities and making provision in accord with law for the health and welfare programs.

The following is a summary of the appropriations by agencies including comparison with 1947 appropriations and 1948 Budget estimates:

| | Appropriations and pending Pay Act supplementals, 1947 | Budget estimates, 1948 | Bill for 1948 | Bill for 1948 compared with— | |
|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------|---------------|--|------------------------|
| | | | | Appropriations and pending Pay Act supplementals, 1947 | Budget estimates, 1948 |
| Department of Labor..... | \$113,680,291 | \$103,578,700 | \$90,864,200 | —\$22,816,091 | —\$12,714,500 |
| Federal Security Agency..... | 899,178,112 | 960,168,600 | 899,045,180 | —132,932 | —61,123,420 |
| National Labor Relations Board..... | 4,481,900 | 7,984,000 | 4,033,700 | —448,200 | —3,950,300 |
| National Mediation Board..... | 746,200 | 888,000 | 850,700 | +104,500 | —37,300 |
| Railroad Retirement Board..... | 301,330,000 | 690,793,000 | 690,793,000 | +389,463,000 | ----- |
| Total..... | 1,319,416,503 | 1,763,412,300 | 1,685,586,780 | +366,170,277 | —77,825,520 |

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL, SPECIAL AND TRUST ACCOUNTS

Permanent appropriations are those which occur automatically each year without annual action by Congress, having been created specifically by Congress in years past and they continue on that basis until

modified or repealed. The tabular material at the end of this report reflects amounts of appropriations for the fiscal year 1947 and estimated for 1948 under this class of funds as shown in the Budget within the aforementioned pages. In addition, on Budget page 785, under the Treasury Department, data are shown for the Federal old-age and survivors insurance and unemployment trust funds which funds, by law, are under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury although, to a large degree, expended by units of the Federal Security Agency.

REDUCTIONS IN PERSONNEL

Wherever reductions in appropriations require reductions in personnel, it should be stated here that such reductions in personnel must be undertaken at the earliest possible date. If it is necessary to dismiss any such persons after June 30, 1947, the departments and agencies concerned must understand that terminal leave costs attendant to such dismissals will be borne by the 1948 appropriation. Dismissals prior to June 30, 1947, will require expenditure of 1947 appropriations for terminal leave.

No deficiency estimate for such purpose for either 1947 or 1948 will be entertained.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The committee is recommending total appropriations of \$90,864,200 for all functions of the Department of Labor for the fiscal year 1948, which is \$12,714,500 or almost 12.3 percent below budget estimates of \$103,578,700 and \$20,549,091, or about 18.4 percent under actual 1947 appropriations of \$111,413,291 for comparable functions. Taking into account for comparative purposes \$2,267,000 current-year supplemental estimates for 1946 Pay Act costs now pending consideration before the committee, the bill total for this Department is \$22,816,091 or just 20 percent below the 1947 amount.

Attention is called to the fact that of the \$90,864,200 allowed, \$71,728,000 is for grants to States for public employment offices. Excluding this item which is nonoperating in character insofar as Labor Department operations are directly concerned, the bill includes \$19,136,200. This latter amount is \$12,714,500, or 40 percent below comparable budget estimates of \$31,850,700 and \$12,760,091, or 40 percent below comparable 1947 actual appropriations of \$31,896,291. Including for comparative purposes the \$2,267,000 pending Pay Act item set forth above, the bill on this basis is practically 44 percent under 1947. While the reduction may appear to be severe, the committee has considered each unit of the Department of Labor carefully and believes it has made adequate provision for all essential services of the Department. The reductions have been aimed at eliminating unnecessary activities and to reducing to worth-while proportions the budgets of those activities considered essential.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries.—For salaries in the immediate Office of the Secretary, the Budget recommends \$1,190,000 which is \$106,314 above the comparable 1947 amount of \$1,083,686. The Budget indicates that

in the Office of the Secretary provision is made for an Under Secretary of Labor, three Assistant Secretaries of Labor, one special assistant to the Secretary, and three Assistants to the Assistant Secretaries, a director of information, a director of personnel, and a chief clerk and budget officer, together with numerous other special assistants.

The appropriations for this office have greatly increased over the past few years until in 1947 the appropriation was \$968,686, plus proposed supplementals for pay increases due to the 1946 pay act of \$115,000, or a total of \$1,083,686 to be available in 1947 on a basis comparable with 1948. The committee believes that the services in the immediate Office of the Secretary can be properly provided for with an appropriation of \$819,500.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has allowed \$755,300 under this head which is \$495,700 below the Budget request of \$1,251,000 and \$320,475 or approximately 30 percent under the comparable 1947 amount. The Budget request involved a net increase of \$175,225 to add a substantial number of positions in both the departmental and field services justified largely as a general strengthening measure in various segments of the office, and to provide for reallocations of several positions and for mandatory within-grade salary advancements.

In view of the very material reductions made by the committee in practically every appropriation of the Department of Labor and the elimination of the Division of Labor Standards, the Retraining and Reemployment Administration, and the National Wage Stabilization Board, the committee believes that the reduction proposed in funds for legal work is fully justified and that the amount allowed, \$755,300, is sufficient to take care of all essential needs in this respect.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

The committee has allowed \$468,400 for contingent expenses of the Department not otherwise appropriated for, which is \$117,200 or 20 percent less than the budget estimate of \$585,600 and \$212,916 below the comparable 1947 amount. The reduction effected in this item is attributable to reduced amounts recommended by the committee in the appropriations for the several bureaus. The Secretary of Labor should allocate the amount allowed among the several bureaus participating in this central fund with due regard to the extent of curtailment of activities made necessary in such bureaus by reason of the aforementioned reductions.

TRAVELING EXPENSES

The sum of \$2,112,400 has been allowed by the committee for this central fund, representing a very substantial reduction of \$1,117,100 below the budget and \$905,357 or 30 percent below the comparable 1947 amount.

The budget for 1948 included proposed increases of about \$531,000 for travel of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Veterans Employment Service, but since the committee has not only eliminated the

requested increases under the salaries and expenses appropriations for these two bureaus but has also reduced them very materially below 1947, a large portion of the travel fund reductions is attributable to amounts requested for them. Committee reductions in the appropriations for other bureaus make possible a further cut in the travel fund and this the committee has done. As in the case of the contingent expense fund, the Secretary of Labor should allocate the \$2,112,400 allowed under this head with due regard to curtailments which will be necessary in the several activities of the Department as the result of committee cuts in funds requested therefor.

PRINTING AND BINDING

For this central fund the committee has allowed \$414,700 which is \$333,300 below the budget estimate and \$103,688 or 20 percent below the comparable 1947 appropriation. The principal increases requested were in the total amount of \$281,208 for the Division of Labor Standards and the Employment Service. The committee has not only eliminated all requested increases for salaries and expenses for these agencies, but has effected very material reductions below 1947 and believes, therefore, that printing funds should be reduced sharply. Other reductions made by the committee throughout the Department generally account for further disallowances of printing estimates.

In allocating to the several bureaus the amount allowed, \$414,700, the Secretary of Labor should take into account the degree of reduction in activities which must ensue from cuts made by the committee in practically every item for the Department. However, the committee is earmarking \$8,000 of the total allowance as an increase for the Women's Bureau which will bring its total allotment for 1948 from this fund up to \$26,100. The committee's action is based on the fact that without adequate funds to disseminate the findings and results of the Bureau's surveys the basic expenditures made for such surveys is to a great extent a waste of public funds.

PENALTY MAIL COSTS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The budget estimate of \$133,000 proposed a net reduction of \$418,925 for penalty mail costs of the entire Department below the comparable figure of \$551,925 for 1947. The gross reductions of \$431,765 recommended by the Budget relate primarily to termination of the Wage Stabilization Board, the Retraining and Reemployment Administration, and to the retransfer of the public employment offices back to the States. Increases totaling \$12,840 for items appropriated for in 1947 and carried forward into 1948 were requested to cover the increased unit mailing rate which the Post Office Department is putting into effect July 1, 1947.

The committee has denied the \$12,840 increase and cut the 1948 estimate by \$13,300, thus allowing \$119,700. In view of the very substantial reductions recommended by the committee in the appropriations for the principal users of penalty mail in the Department, namely, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Wage and Hour Division, and the United States Employment Service, the committee believes that the \$13,300 reduction is on the conservative side. The Secretary of Labor can allocate the \$119,700 allowed among the several agencies as the needs of the service may require.

DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS

The Division of Labor Standards was established by direction of the Secretary of Labor in November 1934. It was supposed to be the clearing house in the field of industrial safety and sanitation. It has gradually expanded its functions into the field of labor legislation and labor education.

Pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946, certain functions formerly performed by the Children's Bureau were transferred to the Division of Labor Standards concurrently with the transfer of the Children's Bureau to the Federal Security Agency. The committee has very carefully examined into the work of the Division of Labor Standards and has reached the following conclusions:

The Youth Research and Employment and Enforcement activities of the Division of Labor Standards should be transferred to the Wage and Hour Division. The committee understands that there is no serious objection to this being done. The amounts transferred to the Division of Labor Standards in 1947 involve \$236,557 for youth research and employment and \$92,843 for enforcement under the salaries and expense appropriation for the Division. The committee believes that the youth research and employment item can be reduced by 50 percent and the enforcement item reduced to \$35,819, and has transferred such sums, aggregating \$154,097, in the bill to the Wage and Hour Division to enable that Division to carry out the functions involved. The Wage and Hour Division has for years performed the inspection service necessary to the enforcement of the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The action of the committee will consolidate all functions related to enforcement of the child-labor provisions of the act under the Wage and Hour Division.

Another activity currently being performed by the Division of Labor Standards is the "labor education" function. This was established as such for the first time as a result of \$34,000 made available in the 1947 appropriation. There is actually being expended, however, \$63,015 in salaries for this purpose during 1947. The basic law setting up the Bureau of Labor Statistics provides adequate authority for this activity, and the committee has transferred to the Bureau of Labor Statistics \$63,000 for a labor education service branch which at present involves 14 positions. The Bureau of Labor Statistics, according to the presentation made to the committee, is engaged in compiling statistics in industrial relations, industrial hazards, employment and construction statistics, productivity, technological development, and occupational outlook. It is also active in the subject of labor economics and labor relations as shown by its publications. It is the opinion of the committee that despite contentions to the contrary, that the publications of the Division of Labor Standards are in many cases almost a complete duplication of the bulletins issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The committee wishes to make clear that in approving this "labor education" program to the limited extent provided, it does so with the recommendation that any expansion of the program should be within the jurisdiction and direction of the Office of Education, Vocational Division. It is apparent that this is the beginning of a Federal program of education in the interests of workers. If so, there is no valid reason why education in this field should not be carried on by

the Office of Education. It is the intent of the committee to give consideration to this question during the next few months with a view to ascertaining whether or not this program cannot be properly carried on through the university-extension service in the field of higher education for workers, and through the vocational schools of the country for those in the fields of the grade below college levels. For the present, the committee believes that the Bureau of Labor Statistics can well carry on the work of assembling and disseminating information in this field.

Industrial safety is a field in which the States have supreme authority. The committee has examined carefully into the work performed in this field and while it may be said that the advice of a few experts in safety and sanitation is perhaps in the public interest, the committee feels that the Federal Government should in the interests of economy curtail many functions that might be considered worth while when the Government is not burdened with debt as it is at the present time. The committee therefore feels that inasmuch as industrial safety must be accomplished by State law, that any efforts of the Federal Government in this field are gratuities extended to the States and can safely be discontinued until some future period. Safety and factory sanitation are being constantly appraised by insurance companies and by private organizations.

The committee also feels that the inspectors of the Wage and Hour Division can be trained in the field of safety and sanitation so that when they make their inspections in the field, if violations of minimum standards of safety and sanitation are observed, the same can be called to the attention of the State authority or the manufacturer whose plant is under inspection. The whole field of safety is one which involves the enactment of State laws and State supervision.

In view of the foregoing, the committee has made no provision for Division of Labor Standards functions other than those transferred as indicated.

UNITED STATES CONCILIATION SERVICE

Commissioners of Conciliation.—Section 8 of the act of March 4, 1913, creating the Department of Labor, authorizes the Secretary of Labor "to act as mediator and to appoint Commissioners of Conciliation whenever in his judgment the interests of industrial peace may require it to be done." In the beginning, this function was performed by members of the staffs of the existing bureaus, as designated by the Secretary of Labor. Early in the fiscal year 1915 funds were made available and a separate operating unit, referred to as the Mediation Service, was established in the Office of the Secretary. This unit was thereafter called the Division of Conciliation or the Conciliation Service, and the present name, United States Conciliation Service, was adopted. The service is headed by a director appointed by the Secretary of Labor.

It is worthy to note that this Service had appropriations in —

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1938----- | \$273, 000 | 1943----- | \$475, 917 |
| 1939----- | 283, 480 | 1944----- | 502, 700 |
| 1940----- | 325, 000 | 1945----- | 493, 000 |
| 1941----- | 383, 400 | 1946----- | 504, 350 |
| 1942----- | 444, 300 | | |

There was also available in 1946, under the heading "National defense", a total of \$1,992,500, or a grand total for expenditure in 1946 of \$2,496,850. In 1947 the appropriation for this service was \$2,300,000. A deficiency is pending for \$282,000 on account of the 1946 Pay Act increase. If this amount is granted they will have available in the fiscal year 1947, \$2,582,000. They are asking for \$2,678,400 for the fiscal year 1948. Thus it is clear that this agency has welded into its regular appropriation, and proposes to continue therein, substantially all of the sums heretofore appropriated under the heading of "National defense."

The present director is Mr. Edgar L. Warren. A statement of Mr. Warren's background will be found beginning on page 662 of the committee hearings. Mr. Warren admitted that he had been a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy and the Washington Bookshop and attended meetings. Both of these organizations are Communist-inspired fronts and have been so certified by the Committee on Un-American Activities. Mr. Warren contended that he does not now have any radical beliefs. He admitted that in 1944 or perhaps 1943 he made a speech to an interdepartmental group of Government employees in which he held to the philosophy that Government employees should be entitled to the right to strike (hearings, p. 665). Mr. Warren now claims that he has changed his mind on this subject.

The committee is of the belief that no person with this background should be the Director of the United States Conciliation Service. Certainly any person who deliberately joins the communist "American League for Peace and Democracy" and the Communist "Washington Bookshop," and who advocated the right of Government workers to strike but who now claims that he has disavowed such philosophy, is merely following the line of most "pinks" who find it exceedingly unpopular to hold such views and to belong to such organizations at this time. The committee believes that there are sound Americans who can ably perform the duties of the position of Director of the United States Conciliation Service without the necessity of employing anyone with the background which Edgar L. Warren admits is his. This does not mean that people belonging to Communist-front organizations and who at one time thought it was "smart" so to do cannot honestly and conscientiously cast aside and repudiate such philosophy. Experts in this field, however, contend that it is part of the "party line" when caught to either deny membership in Communist organization or to claim disavowal of Communist philosophy. The committee believes that the situation confronting our Nation is too grave to permit employment in such an important place of anyone whose background may be subject to question.

The committee has further examined into the actions of Mr. Edgar L. Warren, as Director of Conciliation. It will be recalled that the Service is and has been broadly divided into two branches—"departmental service" and "field service." The great expansion in this service came when Dr. John Steelman was its Director. The men in the field, the "conciliators," were the ones that actually did the work of conciliation in attempting to adjust labor-management disputes. Dr. Steelman had the complete confidence of the Congress and under his very efficient and able direction this Service functioned efficiently in the interest of all the people of the Nation. No restrictions were

placed in the way of obtaining the services of the ablest men in the "field service." Civil-service restrictions were waived as to the field service. The personal services for the department and for the field were always justified separately. The appropriation was always made in a lump sum. The Congress has always considered that a justification showing a break-down of funds between departmental and field services was controlling upon the department even though the final appropriation was made in a lump sum.

We now find that Mr. Warren (acting on what he construed to be a mandate from his Labor-management committee) has placed great stress upon the necessity for building a greatly enlarged department here at Washington. The record shows that he has hired a considerable number of high-priced personnel from the late War Labor Board. The record shows that he did not have sufficient funds available in his departmental appropriation. What was actually done was to dismiss some 39 conciliators in the field and to use the savings in the field appropriation to pay for the enlargement of his departmental pay roll. In accomplishing this Mr. Warren placed seven employees on the pay roll in the Washington office without any civil-service job sheet. These seven individuals, three of whom were employed before the hearings on the 1947 appropriation bill were even started, were appointed as commissioners of conciliation. None of them performed the duties of commissioner of conciliation (hearings, p. 661), but performed departmental services. It is apparent, therefore, that when these seven employees were placed on the departmental pay roll they should have had civil-service approval and a regular civil-service job sheet subject to review. By the mere designation of them as commissioners of conciliation and by charging their salaries to the field appropriation a definite fraud, in the opinion of the committee, was perpetrated.

This action in itself represents conduct in an executive officer that cannot be tolerated. Mr. Warren contended that he did this with the approval of the budget and personnel officers of the Labor Department. Mr. Dodson, the budget officer, was examined on this question (hearings, p. 689) and indicated that he considered it proper "to bring, temporarily, some people from the field into the headquarters office to do some developmental work." The facts are, as clearly disclosed in the hearings (pp. 679-693) that these employees were not brought from "the field" but were hired here in Washington as new employees of the Conciliation Service. It is further apparent that funds available for departmental service would not have permitted the employment of this additional group, and their designation as "commissioners of conciliation" when it was known at the time of their appointment that they would perform no functions of conciliation, constitutes, in the opinion of the committee, a direct misrepresentation. This is especially true when it is realized that employees in the department are subject to civil service while those in the field are not. The committee is of the opinion that that type of loose handling of public funds is in itself sufficient justification for the dismissal of the head of the Conciliation Service. After thoroughly discussing the background, attitudes, and actions of the present Director of the Conciliation Service, the committee is of the opinion that it cannot appropriate public funds for a position to be filled by such an individual.

The committee is of the opinion that the whole organization has been loaded down with high-priced personnel who are doing book work and "planning" at the expense of the real work of conciliation in the field. The committee is of the opinion that this service can be effectively rendered without the necessity for all of the jobs set up in the request for appropriation.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding, the committee specifically states that in the appropriation hereinafter recommended for this service it has completely eliminated any compensation for the following positions which are listed on page 620 of the Budget for 1948:

Grade 15—Director, special assistant to the Director, chief of branch (four chiefs of branch).

Grade 14—Assistant chief of branch.

Grade 13—Chief of section (two chiefs of section), chairman of Trucking Commission.

Grade 12—Assistant chief of section and training analyst.

Grade 11—One analyst, one training analyst, one informational analyst.

Grade 9—Correspondence supervisor, informational analyst.

Grade 4—Five employees in this classification.

Grade 3—Four employees in this classification.

In the field service the following jobs are specifically not provided for in this appropriation:

Grade 15—Seven regional directors.

Grade 14—Seven assistant regional directors, three branch supervisors.

Grade 13—Seven commissioners, three technical commissioners.

Grade 12—Eight commissioners, two technical commissioners.

Grade 11—Six commissioners, one technical commissioner.

Grade 3—Thirty-two clerks.

In considering the grade 3 and 4 positions, which are evidently clerical and stenographic, the justifications indicate that they have 7 regional offices, 7 branch offices and 16 field offices, a total of 30, with 90 employees asked for in grades 3 and 4, which would mean 3 people per office; it would seem that 1 in each of the minor offices would be sufficient. This is the reason the grade 3 positions were cut from 58 to 26. This will provide for stenographic and clerical help, four in each regional office, and two in each of the small offices, the net effect of which will be to cut the number of supervisory offices in half. It should be noted in this connection that the best information this committee can obtain indicates the complete lack of necessity for more than one trained man in each of the seven regional offices. We believe this can be accomplished by providing for seven branch supervisors. In an office out of which work only three conciliators, there is no sense in having a regional director and an assistant regional director or even a branch supervisor.

The committee desires to further state that the field services provided for is entirely ample to handle the reduced work load indicated in the statistics furnished the committee.

Translated into summary figures, the committee's action results in a total reduction of \$598,400 below the Budget estimate of \$2,678,400, making the allowance \$2,080,000 which is \$503,976 below the comparable 1947 amount including the pending Pay Act supplemental of \$282,000. The reduction of \$598,400 below the Budget consists of \$532,976 in gross salaries for positions disallowed as previously stated, less allowance of \$9,576 for lapses, and a disallowance of \$75,000 for so-called W.A.E. employment of special conciliators for temporary

periods of time, which latter reduction has been proportionately applied to the departmental and field sums set up in the Budget for such special employments. The committee has allowed the full request for nonsalary items under this head.

APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE

The budget estimate for this activity is \$2,544,200 or an increase of \$528,594 above the \$2,015,606 estimated available for expenditure in the current year on a comparable basis including the pending Pay Act supplemental. The committee is recommending the sum of \$2,015,600, which will allow the service to continue its operations at existing levels.

The Apprentice Training Service was established within the Department of Labor under Executive Order 9617, dated September 19, 1945, and functions pursuant to the act of August 16, 1937. The purpose of this organization is to stimulate and promote the furtherance of standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices; to extend the application of such standards by encouraging the inclusion thereof in contracts of apprenticeship; to bring together employers and labor for the formation of programs of apprenticeship and to cooperate with State agencies engaged in the formulation and promotion of standards of apprenticeship.

This Service was established fundamentally to give leadership in the field of apprenticeship training and to aid, assist, and encourage States without laws providing for apprenticeship training to enact such legislation. It should be borne in mind that apprenticeship training is a State function and all such systems of apprenticeship training operate under and by virtue of State laws. Many States have failed to make provision for apprenticeship training. In order to permit veterans to take advantage of the apprenticeship training contemplated in and provided for in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, contracts have been entered into with numerous States setting up such service. This has been a splendid contribution on the part of the Apprentice Training Service and should be continued. The committee has been very sympathetic to the Apprentice Training Service and desires to see its work continued at the level it has been carried on in the current fiscal year.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses.—The Bureau of Labor Statistics was established by act of Congress approved March 4, 1913. The purpose of the Bureau is to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor in the most general and comprehensive sense, and especially upon its relation to capital; the hours of labor; the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material prosperity and social, intellectual, and moral welfare; and to publish information on conditions of labor in this country and other countries, condensations of State and foreign labor reports, facts on conditions of employment, and such other facts as may be considered of value to the industrial interests of the United States.

This Bureau has grown far beyond the original concept as expressed in the law establishing it. It has grown appropriation-wise from

\$784,000 in 1938 to \$5,517,465 in 1947 including the pending Pay Act supplemental. The budget estimate for 1948 is \$6,700,700. The committee is of the opinion that this Bureau is continuing to integrate into its request for regular appropriation its entire national defense appropriation. When it is known that this agency had only \$1,312,300 in 1945 in its regular appropriation, some estimate as to its growth in view of its request for 1948 is apparent.

The committee has carefully studied the various activities presently being carried on by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The committee believes that the cost-of-living index should be maintained and that the other functions relating to industrial hazards, industrial relations, wage analyses, occupational outlook, productivity, and technological development, and employment and construction statistics should be very materially reduced. The committee has therefore reduced this appropriation 40 percent below the 1947 amount. If the Congress appropriates in 1947 the amount necessary to provide for the pay increases in this Bureau, \$637,000 will be required. This would make available for expenditure by the Bureau \$5,517,465. The committee has cut this sum 40 percent and has added the amount for labor education service transferred from the Bureau of Labor Standards, making the total amount provided for \$3,373,400.

The committee desires to direct special attention to the fact that immediate steps should be taken to separate personnel in order that all terminal leave may be paid out of current appropriations.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Employment Service since November 15, 1946, has been a Federal-State program operating in accordance with the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933 and the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. The 50 State employment services operating 1,800 full-time local employment offices and an additional 2,700 part-time offices in less populous areas, are affiliated with the USES in the Department of Labor, which also operate the service in the District of Columbia and for veterans in Puerto Rico.

The provision of the Wagner-Peyser Act requiring the States to provide "matching funds" has been waived until July 1, 1949. All administrative expenses for the States' operation of their respective employment offices are provided out of taxes paid by employers under title III of the Social Security Act which provides for the establishment of unemployment compensation in the States. One of the conditions which State unemployment-compensation laws had to meet in order that a State agency might qualify for administrative grants was the incorporation of a provision that the payment of unemployment compensation would be made solely through public employment offices or such other agencies as the Social Security Board might approve. Because of the Social Security Board's decision to approve only the public employment offices established under the Wagner-Peyser Act to pay unemployment compensation, the two programs became intimately associated as part of the whole program relating to employment security. It is believed that this fact prompted the approval by the Attorney General and the Comptroller General of the program permitting the payment of the State administration of the employment service to be made out of "title III" funds.

During the fiscal year 1947, from July 1 to November 15, 1946, there was appropriated for general administration \$6,394,600 and for employment office facilities and services \$36,693,875. For the balance of the fiscal year 1947 there was granted to the States for administration purposes \$42,823,125, or a total of \$85,911,600. The Budget estimate provides \$6,563,500 for general administration at the Federal level and provides \$71,728,000 for grants to the States for State operation of the service. This latter sum represents a projection on a full-year's basis of the amount appropriated to the States to operate the offices in fiscal 1947 from November 15, 1946. It will also be noted that the services provided for by the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 are included within the Budget estimate for general administration at the Federal level. The committee feels that in view of the fact that the local employment offices are now being managed by the States and that the general administration at the Federal level has limited functions to perform, that very material reductions can be made in the appropriation for general administration. It impresses the committee that the functions to be performed by the United States Employment Service are no greater or much different from those performed by the Bureau of Employment Security in the Social Security Administration, which administers the unemployment compensation program. The committee has allowed the sum of \$900,000 for that service for the next fiscal year. In view of the fact that the veterans' employment services provided for in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 must also be paid out of this appropriation, the committee has recommended a total of \$2,656,800. Of this amount, \$1,756,800 shall be for carrying into effect title IV (except sec. 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. This will allow the USES a total of \$900,000 for expenditure in 1948 for general functions.

The committee calls specific attention to the fact that this reduction in appropriation will necessitate a very substantial reduction in personnel. The committee suggests that personnel in the office of the USES at Washington and in their field offices of general administration should be reduced immediately and that all terminal leave payments shall be paid out of 1947 funds. It is the opinion of the committee that all field offices of the USES should be closed at once with the possible exception of one field office on the Pacific coast, if the Director so desires. Projects or functions within the USES may be allocated funds out of the appropriation contained in the bill at the discretion of the Director.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has allowed \$263,000 for the Women's Bureau, which is \$40,600 below the budget request of \$303,600 but is equal to the amount expected to be available during the current fiscal year including a pending supplemental for Pay Act costs. Within the allowance the Bureau will have to absorb mandatory within-grade salary advancements estimated at about \$7,200. The committee feels that full benefits from the expenditure of public funds for this activity cannot be derived unless adequate provision is made for the dissemination through pamphlets and publications of the results of its research and studies, and has accordingly earmarked under the central printing and binding appropriation a specific sum

for the Women's Bureau more adequately to facilitate accomplishment of this end.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Salaries.—The budget estimate of \$4,803,100 for this item for 1948 is only \$38,290 above the comparable 1947 amount and this is a net increase occasioned solely by reason of mandatory within-grade salary advancements. The committee has reduced the request under this head by \$1,200,847, or 25 percent, allowing \$3,602,253 for functions heretofore vested in this Division. As explained previously in this report under the Division of Labor Standards, the committee has effected a transfer of the youth research and development and enforcement activities of the Division of Labor Standards to the Wage and Hour Division, for which \$146,147 has been added to the aforementioned allowance of \$3,602,253 for regular functions, making a total allowance in the bill of \$3,748,400. Language appropriate to the implementation of the transfer has been included under this heading in the bill.

In the early days following enactment of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, a considerable justification existed for substantial appropriations to enable the Wage and Hour Division to employ a large number of inspectors to enforce the provisions of the law. Operations of the Division over the years in policing industry in pursuance of this law should have served as an educational influence and created an awareness on the part of industry to the point where decreases should be evident in the number of violations actually occurring.

A corollary to this is that the percentage of establishments subject to the provision of the law that should need to be inspected each year might well be reduced. Accordingly, the committee has effected a reduction in funds and believes that the amount allowed will be adequate to maintain a force sufficient to exert the necessary restraining influence to insure a high degree of compliance with the law.

Miscellaneous expenses.—The allowance of \$309,000 for this item represents a reduction below the estimate commensurate with the reduction in the appropriation for personnel, and includes a total of \$7,950 transferred from the estimate for the Division of Labor Standards in connection with the youth research and employment and enforcement activities discussed under the latter heading.

TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

The total amount recommended in the accompanying bill for all purposes under the Federal Security Agency for the fiscal year 1948 is \$899,045,180, which is \$61,123,420 below budget estimates of \$960,168,600 and \$132,932 below an \$899,178,112 total for 1947 which consists of actual appropriations of \$755,262,882 for comparable purposes, \$138,000,000 pending supplementals for the Bureau of Employees' Compensation and the Social Security Administration as explained in footnotes 13 and 38 of the attached table, and \$5,915,230 pending supplementals for pay acts.

In connection with the foregoing summary amounts, the committee calls special attention to the tables appearing on pages 583 to 587, inclusive, of the printed hearings which reflect a distribution by several categories of the Budget estimates for the Federal Security Agency.

These statements reveal that 89.9 percent of the total is for grants and benefit payments in one form or another, 3.3 percent is for operation of hospitals, and 0.2 percent is for the operation of educational institutions, or a total of 93.2 percent for these three categories. This points up the limited area, percentagewise, in which the committee could make reductions to any substantial extent. In the grant and benefit items, the committee has made every effort to reduce, consistent with meeting program requirements as prescribed by law, but the estimates for these programs are always closely computed. The heaviest reductions, percentagewise, are in the administrative and operating items where the committee has sought to eliminate surplusage.

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

The bill includes the usual annual grant of \$115,000 to the American Printing House for the Blind, at Louisville, Ky., which supplements a permanent appropriation of \$10,000 and income from private sources, to provide for the production and distribution of educational materials to State schools for the blind. Allocations of Federal funds by the Printing House to the several States are based on the ratio of blind students to the blind student population in the United States. Allocations for the current fiscal year 1947 and the number of beneficiaries will be found on page 26 of the hearings.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

The 1948 estimates and the bill for this Bureau embrace the functions of the former United States Employees' Compensation Commission, the latter agency having been abolished by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946 and its functions vested in the Federal Security Administrator who, owing to the specialized character of the activities involved, established the Bureau of Employees' Compensation. The administrative organization of the former Commission was transferred intact except for the substitution of a Director for commission members. The reorganization plan also established an Appeals Board whose function it is to hear appeals of beneficiaries who are dissatisfied with decisions and request review thereof. The bill also includes provision for expenses of this Board.

In the estimates as submitted it was not apparent that the transfer had resulted in any savings in expenditures, although the reduction of expenditures and promotion of economy was declared to be one of the purposes to be served by the proposals embraced in Reorganization Plan No. 2. In fact, testimony during the hearings revealed that some savings are expected in the near future to accrue from the particular transfer here involved. The reduction effected by the committee as discussed below is predicated in part on the belief that substantial economies can and should be effected as a result of the transfer and attendant reorganization.

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$1,276,000 for salaries and expenses, a reduction of \$200,000 below the budget estimate and \$282,080 below the 1947 comparable amount, the Budget itself being \$82,080 below the current year. In addition, the Bureau is being required to absorb certain within-grade salary advancements which, in effect, will make the reduction below 1947 greater by the amount

of such expenditures. Estimates furnished the committee as to the probable new case load, not including cases arising out of foreign contract operations on which adequate facts as to volume are apparently not available, reveal a total of 210,000 new claims for 1948, a reduction of about 10 percent under the forecast for 1947. While it is recognized that entirely dependable predictions as to minimum requirements for this Bureau are not possible owing to the character of its business, the committee believes that the prospectively large reductions in the Federal personnel in the next several months below the number envisioned in the Presidential estimates for 1948, coupled with the economies which should be possible as discussed above, justifies the \$200,000 cut in the estimate.

Employees' compensation fund.—In recommending \$10,000,000 for compensation benefit payments for 1948 the committee, as pointed out in past years and as borne out by experience, is, to a large extent, merely placing its best guess against that of the Bureau which estimated \$10,750,000 for such payments. The heavy cuts in Federal personnel below estimates presented should to some extent relieve the burden against this fund, and the reduction of \$750,000 below the budget was made with that in mind. Under the law, a legal obligation accrues against the Government once a claim is adjudicated and, of course, provision for payment thereof becomes mandatory and it will be necessary to appropriate whatever amount is required.

The amount recommended in the bill is \$4,100,000 below 1947, and this includes a nonrecurring item of \$2,454,000 required in 1947 to implement Public Law 650 of the last Congress which increased the amount of adjusted wage accrual payments to employees of contractors who were captured by the enemy and detained during the period of the war. The remainder applies to the regular compensation and disability statutes.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

Salaries and expenses.—The bill recommends \$259,500 as proposed in the Budget representing a net increase of \$11,700 over the comparable 1947-amount. The amount allowed provides for five additional employees, three of which are predicated on an enlarged student enrollment. It also provides small additional amounts to meet increased costs of operating supplies and other items, equipment purchases, and small repairs.

The committee believes that this is a very worthy institution and has unhesitatingly granted the requested increase. The institution consists of Kendall School for elementary and secondary deaf students drawn largely from the District of Columbia but occasionally from the States; Gallaudet College (the only college in the world for the deaf), a liberal arts college conferring bachelor degrees, with present enrollment the highest it has ever been and representing 38 States; the normal department, the largest teacher-training department for teachers of the deaf in the Nation; and a research department.

Last year the committee granted an appropriation of \$7,500 to provide for a comprehensive survey of the physical plant which is in a deplorable condition. The committee was advised that the investigation will be completed about the end of this year, and the recommendations to come out of this survey will be reflected, perhaps, in the Budget for 1949.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has approved the proposed consolidation of the item "General administration" with the appropriation "Enforcement operations" as a simplification measure and recommends a total of \$3,884,700 for the general expenses of this agency. This is identical with the amount expected to be available during the current year, and represents disallowance of a \$244,300 budget increase for enforcement work on food and drug products, particularly in the import phase, which the committee has not seen fit to approve.

The committee is impressed with the fact that this agency exercises frugality in the expenditure of public funds entrusted to it, and that it is performing very commendably a job the objective of which is vitally essential to the protection of the public interest. The committee desires to express its complete confidence in the leadership of the Food and Drug Administration, and wants to be sure that adequate support is provided to assure the enforcement of these very important laws. Careful analysis of requirements leads to the conclusion that the amount recommended will enable the agency to meet its responsibilities.

Salaries, sea-food inspectors.—The committee has eliminated this small item of \$40,000 which has been carried in the bill for several years past. It has been used to finance in part an inspection service rendered on request of packers of shrimps and oysters shipping in interstate commerce. About two-thirds of the cost of the service is met by fees charged in accordance with the basic legislation, the \$40,000 representing in effect a subsidy from the Federal Treasury. Under the authorizing law, there is ample authority to levy fees equivalent to the full cost of rendering the services, and the committee sees no valid justification under present governmental fiscal conditions for continuing contributions to a service of such direct and primary benefit to a limited group. The committee's action is also in harmony with the President's budget message, in which the suggestion is made that Congress should reconsider the extent to which fees should be charged for services of this character.

Certification services.—The committee has approved the full amount of the Budget estimate of \$331,000 involving an increase of \$2,000 over 1947 occasioned solely by mandatory within-grade salary advancements. Language of past years is continued in the bill to require that these services, involving mandatory pretesting and certification of penicillin, insulin, and coal-tar colors intended for use in foods, drugs, and cosmetics will be completely self-liquidating through fees assessed against manufacturers. Fees are estimated at \$382,500 for 1947 and again for 1948.

The committee believes that the Federal Security Administrator should give continuous study to the question of requiring private industry to reimburse the Government in full or partially, as particular circumstances may dictate, for other services of this general character which come under his jurisdiction. Particularly in light of the condition of the Federal Treasury and the tremendous public debt, and the demands of the American people that the situation be remedied, the committee is in full accord with the President's suggestion that more services presently on a subsidy basis be converted to a self-supporting basis.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses.—The amount recommended, \$2,192,000, is an increase of \$1,151,600 over the comparable amount for 1947 and \$409,000 over the budget estimate. The subcommittee visited the hospital during the hearings for the purpose of viewing at first hand conditions there. The hospital was found to be in a crowded condition, service was noticeably inadequate, and the hospital generally bore evidence of inadequate personnel, supplies, and equipment. After conferring at length with Dr. Drew, the present medical director of the hospital—and the committee is greatly impressed with his capacity for the job—the committee requested the hospital to furnish an estimate of the additional amounts required to provide adequate service. During the war years the hospital operated with capacity patient loads and minimum personnel, with the thought in mind that eventually the patient load might decrease. However, it is now apparent that the patient load will continue for some time and the committee believes that every provision must be made to insure adequate care. The increase of \$409,000 above the Budget estimate contemplates an expenditure for 772 permanent employees, as against 579 in the Budget, and an increase of \$80,000 in the amount for equipment. The committee is very reluctant to increase any item above the Budget estimate but is so convinced of the need in this case that it is willing to grant the substantial increase.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

The committee has approved the budget estimates for this institution involving a total of \$4,106,480 which is an increase of \$1,346,430 above the comparable 1947 total. Provision is included in the total allowance for funds to continue construction work which is essential to the development of this very worthy institution.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Grants-in-aid.—The committee recommends approval of the Budget estimates of appropriation for the several statutory grants for the Office of Education, as follows: Further development of vocational education, \$14,200,000; promotion of vocational education in Hawaii, \$30,000; promotion of vocational education in Puerto Rico, \$105,000; and further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanical arts, \$2,480,000. Each of these amounts are identical with the sums appropriated for the current fiscal year. Attention is called to the fact that permanent appropriations, which are made automatically under specific statutes without annual action by the Congress, will be available in the total amount of \$9,550,000 for the several purposes enumerated.

In connection with the item "Further development of vocational education," attention is called to the fact that under the provisions of Public Law 586, Seventy-ninth Congress, the maximum authorization for appropriation for the purpose was increased from \$14,483,000 to a total of \$29,301,739.

The budget as presented for 1948 did not request any additional funds to implement the enlarged authorization, and offered in explanation thereof the following:

It is contemplated that information on the additional amounts which States and local districts can make available for matching new Federal funds will be available before the end of fiscal 1947 and an amendment may be submitted at that time.

The Budget did, however, recommend language which would authorize apportionment to the States during the fiscal year 1948 on the basis of not to exceed \$29,301,739, the full amount authorized by the law above referred to. The committee has thoroughly considered the situation with respect to this item and has adopted the Budget recommendation in all respects except one, namely, to permit an apportionment on the basis of \$19,842,759.97 during 1948 rather than on the basis of the full amount of the annual authorization of \$29,301,739. As indicated by the table appearing on pages 201-203 of the printed hearings, \$19,842,759.97 is the minimum amount necessary to guarantee to each State for each specified purpose an allotment at least equal in amount to that prescribed under the former authorization applicable to the current fiscal year 1947 and to guarantee to each State for each specified purpose the minimum stipulated in Public Law 586. Until such time as the States may come forward with indications of ability and desire to provide additional matching funds, the committee does not feel that it should authorize an apportionment for the fiscal year 1948 in excess of the minimum essential to accomplish the purpose stated above.

Salaries and expenses.—The budget as presented recommended \$1,726,700 for salaries and expenses for the Office of Education during the coming year which contemplated a rather substantial increase of \$473,725 above the comparable 1947 amount. The committee has denied the increase and granted \$1,252,900 which is the same amount as expected to be available in 1947. Within the allowance, mandatory within-grade salary increases will have to be met and this will in itself effect a small reduction below the current fiscal year. The functions of the Office of Education have a very necessary place in the Federal Government structure and the committee desires to provide funds essential to the effective conduct of such functions but believes that under present-day conditions the amount granted is all that can be justified.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Grants to States.—The amount recommended, \$18,000,000, is an increase of \$6,252,200 above the appropriation for 1947 and a reduction of \$1,710,000 below the estimate for 1948. This appropriation provides the funds for grants to the States to carry on rehabilitation programs, which have for their purpose the restoration to employable capacity of persons injured in industry. Under the act the Federal Government pays 100 percent of the cost of administrative expenses and vocational guidance in the States and one-half of the cost of training and of prosthetic appliances. It has been argued that this program is not subject to the Antideficiency Act and that the Administrator is required to make payments to the States in whatever amounts necessary to recompense the States for all services which come within the purview of the act.

The committee takes the view that the grants to States under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act are not in the same category with grants under such acts as those providing for vocational education and old-age assistance. In those acts definite formulae are set up for

distribution of Federal funds, whereas in the Vocational Rehabilitation Act there is no such formula and the matter is left entirely within the discretion of the Federal Security Administrator. Under those circumstances the only sound position is that the appropriation constitutes a definite limitation on the amount which may be granted to the States and the Administrator, in allotting this fund, is bound by the provisions of the Antideficiency Act, which requires that the funds shall be apportioned on such basis as to prevent expenditures in one portion of the year which may necessitate deficiency or additional appropriations to complete the service of the year for which said appropriations are made.

The committee has reviewed an opinion by the general counsel of the Federal Security Agency, which states:

It is our position that * * * the Federal Security Agency is under a mandate from Congress to make payments to States without regard to the provisions of the Antideficiency Act.

A careful study of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act leads inescapably to the conclusion that the Administrator has authority to exercise discretion in determining amounts to be paid to the States; and the committee is of the opinion that where there is any discretion to be exercised by the Federal official in charge of a fund, that discretion must be exercised within the limits of available appropriations. No appropriation may be considered to be not subject to the Antideficiency Act unless the causative factors producing the requirements above and beyond the amount of the appropriation are entirely without the control of the Federal agency having jurisdiction of the expenditure.

Salaries and expenses.—The amount allowed, \$500,000, is a reduction of \$123,325 from the 1947 appropriation and \$229,000 below the Budget estimate. Instead of increasing the amount of administrative expenses in 1948, as proposed by the Budget, a decrease should be shown. This program was inaugurated 4 years ago and during the formative years it was necessary to have a large administrative organization in Washington to assist in establishing procedures and advising the States on the technical aspects of the problem. Now, however, the program is well under way and there is no reason for continuing a large administrative organization in the Federal Government. The Federal activities should be reduced to that minimum staff required to maintain a degree of supervision which will insure compliance with the law.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The bill recommends an over-all total of \$119,426,300 in appropriations for Public Health Service programs and activities during the fiscal year 1948. The corresponding Budget requests total \$167,723,700, representing a net increase of \$58,900,486 above appropriations for 1947, including pending Pay Act supplementals. Thus the bill would provide \$48,297,400 less than the Budget, and \$10,603,080 more than appropriations plus Pay Act supplementals for 1947. The principal reason for the reduction below the Budget is the substitution by the committee, as discussed more fully under the heading "Hospital and construction activities," of language under the latter item in the form of a contractual authorization in lieu of \$50,000,000 direct

appropriation proposed by the Budget to implement the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, Public Law 725, Seventy-ninth Congress.

Increases over 1947 amounts were requested in a majority of the several appropriation items and the committee has made some reduction in a number of the items, most of which, as explained later in this report, are directed against administration rather than program funds. The committee is very much interested in the programs and objectives of the Public Health Service and desires to financially implement these programs with every dollar of public money that can be justifiably expended, consistent with and subject to the restraint necessitated by the present budgetary stringencies. This underlying philosophy has been controlling in the recommendation of the committee as to each appropriation for this service. The committee believes this to be in accord with the desires of the Congress and of the people. The committee is anxious to provide every possible facility for research and recognizes the fact that in some health fields there is no limit to the amount which could be expended for such purposes. However, the amount which is appropriated in any one year must be measured in terms of available qualified research personnel and Treasury dollars to pay the bills. The committee feels that it has made provision for all research possible within the confines of these limiting factors.

In short, the committee's attitude in the consideration of Public Health Service needs is that it would be poor economy to reduce appropriations to a point which would jeopardize the Nation's health.

Venereal diseases.—In recommending a total of \$17,399,500 for this item, the committee has exceeded the budget estimate by \$516,500 which, with appropriate implementing language included in the bill, is designed to assure continued operation of rapid treatment centers in cooperation with the States during such period of the present fiscal year as they otherwise would not be able to operate due to lack of adequate funds. Otherwise as to this appropriation, the committee recommendation will provide the same amount as is available during the present fiscal year. Cash grants to States from this fund during fiscal year 1947, which are required to be matched to the extent of 50 percent, account for about half of this appropriation and are shown in tabular form on page 229 of the hearings.

As to the rapid treatment centers, information came to the attention of the committee that unless additional funds were made available the centers generally would be closed down about May 15 of this year. The reason for this situation is twofold: The original estimate of case load was 1,616,000 patient-days, whereas based on experience during the first 6 months of the fiscal year it appears that 1,817,000 patient-days will be involved. The other factor is increased operating costs, the original Federal contribution being figured at \$3.65 per day, whereas more recent information indicates the per diem rate applicable to the Federal contribution to the activity is about \$3.89. The Federal Government is paying about 74 percent of the cost. The Surgeon General testified to the effect that all the evidence points to the fact that venereal diseases are on the decline and that, in his opinion, it is entirely within the realm of probability that they will become minor health problems within the next two decades. However, a vital prerequisite to such a happy situation is an unrelenting, adequate program aimed at elimination of the diseases as a major

health problem. Much ground can be lost if the program is interrupted for lack of resources. Expectations are that in future years States and local communities will shoulder a proportionately larger share of the cost. In fact, the Surgeon General just recently made a canvass of the States in search of more funds which properly could be diverted to operation of the rapid treatment centers with the result that, with certain reassignments of funds of the Public Health Service, the prospective operating deficit was pared from \$881,000 to the \$516,500 which the committee has included in the bill.

Tuberculosis.—The committee recommends \$8,000,000 for the tuberculosis control item which is \$430,000 below the request and \$94,301 below the amount for 1947. Budget increases consisting of \$120,000 for grants to States and \$215,699 for expansion of the direct Public Health Service participation in the program, have been eliminated. While the committee is willing to make every provision for this worth-while program it has come to the conclusion that the amount allowed will enable the program to move forward toward the objective as rapidly as other facilities will permit. While the committee has not specifically earmarked the application of the small reduction below 1947 as to the several budgetary projects, it does expect some portion of it to be applied to projects other than direct grants.

Assistance to States, general.—This is the general appropriation item for assistance to the States in establishing and maintaining adequate public health services through grants, consultative services, demonstrations, industrial hygiene investigations, and training, and under this heading the committee is recommending a total of \$15,682,300 for 1948. While this is an apparent reduction of \$5,288,700 below the estimate for this general purpose, actually the committee has transferred from this item to the appropriation "National Cancer Institute," the full amount of \$3,882,656 included in the estimate for work on cancer, so that the true reduction below the estimate is about \$1,406,000. The amount allowed, however, is about \$2,716,000 above the 1947 appropriation for comparable items.

The estimate included a new item of \$3,000,000 to initially implement the State grant-in-aid phase of the mental-health program authorized by the National Mental Health Act of last July 3, 1946, and in order to assure during the first fiscal year of operation that the several States will move more rapidly in developing their mental-health programs, the committee has inserted language in the bill specifically earmarking \$3,000,000 of grant funds for exclusive use for this purpose. Attention is called to a tabulation appearing on page 343 of the hearings which reflects a project-by-project break-down of the 1947 and 1948 funds under this appropriation as proposed by the Budget. The committee's actions with respect to this item will require some reduction in other aspects of the appropriation, and the only condition attached to such reduction is that the Budget amounts for mental-health activities not be disturbed.

Communicable diseases.—The budget estimate of \$7,555,000 for this item reflected a net decrease of \$295,677 arising largely from the elimination of nonrecurring equipment purchases and from the assumption by the States of a larger proportion of the cost of malaria and other communicable disease control. The committee believes that this is a very necessary appropriation, but feels that some further reduction

is possible through economy measures without detriment to the program and has, therefore, allowed \$7,500,000 or \$55,000 below the request.

The Budget contemplated elimination of a comparatively new activity under this appropriation relating to veterinary public health for which about \$30,000 has been earmarked for use during the current year. The objective of the researches under this activity is to find approaches to the control of communicable diseases common to both man and animal. Testimony adduced in the hearings disclosed that a substantial increase was requested of the Budget Bureau, so evidently the Public Health officials feel that further efforts in this direction may be productive of result. The committee believes that the Public Health Service should continue the work in this particular zone, and suggests that such amount as in the judgment of the Surgeon General can effectively be utilized for this purpose after weighing the needs of other activities under the item be allocated from the over-all amount granted.

Hospital and construction activities.—The committee had before it for consideration a budget estimate of \$50,965,000 to implement during the fiscal year 1948 the construction phase of the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, Public Law 725, approved August 13, 1946. The sum of \$2,350,000 was appropriated for the current fiscal year for administrative expenses and for grants to States for assistance in surveying existing hospitals, appraising the need for construction of hospitals and to develop programs for construction of such public and other nonprofit hospitals as well as afford the necessary physical facilities for furnishing adequate, clinical, and similar services to all the people. As explained in the following paragraph, the committee has deleted funds for construction and has approved an appropriation of \$865,000 which it believes will be adequate for necessary administrative expenses during fiscal year 1948.

Public Law 725 provides for allotments to the States for each of the fiscal years 1947 to 1951, inclusive. These allotments are to be based on an authorization of \$75,000,000 for each fiscal year, but the act provides for a carry-over where, as is occurring during the current fiscal year 1947, the amount authorized has not been appropriated for. Since the afore-mentioned authorization is cumulative the maximum authorized to be appropriated for 1948 is \$150,000,000, and the Budget recommended an appropriation of \$50,965,000. It should be noted at this point that Public Law 725 provides a formula for distribution of funds appropriated on a basis of population and per capita income with larger proportionate grants going to the poorer States. Each Federal dollar of grants must be matched by \$2 of funds from State and local sources so that the program encompassed by Public Law 725 would amount to \$1,125,000,000, of which the Federal Government's portion would be \$375,000,000.

The committee is very much interested in providing fully for this vital public health need. Testimony discloses that at this time it is unknown to what extent actual construction funds will be required during the coming year. Under the law the Public Health Service is required to approve a construction plan and individual construction projects within the State before Federal funds are required or can be advanced and thus far no State plan has been submitted for the Surgeon General's review. Other deterrents to the program are the

current building material shortage and the lack of adequately trained personnel to staff the hospitals. In the latter connection, it is appropriate to note that no specific construction plan can be approved until assurance has been given satisfactory to the Surgeon General that funds in the State will be available to maintain and operate the hospital once it is constructed.

Notwithstanding the foregoing the committee is firmly convinced that to insure against any impediment in the development of this program as rapidly as possible some firm provision should be made for Federal participation to whatever extent future developments may require during 1948.

Accordingly language has been included in the bill to provide for allotments to States, in pursuance of Public Law 725, of the \$150,000,000 authorization specified therein for 1947 and 1948, and to further provide that approved applications for construction funds shall constitute a contractual obligation of the Federal Government to the extent of the Federal share under the basic law. Under this arrangement it will of course be essential to make the Federal funds available before the local, or State and local, funds (which as previously noted are required to bear two-thirds the cost of each project) have been exhausted. It is believed, however, that prompt reporting to the Congress of projects as they are approved will assure this result.

Mental health activities.—The budget included an estimate of \$5,108,000 to implement the provisions of the National Mental Health Act, Public Law 487, approved July 3, 1946. The committee is very much interested in providing all funds which can be effectively utilized during 1948 in getting this very vital program under way, and believes that \$4,000,000, the amount allowed, will be adequate for that purpose. In making the reduction of \$1,108,000, the committee has in mind that this is a new program and that it would be the better part of wisdom to proceed, at least for the first year, on a moderate basis. The estimate and the amount allowed include provision for operation of mental-hygiene hospitals at Fort Worth, Tex., and Lexington, Ky., which formerly were financed from the appropriation "Hospitals and medical care." While the committee has not specifically earmarked the reduction of \$1,108,000 as to certain projects, it is the committee's opinion that the administration project, in which a very material increase was proposed, should be reduced well below the \$282,750 in the budget request.

The act makes provision for a concerted attack on the mental-health problem of the Nation through research, training, and grants-in-aid to the States to foster and assist the development of adequate health programs at the community level. It should be stated that the appropriation under this head provides for research into the causes, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of mental illnesses and for the training of personnel needed in the mental-health specialty fields to care for mental patients, while provision for grants to States for improving mental-health programs at the community level is contained under the appropriation "Assistance to States, general," under which the committee has specifically earmarked \$3,000,000 to be used solely for mental-health activities.

Mental illness constitutes one of the Nation's most serious health problems, as more than 8,000,000 Americans—over 6 percent of the

population—are today suffering from some form of mental illness. The committee is mindful of the great good to be derived from this program and expects to make adequate provision therefor. The reduction in the 1948 item is intended to keep expenditures in line with the development of a sound program for the future.

Employee health-service programs.—The budget proposed an estimate of \$901,000 for this new item to finance during 1948 the responsibilities of the Public Health Service under Public Law 658, approved August 8, 1946, which authorizes appropriations for health programs for Government employees. The committee has made a very substantial reduction in this item, and is of the opinion that the \$300,000 allowed will prove adequate. Some preliminary work in connection with the new program was performed by the Service during the current year under authority contained in one of the regular appropriations.

Public Law 658 specifically provides that health-service programs for Government employees shall be established only after consultation with the Public Health Service and consideration of its recommendations, and that such programs shall be limited to emergency treatment and preventive programs relating to health. The law also imposes on the Public Health Service the responsibility of reviewing health-service programs being conducted by any department or agency when requested to do so and to submit appropriate comment and recommendations. In the hearings the Public Health Service took the position that it could not adequately discharge its consultative and recommending responsibilities under the law unless it first made a survey of conditions and circumstances with respect to the particular department or agency concerned, and it is for this reason that the estimate contemplated the establishment of 26 so-called teams, each consisting of 7 employees. A rather elaborate headquarters administrative staff is also provided for in the estimate.

While it is realized that the budgets for most of the departments and agencies include provisions for inauguration of health-service programs under this law on one basis or another in 1948, it seems quite reasonable to conclude that not all of such programs will be developed to the point contemplated and the committee believes that the program contemplated by the Public Health Service estimate is far too ambitious with respect to next year, and that the amount provided will be quite adequate. The estimate included an item of \$30,583 for the establishment of a health program for Public Health Service employees, and in granting the reduced allowance the committee has not directed the reduction to that particular item.

National Institute of Health, operating expenses.—The committee has granted the full amount of the budget estimate of \$9,126,000 for this item, representing an increase of \$2,923,303 above the comparable 1947 amount. The increase includes \$1,947,000 for research grants, which will bring the total for this category up to \$5,100,000, and a list of the grants contemplated for 1948 as to the several diseases may be found on page 461 of the hearings. While the committee has approved the full amount of the budget estimate because of its intense interest in the health problems of the country and in the conviction that the institute is doing a very commendable job, it has noted that in the budget break-down of this appropriation there are two items in the nature of administrative and management functions which, because of their apparent close relationship and similarity, may leave

the way open for some duplication of expenditure, and the committee suggests that the institute give serious consideration to the possibility of making some economies in the two items.

National Cancer Institute.—The committee had before it a budget estimate of \$7,169,000 for operating expenses of the National Cancer Institute. This amount represented an increase of \$5,454,592 above the comparable amount for 1947, the largest part of the increase being for grants-in-aid to qualified research workers in the various research institutions throughout the country. The \$7,169,000 estimate consists of \$5,000,000 for research grants, \$500,000 for research fellowships and trainees, and \$1,669,000 for direct use by the Institute in its research work. The committee has given a great deal of consideration to the question of the amount of public funds which could be wisely and effectively utilized during the next fiscal year in the cancer research program. Because of the tremendous interest on the part of the Congress in this vital problem, it has deemed it advisable to bring together under this heading all funds included in the bill for work on cancer and to that end has effected transfers from appropriations as follows: Assistance to States, general, \$3,882,656; pay and so forth of commissioned officers, \$249,635; travel expenses, \$15,000; and printing and binding, \$12,000. These sums added to the \$7,169,000 estimate bring the total to \$11,328,291, to which the committee has added \$6,000,000 bringing the total recommended to \$17,328,200.

The table appearing on page 480 of the hearings indicates that for work on the cancer problem, excluding the construction for research facilities, the Public Health Service requested \$20,075,300 for work on cancer for 1948, but the budget, as presented to Congress, includes only \$11,370,291. The committee has been advised, however, by the Public Health Service that it now appears that approximately \$6,000,000 in addition to the amount contained in the Budget could, if made available, be judiciously expended for cancer work during the coming year, and accordingly the committee has added the amount aforementioned.

The committee hopes and believes that its recommendation to exceed the budget in order more adequately to provide for work on the cancer problem will be given full support by the Congress. The importance of greatly enlarging the resources devoted to this work is emphasized by the simple reminder that in the last 30 years cancer has risen from seventh to second place as the chief cause of death. The committee calls attention to the Surgeon General's very illuminating statement on page 467 of the hearings. To further facilitate the work of the National Cancer Institute the committee has included language in the bill to provide that funds available for research and training grants shall remain available until expended and may also be used for grants for erection of buildings and acquisition of land. This has been done on the specific recommendation of the Surgeon General.

Construction of research facilities.—The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$2,650,000 for construction of research facilities at the National Institute of Health to provide urgently needed facilities for clinical and related studies on human cancer, heart disease, arthritis, and the degenerative diseases of the middle and older age groups. The amount approved would provide for the acquisition of a site and for services needed for the preparation of

plans and other necessary administrative expenses preliminary to actual construction.

As in the case of funds for directing cancer research, the committee has unhesitatingly granted the amount requested.

Training for nurses.—The budget estimate for this very splendid program amounted to \$4,834,000, but the committee has imposed a reduction of \$334,000, of which \$32,000 is against administrative expenses, and believes that the \$4,500,000 allowed will prove adequate for all obligations arising during 1948. The 1947 appropriation was \$16,300,000, of which at least \$1,100,000 will not be expended. This appropriation has been used to finance the Cadet Nurse Corps authorized by the Bolton Act, Public Law 74, of June 15, 1943. Active recruitment closed in October 1945, and, except for possibly a few cases, the last of the nurses will have finished during the fiscal year 1948 that part of their training for which the Government makes payments covering stipends, tuitions, and fees. The committee was advised that the program will be completed during 1948, except for some audits of institutional accounts after that year. The full benefits of the program in terms of increased graduate-nurse power will not be realized until 1949.

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has granted an allowance of \$3,600,000 for this appropriation which embraces over-all management and housekeeping functions, the vital statistics work transferred from the Department of Commerce by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of last year, and certain other operating divisions which function in special public health fields. The amount allowed is a reduction of \$316,000 below the estimate, but represents a gross increase of \$496,524 above the comparable 1947 amount including \$168,050 to provide for direct payment on the rolls of this appropriation of people assigned to the Surgeon General's office who are currently paid via the reimbursement mechanism from other applicable appropriations of the Service. Thus a true increase of \$328,474 has been granted, a part of which will go toward meeting mandatory within-grade salary advancements.

The committee believes that some increase should be provided under this head in view of the increasing workloads that inevitably will devolve upon the over-all management and central service units in pursuance of the increased program activities for which the committee has provided. On the other hand, the Budget increases—one of which involved 82 new positions and \$256,760 for the vital statistics activity—appear to be too ambitious at this time and run the total well in excess of what the committee feels is adequate for minimum administrative requirements. A very considerable portion of the reduction below the estimate is directed at the requested increase for the vital statistics function. Other than this, the committee grants the Federal Security Administrator discretion in applying the reduction amongst the several subactivities in such manner as will provide properly for such activities within the reduced amount.

With respect to the administrative processes and mechanisms of the several divisions and units of the Service, many of which have been and are being expanded attendant upon the general enlargement of the scope of Public Health Service activities, the committee expects the Federal Security Agency constantly to exert every reasonable effort to assure against duplication and overlapping in this zone to

the end that the most effective use will be made of the public funds entrusted to it.

Office of International Health Relations.—For this office the committee has granted \$275,000, or \$25,000 less than the budget estimate and essentially that much below the 1947 amount. The committee feels that this item should make some contribution to the critical need for economy in Federal spending, and believes that the reduction effected will not hamper the objectives being served.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

The committee has granted the full budget request of \$1,550,000 for salaries and expenses. After deducting for purposes of comparison an amount of \$478,000 appropriated under this head in 1947 but transferred to the War and Navy Departments in connection with the transfer by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 of the responsibility for care of mental patients of the Army and Navy, the amount allowed is \$1,701,358 below the 1947 appropriation. The latter amount includes a \$75,000 nonrecurring item provided last year for a comprehensive survey of building needs at the hospital, \$1,107,144 which will not be expended this year or required in 1948 owing to the fact that the daily per capita rate reimbursable to the hospital for pay patients, principally from the District government, was increased from \$2.30 to \$3.55 subsequent to approval of the 1947 appropriation and this reduces materially the burden against the direct appropriation, and finally a decrease of \$547,975 made possible by further increases in estimated reimbursements and net reductions in operating expenses for continuing functions. According to the table appearing on page 551 of the printed hearings, the average daily patient load during the coming year is expected to be 5,955 or only slightly below the estimate of 5,980 during 1947.

The committee was advised by authorities of the hospital that progress has been made with the funds granted last year to demolish certain dilapidated buildings and their replacement by new structures. The Public Buildings Administration survey of building needs, the committee was advised, is coming along satisfactorily and a comprehensive building program to modernize the physical plant of this institution as may be necessary can be expected to be forthcoming in subsequent years' budgetary requests.

The committee believes that the director and his assistants are doing a commendable job in the operation of this hospital and desires to express its confidence in their desire and ability to continue on such basis.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS TO STATES

Old age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children.—The amount recommended in the bill, \$625,000,000, is the amount proposed in the Budget and an increase of \$6,000,000 over the amount for comparable purposes for 1947 including a supplemental estimate of \$135,000,000 now pending consideration by the committee. This fund is allotted to the States on the basis of definite formulae under the various titles of the Social Security Act authorizing the programs

and no Federal official has any discretion as to the amount paid, except to determine that all beneficiaries under the State plans meet the requirements of Federal law.

The Congress for a number of years has been providing funds to make grants to States to match the funds of the States in carrying on a number of worth-while programs, including the construction of highways, operation of vocational departments in schools, public health programs, old-age pensions, and others. Through the stimulus of these Federal appropriations the States have inaugurated, and expended large sums of their own money, in carrying on the activities provided for. Many of them never would have been undertaken except for the Federal assistance. The committee believes that it is now time for a complete review of the various grant-in-aid programs to determine whether or not it is possible for the Federal Government to withdraw or at least measurably reduce its contributions and leave the burden in future years to the States. In most of the grant-in-aid programs the Federal Government has invaded fields in which it could not under the Constitution function directly—fields of endeavor that are essentially and fundamentally within the sovereign powers of the State. The finances of practically all States in the Union are in far better condition than the fiscal affairs of the Federal Government. Every possible effort must be made to bring the Federal Budget in balance and the transfer back to the States of the cost of many of the activities now partially borne by the Federal Government would be a great assistance in achieving that objective. The Committee on Appropriations is powerless to control such items as grants for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and so forth, as the only control is in the formula in the statute itself, and desires to express the hope that these matters may have the attention of the appropriate legislative committees of the Congress.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Salaries.—The amount recommended, \$1,150,000, is an increase of \$51,000 over the comparable amount for 1947, and a decrease of \$120,000 below the budget estimate. The committee can see little justification for expanding this Bureau. Its functions are confined to supervision of expenditures by the States of Federal grant funds. It is noted that the budget proposed an increase of \$30,000 in the Standards and Program Developments Division, \$35,000 in the Statistics and Analysis Division, and \$98,000 in the Operations Division. The functions of the Bureau are well established and there is no reason for increasing the offices referred to. If anything, they should be reduced. The committee suggests that before presentation of another budget the officials of the Federal Security Agency should make a careful study of the processes of the Bureau of Public Assistance with view to determining what of its operations are absolutely necessary to the supervision of Federal grants. It would appear that substantial reductions in the salary appropriation could be made.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen.—The Budget included an estimate of \$994,000 for a new item of appropriation to

implement during the fiscal year 1948 the provisions of title XIII of the Social Security Act included in Public Law 719, approved August 10, 1946. Testimony discloses that the amount definitely required in 1948 is unknown and that the \$994,000 was the best guess that could be made at the time the Budget was submitted. The committee has cut \$94,000 below the request and included \$900,000 in the bill, merely representing the committee's best guess against that of the Social Security Administration.

The afore-mentioned legislation which is limited to June 30, 1949, and thus temporary in character, provides for the payment of unemployment benefits to workers who have performed services in maritime employment on vessels operated by the United States or an instrumentality thereof if no State unemployment compensation law was applicable to such services at the time performed. A supplemental estimate of \$1,000,000 to implement this legislation during the current fiscal year is pending before the committee.

Salaries.—The amount recommended, \$900,000, is a reduction of \$95,000 below the comparable amount for 1947 and \$254,000 below the budget estimate.

The committee has made a very thorough study of the whole question of supervision of the unemployment compensation systems. Funds for these payments all are derived from a tax in the hands of the States and the funds for administration in the States are appropriated out of a special fund set aside in the Treasury. The interest of the Federal Government in the program is of such a nature—there are not the large expenditures of Federal funds in these programs that are found in other grant-in-aid programs—that it is the judgment of the committee that the Federal Bureau should minimize its activities and maintain only that degree of supervision necessary to insure compliance with the standards set forth in the act. The degree of supervision over the State agencies, in the judgment of the committee, has been far more than necessary for these purposes and the committee has therefore made the reduction above referred to.

BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS' INSURANCE

Salaries.—The total amount allowed, \$35,609,700, represents a decrease of \$1,003,460 below the comparable amount proposed in the budget and consists of \$34,909,700, to be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors' trust fund, a reduction of \$941,460 below the comparable items as included in the budget, and \$700,000 to be expended out of the general funds of the Treasury, a reduction of \$62,000 below the amount proposed in the budget.

The Social Security Act provided that the cost of operation of this Bureau should be charged to the Federal old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund, but until last year the appropriations were made out of the general funds of the Treasury and the general fund reimbursed from the trust fund. In the 1947 appropriation bill the committee recommended and the Congress approved a proposal to appropriate the funds directly from the trust fund and thereby simplify the process. In the 1948 budget the estimates proposed the transfer of \$291,000 from the appropriation "Salaries, office of the General Counsel," the cost of services rendered by the general counsel to the Bureau, to the trust fund appropriation. The committee has ap-

proved this transfer and in addition has transferred the following items to the trust fund appropriation:

| Item of appropriation from which transfer made | Amount recommended in Budget | Reduction | Amount proposed in bill |
|--|------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Salaries, consolidated operations, Social Security Administration..... | \$982,625 | \$260,625 | \$722,000 |
| Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Administration..... | 3,288,900 | 262,800 | 3,026,100 |
| Traveling expenses..... | 641,300 | 128,000 | 513,300 |
| Printing and binding..... | 719,335 | 290,035 | 429,300 |
| Total..... | 5,632,160 | 941,460 | 4,690,700 |

These amounts previously have been carried under the appropriation items indicated for service to the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. It is the committee's intention to provide all funds required for this Bureau which are properly chargeable to the trust fund account under one head, so that it may be properly accounted for and so that the committee may know the full cost of this program. For this reason, the transfers above referred to have been made. The reductions indicated are based on the committee's evaluation of need plus the fact that providing all funds under one head should make for more economical administration.

The item of \$700,000 to be paid out of the general fund of the Treasury is made necessary by the act of Congress of August 10, 1946 (Public Law 719), requiring the payment of benefits to survivors of veterans, an item which is not included in the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Act and which is not chargeable under the law to the trust fund.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

The Children's Bureau appears for the first time as part of the Federal Security Agency, having been transferred from the Department of Labor by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946. The Bureau is vested with all the functions it previously had with the exception of those relating to child labor and youth employment, which were retained in the Department of Labor and which have been referred to previously in this report.

Salaries and expenses (general).—The Budget requested a total of \$510,400 under this head or \$79,441 more than the comparable 1947 amount of \$430,959, largely for the purpose of expanding or strengthening certain specific lines of research coming within the purview of the enabling law and for recapturing Pay Act costs absorbed in 1947 at the expense of lapses in various positions. The committee has granted \$400,000 for 1948, which eliminates the requested increases and goes below the 1947 amount by \$30,959 representing, essentially, absorption of 1946 Pay Act costs.

This is the appropriation that finances the regular or old line functions of research and reporting authorized by the enabling law of 1912 and is to be distinguished from the administrative appropriation discussed in the next paragraph. The committee desires to provide for the work at about the 1947 level, but believes that the existence of the two administrative expense appropriations leave the way open for some duplication of expenditure and this factor has motivated the committee to trim \$30,959 below the current appropriation.

Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare.—The appropriation for 1947 was \$860,025 and the estimate for 1948 is \$1,016,500. The committee has allowed \$700,000, a reduction below the budget of \$316,500 and below current-year appropriations of \$160,000. A very hastily considered supplemental appropriation for 1947, in the amount of \$425,000, was passed last year upon the adoption of the amendment to the grant-in-aid acts and it is now proposed to increase the figure by \$156,000. Careful review of the situation leads the committee to the conclusion that the present appropriation is adequate to all purposes without an additional amount. The transfer of this activity to the Federal Security Agency was accomplished because it would result in more efficient and economical administration of children's programs and some budget reduction should result from this transfer. In addition the program for emergency maternity and infant care is being reduced to a liquidation basis for 1948 and therefore the administrative requirements will be greatly lessened. For these reasons the committee believes \$700,000 is adequate for all purposes.

Grants to States.—The facts as to amounts available in 1947, requested and allowed by the committee for 1948 under the several grant headings are summarized as follows:

| | Appropriated, 1947 | Requested and allowed, 1948 | Comparison with 1947 |
|---|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Emergency maternity and infant care (national defense)..... | \$16,664,000 | \$3,000,000 | —\$13,664,000 |
| (2) Maternal and child-health services..... | 12,705,000 | 11,000,000 | —1,705,000 |
| (3) Crippled children..... | 8,467,500 | 7,500,000 | —967,500 |
| (4) Child-welfare services..... | 4,127,500 | 3,500,000 | —627,500 |
| Total..... | 41,964,000 | 25,000,000 | —16,964,000 |

As to item (1) above, language has been inserted in the bill to provide for beginning of liquidation effective July 1, 1947, but at the same time provide during the fiscal year 1948 for benefits to be available to wives and infants of servicemen provided certain eligibility prerequisites are met. With respect to items (2), (3), and (4), the amounts which the committee has unhesitatingly granted are in the full amount of the annual authorizations as increased by Public Law 719, approved August 10, 1946, and will make it possible for the States to continue or expand various services being developed for aid in the respective subject matter fields embraced by the appropriations. The reductions below 1947 indicated in the foregoing tabulation for the three latter items do not denote any lowering of the level of assistance but merely represent funds appropriated in excess of the increased authorizations (prior to final congressional action on such authorizations) and usable under the terms of the basic law; such excesses are presently in reserve in the Treasury and will revert to the surplus fund next June 30.

It is desired to call attention to the fact that one-half of the appropriations for maternal and child-health services and services to crippled children (items 2 and 3 above) are subject to 50-50 matching by the States, the other half being allotted on the basis of financial need. The last listed fund is allotted pursuant to a prescribed formula on a nonmatching basis.

CONSOLIDATED OPERATIONS, SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

With respect to the consolidated operations items "Salaries" and "Miscellaneous expenses," the following tabulation reflects committee action:

| Object | Budget estimate, 1948 | Committee reduction | Committee allowance |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| <i>Salaries, consolidated operations:</i> | | | |
| Amount relating to Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance | \$982,625 | \$260,625 | ¹ \$722,000 |
| All other activities | 2,811,375 | 739,375 | 2,072,000 |
| Total | 3,794,000 | 1,000,000 | 2,794,000 |
| <i>Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Administration:</i> | | | |
| Amount relating to Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance | 3,288,900 | 262,800 | ¹ 3,026,100 |
| All other activities | 467,600 | 37,200 | 430,400 |
| Total | 3,756,500 | 300,000 | 3,456,400 |

¹ Transferred by the committee to the trust fund expenditure limitation under the item "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance."

Reorganization Plan No. 2, which took effect on July 16, 1946, stated as one of its purposes that it should result in economies. The committee is disappointed to note that in the application of such plan to the Social Security Board no economies have resulted. The plan transferred the functions of the Board to the Federal Security Administrator and abolished the Board. It is fair to assume that the clear intention was to eliminate administrative superstructure and thereby effect considerable savings in numbers of personnel and other overhead expenses but the only result to date has been the elimination of the salaries of two members of the Board inasmuch as the Board has been succeeded by a Commissioner of Social Security who apparently has by delegation of the Federal Security Administrator all the authority and power formerly vested in the Board by law. He is surrounded with all the functionaries and satellites formerly utilized by the Board.

The Social Security Board was originally created as an independent agency and functioned as such until 1939 when it was transferred intact to the Federal Security Agency. As an independent agency it was staffed with all the managerial services and other activities necessary to an autonomous unit. Upon its transfer to the Federal Security Agency no marked reduction was made in its staff or functions to adapt it to its new status—the status of a subordinate body under the canopy of a parent organization.

The reorganization plan of 1946 accomplished—so far as the order was concerned—the final integration of the functions of the Social Security Board into the Federal Security Agency but left to the Administrator the details of organization. Officials of the Agency have testified that they have been conducting "surveys" and making "studies" with view to revamping of the organization structure and elimination of duplication of activity, etc., in line with the reorganization. To date, however, no economies have resulted and the committee is convinced that no economies will be forthcoming unless the Agency is given some assistance in the form of budget reduction. That is the basis of the action of the committee.

Not only has there been a failure to make reductions but the budget contemplates increases in many of the activities under the central office of the Social Security Administration. Two of these are particularly noteworthy—the Bureau of Research and Statistics and the Informational Service. In the early days of the social-security system considerable time necessarily was spent in research and development of statistics in the formation of new programs and the activity was so little known to the millions of citizens who were directly affected by it that it was necessary to carry on an extensive information program for the purpose of acquainting those persons with their rights, benefits, and responsibilities under the law. The system is so well established now, however, and is so well known that research and informational service can be reduced drastically.

The amount earmarked for personnel and business management, \$942,284, which is only \$49,000 less than the amount for 1947, can be markedly reduced if the unnecessary duplication between the functions of the Social Security Administration and the subordinate bureaus—Bureau of Employment Security, Bureau of Public Assistance, and the Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance—on the one hand and the office of the Administrator on the other is eliminated.

In addition to the Business Management Division there is a Coordinating and Procedure Division and in addition to the Information Service there is a Publications and Review Division. Entirely outside of the Personnel Division there is a Training Division. All of these are relatively small in appropriation amounts but the aggregate is large.

Regional offices account for more than a million dollars and an increase of \$63,000 is requested for 1948. The Bureau of Accounts and Audit spends \$850,000 per year and proposes only a slight reduction for 1948. The development of the Social Security System over the years should have resulted in establishment of processes which would permit substantial savings in these services.

The committee points to these items only to show that a complete reorganization of the system should be undertaken at the earliest practicable date to insure to the taxpayer the most economical administration of this most valuable and important function of government. The committee is disappointed that these economies have not already resulted from the approval of Reorganization Plan No. 2 and regrets the necessity of making reductions of this magnitude, but if the only way to secure economy in the Government's operations is to reduce budgets then the Committee on Appropriations is willing to accept the responsibility.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Salaries, Office of Administrator.—The committee has allowed \$320,000 for salaries in the Administrator's office during the coming fiscal year, representing a reduction of \$55,000 below the request of \$375,000 but \$5,421 above the comparable 1947 amount which will allow, in effect, for meeting part of the increases requested for mandatory within-grade salary advancements and reallocations of positions. The committee has not granted increased funds for expansions. Aside from a reduction of \$5,000 in the Budget Division the

reduction is to apply to the Office of Special Services and Program Staff Offices.

The committee inquired as to why there is a failure of the 1948 estimates to reflect economies which could be attributed to reorganizations and transfers under Reorganization Plan 2. It was stated that several studies in this direction were under way and that there is reasonable assurance that some savings pursuant thereto may be expected. The committee realizes that such savings cannot always be developed in a short period of time, but by the time the appropriations recommended in this bill become available nearly a full year will have elapsed since the transfers were effected. Accordingly the committee has made reductions noted elsewhere in this report in the conviction that the time has arrived to effect some savings in these respects. However, the committee desires and will expect the Federal Security Administrator diligently and with vigor to pursue the matter over and beyond the committee's action to the end that economy and efficiency will be served in their fullest sense.

Salaries, Division of Personnel Management.—The budget requested \$170,000 for this organization representing an increase of \$22,760 above the 1947 amount to create four additional positions in recruitment and placement and personnel methods and for incidental salary adjustments. The committee has denied the increases and reduced the item 10 percent below 1947, granting \$132,500 which should prove adequate especially in view of reductions made elsewhere affecting estimated employment.

Salaries, Division of Service Operations.—The committee allowance of \$294,400 is \$49,100 below the budget request of \$343,500 and \$32,717 or about 10 percent below the 1947 amount. The committee reduction in part anticipates savings which it is believed the Administrator can effect incident to the whole matter of economy that should inure from effective integration of the functions received via the reorganization plan.

Salaries, Office of General Counsel.—The committee considered a budget estimate for direct appropriation for the general counsel of \$525,650, and has allowed \$325,600 in lieu thereof, a cut of \$200,050. There is available to this office in 1947 a total of \$763,275 including a recurring annual transfer of \$20,500 from Food and Drug funds. For 1948, the Budget recommended a comparable total of \$837,150, an increase of \$73,875 involving eight attorney and four clerical positions and other minor items. Part of the budget proposal is to finance the legal work for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, amounting to \$291,000 out of trust funds rather than directly by general appropriation and the committee has approved this arrangement. Taking into account all sources of financing, committee recommendations would provide a total availability of \$637,100 in 1948 contrasted to \$763,275 in 1947, a reduction of \$126,175.

The committee believes that reductions made in the estimates for various constituent units of the Agency afford a basis for some reduction in necessary legal services and that with provident allocation among the several activities requiring legal assistance the amount granted should prove adequate.

Miscellaneous expenses, Office of Administrator.—The budget estimate projected the 1947 appropriation into 1948, namely, \$70,000

which the committee has carefully considered. The amount of \$65,000 recommended, in the light of reduction in salary items and with the exercise of due frugality, will prove sufficient for essential needs.

Travel expenses, Federal Security Agency.—The allowance granted for this central appropriation which embraces most of the travel funds for the Agency is \$1,571,700, a material savings in both expenditures projected for 1948 and funds allocated during the current year. The budget request of \$3,227,500 envisioned an increase of \$404,990 over a comparable 1947 appropriation of \$2,822,510. The travel appropriation has reached a point where the committee believes it is entirely out of sight in relation to essential needs especially when measured against an empty Federal Treasury. It should be stated that the amount allowed has been arrived at by taking into account personnel reductions which would ensue from committee action on various other items in the bill, and then effecting certain transfers to other appropriations, as follows:

| | Budget estimate, 1948 | Committee reduction | Committee allowance |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance..... | \$641,300 | —\$128,000 | \$513,300 |
| 2. Cancer work under Public Health Service..... | 52,000 | —37,000 | 15,000 |
| 3. All other activities under this item..... | 2,534,200 | —962,500 | 1,571,700 |
| Total..... | 3,227,500 | —1,127,500 | 2,100,000 |

The reduced allowance of \$513,300 for travel connected with activities of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance has been deleted from this central fund and transferred to the salaries and expenses trust fund expenditure limitation for that Bureau. The committee has also transferred the \$15,000 cancer travel item to the appropriation "National Cancer Institute" as a part of the committee's action in centralizing all funds for work on cancer in a single item. With respect to the remainder allowed and provided in the bill under this central head, namely, \$1,571,700, the Administrator should allocate the reduction of \$962,500 on an across-the-board basis against the several constituent agencies involved with due regard to the extent of curtailment of activities made necessary by reductions in appropriations of such constituent agencies.

Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency.—In allowing a total of \$1,000,000 for printing costs of the agencies embraced under this central fund, the committee has effected a very material reduction of \$676,000 below the budget request. The committee is not unmindful of the fact that increased printing costs have decreased the purchasing power of the printing dollar and this element was taken into account in arriving at the afore-mentioned allowance. On the other hand, reductions recommended in many of the budget requests for appropriations for the constituent agencies will automatically lessen essential printing needs to some extent and, in addition, the committee feels that a further cut below that point is in order as a necessary economy action. The dollars-and-cents reduction below 1947 is only \$153,208 and the balance allowed in the opinion of the committee will provide for minimum essential needs. Transfers similar to those described above with respect to travel expenses have been effected by the committee, and the following table supplies the details thereof:

| | Budget estimate, 1948 | Committee reduction | Committee allowance |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance | \$719,335 | —\$290,035 | ¹ \$429,300 |
| 2. Cancer work under Public Health Service | 17,000 | —5,000 | ¹ 12,000 |
| 3. All other activities under this item | 939,665 | —380,965 | 558,700 |
| Total | 1,676,000 | —676,000 | 1,000,000 |

¹ For transfer.

The committee desires in this instance to grant the Administrator authority to allocate the remaining \$558,700 among the several constituent agencies in such manner as in his judgment will best meet the needs thereof with due regard to the extent of curtailment of activities made necessary by reductions in appropriations of such agencies.

Penalty-mail costs, Federal Security Agency.—The committee considered a budget estimate of \$692,000 representing an increase of \$206,925 above the comparable 1947 appropriation and has effected a reduction of \$212,000 below that estimate. The amount allowed, \$480,000, is only \$5,075 below the current year and should prove adequate for all legitimate mailing needs. According to information furnished the committee, current-year penalty-mail costs are running at an annual rate of approximately \$400,000. Effective July 1, 1947, the Post Office Department per piece mailing rate will increase from 1.5 cents to 1.86 cents, but even after due allowance for this factor and for a few new programs provided for in the bill, numerous reductions made by the committee in appropriations for operations entailing penalty-mail usage will act to offset to some extent the cost increases occasioned by the first two factors cited. Accordingly, the committee is of the opinion that its allowance will prove adequate for all legitimate mailing needs.

Civilian war assistance.—The budget estimate for this item was \$1,000,000 and the committee has allowed \$750,000. For 1947 an appropriation was made for this war-born program, but owing to various unforeseen difficulties such as maritime strikes and lack of adequate shipping the program could not be brought to conclusion during that year as originally contemplated, with the result that \$1,000,000 of the afore-mentioned appropriation will not be expended and was carried recently for rescission in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act. Thus the amount for 1948 is in effect a renewal of funds appropriated for 1947 but not used for an undertaking which it was testified before the committee would probably be completed in the coming year.

The funds are used by the Federal Security Agency to provide temporary financial assistance to repatriated American citizens who were interned or stranded abroad during the war. The State Department estimates that there will be about 15,500 such citizens to be assisted during 1948 fiscal year. The committee is of the opinion that various contingencies in the picture render this estimate somewhat of a best-guess proposition, and has based its reduction of \$250,000 below the estimate on this premise.

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

The National Labor Relations Board appropriation is divided into four parts: Salaries, miscellaneous expenses, penalty mail costs, and printing and binding.

The largest item, of course, is for personal services. The statistics indicate that in 1944 for this purpose the agency had \$1,715,000. In 1945 it had \$2,125,000. In 1946 it had \$2,836,000. In 1947 the regular appropriation for personal services was \$2,991,000. There is a pending supplemental due to the 1946 Pay Act amounting to \$412,400, which if granted would make available for 1947 \$3,403,400 for personal services. The Board is asking for this item for 1948, \$6,157,000.

In addition to this, it is asking for \$1,383,000 for miscellaneous expenses; \$24,700 for communication service and penalty mail costs; and \$419,300 for printing and binding—a total of \$7,984,000, or an increase over the current fiscal year of \$3,502,100.

Representatives of the National Labor Relations Board insist that largely increased appropriations are necessary on the theory that the work load is increasing and the "backlog" is growing and that labor strife is prompted because of inability of the Board to promptly discharge its functions and duties under the law. Some members of the committee believe that the Board because of its actions has made no real contribution to industrial peace and believe that the Board should be abolished and its functions re-created under new law.

The committee is of the opinion that this is a matter of national policy that must be determined by the Congress itself, and the committee is sharply divided on this issue. The committee is of the opinion that it has no authority to abolish a function created by act of Congress by refusing to appropriate money.

A majority of the committee feel that the appropriations for the current fiscal year, including the pending pay item of \$412,400, should be reduced 10 percent. This would mean that the amount available for 1948 should be \$4,033,700. The Board had available in the current fiscal year \$4,069,500. The amount estimated as necessary to comply with the 1946 Pay Act during 1947 is \$412,400, making a total of \$4,481,900. A reduction of 10 percent below this figure indicates the total amount allowed for 1948.

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

The reduction below the estimate in salaries and expenses of \$22,700 leaves an appropriation of \$316,000, the exact amount available for comparable purposes for 1947, including the pending pay act supplemental. The activities of the Board probably will not increase—the work loads are estimated by the Board itself to remain the same in 1947 and 1948—and therefore the amount recommended should prove adequate.

A reduction of \$3,600 in the Railroad Adjustment Board leaves an appropriation of \$367,000, an increase of \$68,000 over the amount available for 1947, including the pending pay act supplemental. The bulk of the increase is to pay increased rent on space occupied by the Board. The statement was made that this increase was based on the general price conditions in the city of Chicago where the Board is required by law to be located. It is altogether probable that the increased rent will be somewhat less than was contemplated.

For printing and binding for the Adjustment Board \$50,000 was requested and \$39,000 has been allowed. This is a decrease of \$11,000 below the estimate but will provide the amount required in 1947. The 1947 appropriation was \$17,500 and there is a pending

deficiency of \$21,500, which is based on the inability of the Board to secure a contract within the limits of the original appropriation. In the judgment of the committee this printing will cost no more in 1948 than in 1947.

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Appropriations totaling \$690,793,000, the amount of the budget estimate and an increase of \$389,463,000 over the appropriation plus Pay Act for 1947, are recommended. Of the increase, \$386,839,000 is in the railroad retirement account. Except for certain relatively small amounts to cover credits for military service as provided by specific law, none of the funds here provided come out of the general fund of the Treasury as they are all charged to the special fund provided under the Railroad Retirement Act.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in the bill are recommended:

On page 25, lines 18 to 22, under the Public Health Service:

Provided, That such parts of the amount appropriated under this head as the Surgeon General shall determine from time to time to be available for research and training grants shall remain available until expended.

On page 26, lines 18 to 23, inclusive, under the Public Health Service:

Provided, That not to exceed thirty-six officers may be appointed to grades above that of senior assistant and for purposes of pay and pay period any person so appointed shall be considered as having had on the date of appointment service equal to the promotion service credited to the junior officer of the grade to which appointed.

On page 33, under the Children's Bureau, beginning on line 22 and continuing through line 4, page 34:

Provided, That the foregoing grants to States shall be on the understanding that the activity shall be in process of liquidation on and after July 1, 1947, but this shall not be construed to preclude the furnishing of the above-mentioned services, regardless of the date of application therefor, to any woman or the offspring of any woman shown to have been otherwise eligible as of June 30, 1947, under laws and regulations then applicable.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947, THE BUDGET
ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1948, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING
BILL FOR 1948

TITLE I.—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

| Object | Appropriations, 1947 ¹ | Pending Pay Act supplements, 1947 (H. Doc. 117) | Total anticipated, 1947 | Budget estimates, 1948 | Recommended in bill for 1948 | Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with— | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | | | | | | 1947 appropriations | Total anticipated, 1947 | Budget estimates, 1948 |
| SECRETARY'S OFFICE | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries----- | \$968,686 | \$115,000 | \$1,083,686 | \$1,190,000 | \$819,500 | —\$149,186 | —\$264,186 | —\$370,500 |
| Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor----- | 949,775 | 126,000 | 1,075,775 | \$1,251,000 | 755,300 | —194,475 | —320,475 | —495,700 |
| Contingent expenses----- | 681,316 | ----- | 681,316 | \$585,600 | 408,400 | —212,916 | —212,916 | —117,200 |
| Traveling expenses----- | 3,017,757 | ----- | 3,017,757 | \$3,229,500 | 2,112,400 | —905,357 | —905,357 | —1,117,100 |
| Printing and binding----- | 518,388 | ----- | 518,388 | \$748,000 | 414,700 | —103,688 | —103,688 | —333,300 |
| Penalty-mail costs----- | 551,925 | ----- | 551,925 | \$133,000 | 119,760 | —432,225 | —432,225 | —13,300 |
| Division of Labor Standards: | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses----- | 504,900 | 41,000 | 545,900 | \$718,700 | (6) | —504,900 | —545,900 | —718,700 |
| Commissioners of Conciliation----- | 2,301,976 | 282,000 | 2,583,976 | \$2,678,400 | 2,080,000 | —221,976 | —503,976 | —598,400 |
| Retraining and Reemployment Administration, salaries----- | 338,000 | 25,000 | 363,000 | ----- | ----- | —338,000 | —363,000 | ----- |
| Total, Secretary's office----- | 9,832,723 | 589,000 | 10,421,723 | 10,534,200 | 6,770,000 | —3,062,723 | —3,651,723 | —3,764,200 |
| Apprentice Training Service----- | 1,797,606 | 218,000 | 2,015,606 | \$2,544,200 | 2,015,600 | +217,994 | —6 | —528,600 |
| BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses----- | 4,880,465 | 637,000 | 5,517,465 | \$7,700,700 | 3,373,400 | —1,507,065 | —2,144,065 | —3,327,300 |
| Study of labor conditions in Hawaii----- | 15,000 | ----- | 15,000 | ----- | ----- | —15,000 | —15,000 | ----- |
| Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics----- | 4,895,465 | 637,000 | 5,532,465 | \$7,700,700 | 3,373,400 | —1,522,065 | —2,159,065 | —3,327,300 |
| National Wage Stabilization Board----- | \$4,191,900 | ----- | \$4,191,900 | ----- | ----- | —4,191,900 | —4,191,900 | ----- |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|
| U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE | | | | | | | | | |
| General administration..... | 6,394,600 | 217,000 | 6,611,600 | 6,563,500 | 2,656,800 | -3,737,800 | -3,954,800 | -3,906,700 | |
| Employment office facilities and services..... | 36,693,875 | | 36,693,875 | | | -36,693,875 | -36,693,875 | | |
| Grants to States for public employment offices..... | 42,823,125 | | 42,823,125 | 71,728,000 | 71,728,000 | +28,904,875 | +28,904,875 | | |
| Total, U. S. Employment Service..... | 85,911,600 | 217,000 | 86,128,600 | 78,291,500 | 74,384,800 | -11,526,800 | -11,743,800 | -3,906,700 | |
| WOMEN'S BUREAU | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 234,000 | 29,000 | 263,000 | 303,600 | 263,000 | +29,000 | | -40,600 | |
| WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries..... | 4,187,810 | 577,000 | 4,764,810 | 4,803,100 | 3,748,400 | -439,410 | -1,016,410 | -1,054,700 | |
| Miscellaneous expenses..... | 362,187 | | 362,187 | 401,400 | 309,000 | -53,187 | -53,187 | -92,400 | |
| Total, Wage and Hour Division..... | 4,549,997 | 577,000 | 5,126,997 | 5,204,500 | 4,057,400 | -492,597 | -1,069,597 | -1,147,100 | |
| Total regular annual appropriations, Department of Labor..... | 10 111,413,291 | 2,267,000 | 113,680,291 | 103,578,700 | 90,864,200 | -20,549,091 | -22,816,091 | -12,714,500 | |

¹ Amounts in this column have been adjusted wherever necessary to place them on a basis comparable, as to activities involved, with the 1948 budget estimates as submitted, as indicated by various footnotes carried in this tabulation to figures in the budget estimates column.

² Includes \$92,456 transferred from other appropriations and excludes \$23,770 transferred to other appropriations. * Committee approves.

³ Exclude amounts transferred to Federal Security Agency pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946, as follows: Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor, \$3,225; contingent expenses, \$30,000; traveling expenses, \$136,230; printing and binding, \$135,208; and penalty mail costs, \$8,075.

⁴ Excludes \$2,000 transferred to Federal Security Agency pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946 and includes \$329,400 transferred from other appropriations.

⁵ Includes \$7,070 transferred from another appropriation and excludes \$5,094 transferred to another appropriation. Committee approves.

⁶ As explained in the text of this report, \$217,097 of the amount of the budget estimate for this item has been transferred by the committee to the items "Salaries" and "Miscellaneous expenses," Wage and Hour Division, and "Salaries and expenses," Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁷ Exclude amounts transferred to other appropriations, as follows: Apprentice training service, \$2,394, and Bureau of Labor Statistics, salaries and expenses, \$52,328. Committee approves.

⁸ \$1,191,900 pending rescission in Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947.

⁹ Excludes \$15,890 transferred to another appropriation. Committee approves.

¹⁰ Represents appropriations of \$149,481,443 to Department of Labor for fiscal year 1947, less \$29,068,152 transferred to the Federal Security Agency pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946 (Children's Bureau transfer).

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948

TITLE II.—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

| Object | Appropriations, 1947 | Pending Pay Act supplements, 1947 (H. Doc. 117) | Total anti- ipated, 1947 | Budget esti- mates, 1948 | Recommend- ed in bill for 1948 | Increase (+) or decrease (-), committee bill compared with— | | |
|---|----------------------|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | | | 1947 appro- priations | Total anti- ipated, 1947 | Budget esti- mates, 1948 |
| American Printing House for the Blind..... | 11 \$115,000 | | 11 \$115,000 | 11 \$115,000 | \$115,000 | | | |
| BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 1,405,030 | \$153,000 | 1,558,030 | 1,476,000 | 1,276,000 | -\$129,030 | -\$282,080 | -\$200,000 |
| Employees' compensation fund..... | 13 14,100,000 | | 13 14,100,000 | 10,750,000 | 10,000,000 | -4,100,000 | -4,100,000 | -750,000 |
| Total, Bureau of Employees' Compensation..... | 13 15,505,030 | 153,000 | 13 15,658,030 | 12,226,000 | 11,276,000 | -4,229,080 | -4,382,080 | -950,000 |
| COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 221,800 | 26,000 | 247,800 | 259,500 | 259,500 | +37,700 | +11,700 | |
| Plans and specifications..... | 7,500 | | 7,500 | | | -7,500 | -7,500 | |
| Total, Columbia Institution for the Deaf..... | 229,300 | 26,000 | 255,300 | 259,500 | 259,500 | +30,200 | +4,200 | |
| FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 3,458,500 | 426,200 | 3,884,700 | 4,129,000 | 3,884,700 | +426,200 | | -244,300 |
| Salaries, sea-food inspectors..... | 40,000 | | 40,000 | 40,000 | | -40,000 | -40,000 | -40,000 |
| Certification services..... | 292,000 | 37,000 | 329,000 | 331,000 | 331,000 | +39,000 | +2,000 | |
| Total, Food and Drug Administration..... | 3,790,500 | 463,200 | 4,253,700 | 4,500,000 | 4,215,700 | +425,200 | -38,000 | -284,300 |
| FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 921,000 | 119,400 | 1,040,400 | 1,783,000 | 2,192,000 | +1,271,000 | +1,151,600 | +409,000 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|----------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|-------|--|--|--------------|
| HOWARD UNIVERSITY | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 1, 200, 530 | 181, 800 | 1, 382, 130 | 13 1, 864, 400 | 1, 864, 400 | +663, 870 | +482, 270 | ----- | | | |
| Plans and specifications..... | | | | 221, 170 | 220, 000 | +220, 000 | +220, 000 | ----- | | | -1, 170 |
| Construction of buildings..... | 1, 377, 920 | | 1, 377, 920 | 10 2, 022, 080 | 10 2, 022, 080 | +644, 160 | +644, 160 | ----- | | | |
| Total, Howard University..... | 2, 578, 450 | 181, 600 | 2, 760, 050 | 10 4, 107, 650 | 10 4, 106, 480 | +1, 528, 030 | +1, 346, 430 | ----- | | | -1, 170 |
| OFFICE OF EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Further development of vocational education..... | 17 14, 200, 000 | | 17 14, 200, 000 | 17 14, 200, 000 | 17 14, 200, 000 | | | ----- | | | |
| Promotion of vocational education in Hawaii..... | 30, 000 | | 30, 000 | 30, 000 | 30, 000 | | | ----- | | | |
| Promotion of vocational education in Puerto Rico..... | 105, 000 | | 105, 000 | 105, 000 | 105, 000 | | | ----- | | | |
| Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts..... | 15 2, 480, 000 | | 15 2, 480, 000 | 15 2, 480, 000 | 15 2, 480, 000 | | | ----- | | | |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 1, 136, 475 | 116, 500 | 1, 252, 975 | 10 \$1, 726, 700 | 1, 252, 900 | +116, 425 | -75 | ----- | | | -473, 800 |
| Food conservation..... | 1, 337, 000 | | 1, 337, 000 | | | -1, 337, 000 | -1, 337, 000 | ----- | | | |
| Total, Office of Education 20..... | 19, 288, 475 | 116, 500 | 19, 404, 975 | 18, 541, 700 | 18, 067, 900 | -1, 220, 575 | -1, 337, 075 | ----- | | | -473, 800 |
| OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Payments to States, Vocational Rehabilitation Act..... | 11, 747, 800 | 12, 000 | 11, 759, 800 | 19, 710, 000 | 18, 000, 000 | +6, 252, 200 | +6, 240, 200 | ----- | | | -1, 710, 000 |
| General administrative expenses, vocational rehabilitation..... | 584, 825 | 38, 500 | 623, 325 | 21 729, 000 | 500, 000 | -84, 825 | -123, 325 | ----- | | | -229, 000 |
| Total, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation..... | 12, 332, 625 | 50, 500 | 12, 383, 125 | 20, 439, 000 | 18, 500, 000 | +6, 167, 375 | +6, 116, 375 | ----- | | | -1, 939, 000 |

11 In addition, \$10,000 permanent appropriation under the act of June 25, 1906, is available without annual action by the Congress.

12 Excludes \$10,420 transferred to another appropriation pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946, and \$84,500 transferred to other appropriations. Committee approves.

13 Includes \$3,000,000 supplemental amount contained in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, to provide for benefit payments authorized by Public Law 650, 79th Cong., and for additional disability and death benefits accruing under the regular compensation law.

14 Represents a consolidation of the items "Enforcement operations" and "General administration". Committee approves.

15 Represents a consolidation of the items "Salaries" and "Expenses". Committee approves.

16 In addition, the Budget proposes and the committee approves a contract authorization of "not to exceed \$2,087,675".

17 In addition, \$7,000,000 permanent appropriation under the act of Feb. 23, 1917, is available without annual action by the Congress.

18 In addition, \$2,550,000 permanent appropriation under the act of Mar. 4, 1907, is available without annual action by the Congress.

19 Excludes \$20,525 transferred to another appropriation pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.

20 In addition, \$9,550,000, permanent appropriations available. See footnotes 17 and 18.

21 Includes \$20,525 transferred from another appropriation pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

TITLE II.—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued

| Object | Appropriations, 1947 | Pending Pay Act supplements, 1947 (H. Doc. 117) | Total anti-icipated, 1947 | Budget esti- mates, 1948 | Recommend- ed in bill for 1948 | Increase (+) or decrease (-), committee bill compared with— | | |
|---|-----------------------|---|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | 1947 appro- priations | Total anti-icipated, 1947 | Budget esti- mates, 1948 |
| PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE | | | | | | | | |
| Veneral diseases----- | \$16,601,296 | \$281,800 | \$16,883,096 | ²² \$16,883,000 | ²³ \$17,399,500 | +\$798,204 | +\$516,404 | +\$516,500 |
| Tuberculosis----- | 7,979,701 | 114,600 | 8,094,301 | ²² 8,430,000 | 8,000,000 | +20,299 | -94,301 | -430,000 |
| Assistance to States, general----- | 15,458,503 | | 15,458,503 | ²² 20,971,000 | ²⁴ 15,682,300 | +223,797 | +223,797 | -5,288,700 |
| Communicable diseases----- | 7,325,677 | 525,000 | 7,850,677 | ²² 7,555,000 | 7,500,000 | +174,323 | -350,677 | -55,000 |
| Hospital and construction activities----- | 2,340,900 | | 2,340,900 | ²³ 50,965,000 | ²⁶ 865,000 | -1,475,900 | -1,475,900 | -50,100,000 |
| Hospitals and medical care----- | 18,531,666 | 2,032,000 | 20,613,666 | ²⁷ 20,250,000 | 20,000,000 | +1,418,334 | -613,666 | -250,000 |
| Mental health activities----- | 1,632,000 | | 1,632,000 | ²⁸ 5,108,000 | 4,000,000 | +2,368,000 | +2,368,000 | -1,108,000 |
| Foreign quarantine service----- | 1,985,900 | 247,900 | 2,233,800 | 2,491,700 | 2,450,000 | +464,100 | +216,200 | -41,700 |
| Employee health service programs----- | 141,234 | | 141,234 | ²⁹ 901,000 | 300,000 | +158,766 | +158,766 | -601,000 |
| National Institute of Health, operating expenses----- | 5,915,097 | 287,600 | 6,202,697 | ³⁰ 9,126,000 | 9,126,000 | +3,210,903 | +2,923,303 | |
| National Cancer Institute----- | 1,615,508 | 98,900 | 1,714,408 | ³¹ 7,169,000 | ³² 17,328,200 | +15,712,692 | +15,613,792 | +10,159,200 |
| Construction of research facilities----- | | | | 2,650,000 | 2,650,000 | +2,650,000 | +2,650,000 | |
| Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth----- | 5,720,558 | | 5,720,558 | ³³ 6,174,000 | ³⁴ 5,750,300 | +29,742 | +29,742 | -423,700 |
| Training for nurses----- | 16,300,000 | | 16,300,000 | 4,834,000 | 4,500,000 | -11,800,000 | -11,800,000 | -334,000 |
| Salaries and expenses----- | 2,792,576 | 310,900 | 3,103,476 | ³⁵ 3,916,000 | 3,600,000 | +807,424 | +496,524 | -316,000 |
| Development of health facilities----- | ³⁶ 233,968 | | 233,968 | | | -233,968 | -233,968 | |
| Office of International Health Relations----- | 290,700 | 9,230 | 299,930 | 300,000 | 275,000 | -15,700 | -24,930 | -25,000 |
| Total, Public Health Service----- | 104,915,284 | 3,907,930 | 108,823,214 | 167,723,700 | 119,426,300 | +14,511,016 | +10,603,086 | -48,297,400 |

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

| | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Salaries and expenses----- | 3, 251, 358 | 3, 251, 358 | 47 1, 550, 000 | 1, 550, 000 | -1, 701, 358 | -1, 701, 358 |
| SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | |
| Grants to States (titles I, IV, and X), old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind----- | 33 619, 000, 000 | 33 619, 000, 000 | 625, 000, 000 | 625, 000, 000 | +6, 000, 000 | +6, 000, 000 |
| Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance----- | 965, 000 | 134, 000 | 1, 099, 000 | 1, 270, 000 | +185, 000 | +51, 000 |
| Grants to States, unemployment compensation administration (title III)----- | 49, 045, 000 | 49, 045, 000 | 57, 586, 000 | 57, 586, 000 | +8, 541, 000 | +8, 541, 000 |
| Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen----- | 900, 000 | 95, 000 | 995, 000 | 900, 000 | +900, 000 | +94, 000 |
| Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security----- | | | | 900, 000 | | |
| Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (title II)----- | | | | 1, 154, 000 | | |
| | (39) | (39) | (39) | 40 762, 000 | +700, 000 | +700, 000 |

²² Exclude amounts transferred to be item "Pay, etc., commissioned officers, Public Health Service," as follows: Venereal diseases, \$26,704; tuberculosis, \$14,291; assistance to States, general, \$106,497; communicable diseases, \$46,323. Committee approves.

²³ The bill recommends that \$516,500 of this amount be available immediately upon approval of the act.

²⁴ Excludes \$3,882,656 of the budget estimate for this item which the committee has transferred to the appropriation "National Cancer Institute."

²⁵ Includes \$25,075 transferred from another appropriation and excludes \$34,175 transferred to another appropriation. Committee approves.

²⁶ For administrative expenses. In lieu of an appropriation for allotment to States for construction purposes, the committee has included language in the bill to provide for allotments to States, in pursuance of Public Law 725, 79th Cong., of the \$150,000,000 authorization specified therein for fiscal years 1947 and 1948, and to further provide that approved applications for construction funds shall constitute a contractual obligation of the Government.

²⁷ Excludes \$1,773,234 transferred to other appropriations. Committee approves.

²⁸ Includes \$1,632,000 transferred from another appropriation. Committee approves.

²⁹ Includes \$141,234 transferred from another appropriation. Committee approves.

³⁰ Excludes \$51,851 transferred to another appropriation. Committee approves.

³¹ Excludes \$156,492 transferred to another appropriation. Committee approves.

³² Includes \$4,159,291 transferred by the committee from budget estimates for other appropriations in order to centralize in this item all funds included in the bill for work on cancer.

³³ Includes \$402,158 transferred from other appropriations. Committee approves.

³⁴ Excludes \$249,635 of the budget estimate for this item which the committee has transferred to the appropriation "National Cancer Institute."

³⁵ Includes \$861,151 transferred from Department of Commerce pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946 (vital statistics activities).

³⁶ Excludes \$25,075 transferred to and estimated for under another appropriation in the 1948 budget estimates. Committee approves.

³⁷ Excludes \$478,000 transferred to War and Navy Departments pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 (care of mental patients).

³⁸ For comparability with the basis for the budget estimate and the amount recommended in the accompanying bill, this figure includes a supplemental estimate of \$135,000,000 (H. Doc. 101) now pending consideration by the committee, representing estimated additional requirements arising out of provision in Public Law 719, 79th Cong., for increased Federal matching of assistance payments.

³⁹ Authorization to spend \$22,987,000, from the Federal old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund. H. Doc. 101 contains a recommended budget increase of \$3,285,000 to provide for pay increases pursuant to Public Law 390, 79th Cong.

⁴⁰ In addition, the budget proposes a total expenditure of \$30,219,000 from the Federal old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund.

⁴¹ In addition, the bill recommends a total expenditure of \$34,999,700 from the Federal old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund (the \$4,690,700 increase above the budget estimate is more than offset by reductions in other items in the bill, as explained in the text of the report).

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

TITLE II.—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued

| Object | Appropriations, 1947 | Pending Pay Act supplementals, 1947 (H. Doc. 117) | Total anti-cipated, 1947 | Budget esti-mates, 1948 | Recommend-ed in bill for 1948 | Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with— | |
|---|----------------------|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | 1947 appro-priations | Total anti-cipated, 1947 |
| SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION—Con. | | | | | | | |
| Children's Bureau: | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses (general)----- | \$395,159 | \$35,800 | \$430,959 | 42 \$510,400 | \$400,000 | +\$4,841 | —\$30,959 |
| Salaries and expenses (maternal and child welfare)----- | 860,025 | ----- | 860,025 | 43 1,016,500 | 700,000 | —160,025 | —316,500 |
| Grants to States: | | | | | | | |
| Emergency maternity and infant care (national defense)----- | 16,664,000 | ----- | 16,664,000 | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | —13,664,000 | ----- |
| Maternal and child health services----- | 12,705,000 | ----- | 12,705,000 | 11,000,000 | 11,000,000 | —1,705,000 | ----- |
| Crippled children----- | 8,467,500 | ----- | 8,467,500 | 7,500,000 | 7,500,000 | —967,500 | ----- |
| Child welfare----- | 4,127,500 | ----- | 4,127,500 | 3,500,000 | 3,500,000 | —627,500 | ----- |
| Total, Children's Bureau----- | 43,219,184 | 35,800 | 43,254,984 | 26,526,900 | 26,100,000 | —17,119,184 | —426,900 |
| Salaries, consolidated operations----- | 3,369,722 | 466,700 | 3,836,422 | 44 3,794,000 | 45 2,072,000 | —1,297,722 | —1,722,000 |
| Miscellaneous expenses----- | 3,002,000 | ----- | 3,002,000 | 3,756,500 | 46 430,400 | —2,571,600 | —3,326,100 |
| Total, Social Security Administration----- | 719,500,906 | 731,500 | 720,232,406 | 720,843,400 | 714,838,400 | —4,662,506 | —6,005,000 |
| OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR | | | | | | | |
| Salaries, Office of Administrator----- | 291,079 | 23,500 | 314,579 | 47 375,000 | 320,000 | +23,921 | —55,000 |
| Community war services----- | 30,000 | ----- | 30,000 | ----- | ----- | —30,000 | ----- |
| Salaries, Division of Personnel Management----- | 129,640 | 17,600 | 147,240 | 48 170,000 | 132,500 | +2,860 | —37,500 |
| Salaries, Division of Service Operations----- | 288,117 | 39,000 | 327,117 | 49 343,500 | 294,400 | +6,283 | —49,100 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Salaries, Office of General Counsel..... | 657,275 | 85,500 | 742,775 | \$0 525,650 | \$1 325,600 | -331,675 | -417,175 | -200,060 |
| Miscellaneous expenses..... | 70,000 | ----- | 70,000 | 70,000 | 65,000 | -5,000 | -5,000 | -5,000 |
| Travel expenses, Federal Security Agency..... | 2,822,510 | ----- | 2,822,510 | \$3 3,227,500 | \$3 1,571,700 | -1,250,810 | -1,250,810 | -1,655,800 |
| Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency..... | 1,153,208 | ----- | 1,153,208 | \$4 1,675,000 | \$5 553,700 | -594,508 | -594,508 | -1,117,300 |
| Penalty mail costs, Federal Security Agency..... | 485,075 | ----- | 485,075 | \$6 692,000 | 450,000 | -5,075 | -5,075 | -212,000 |
| Civilian war benefits..... | \$7 153,000 | ----- | \$7 153,000 | ----- | ----- | -158,000 | -158,000 | ----- |
| Civilian war assistance..... | \$8 4,750,000 | ----- | \$8 4,750,000 | 1,000,000 | 750,000 | -4,000,000 | -4,000,000 | -250,000 |
| Total, Office of the Administrator..... | 10,834,904 | 165,600 | 11,000,504 | 8,079,650 | 4,497,900 | -6,337,004 | -6,502,604 | -3,551,750 |
| Total, Federal Security Agency, regular annual appropriations..... | \$9 893,262,882 | \$0 5,915,230 | 899,178,112 | 980,168,800 | 899,045,180 | +5,782,298 | -132,932 | -61,123,420 |

⁴³ Includes \$395,159 transferred from Department of Labor pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.

⁴⁴ Includes \$477,535 transferred from Department of Labor pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946; excludes \$42,510 transferred to other appropriations, which the committee approves.

⁴⁵ Includes \$6,560 transferred from Department of Labor pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946; excludes \$85,000 transferred to another appropriation, which the committee approves.

⁴⁶ Excludes \$722,000 which the committee has reduced from \$982,625 in the budget and transferred to the trust fund limitation under the item "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old Age and Survivors' Insurance."

⁴⁷ Excludes \$3,025,100 which the committee has reduced from \$3,288,900 in the budget and transferred to the trust fund limitation under the item "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance."

⁴⁸ Includes a total of \$95,430 transferred from Social Security Administration and Bureau of Employees Compensation pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.

⁴⁹ Includes \$3,640 transferred from Department of Labor pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.

⁵⁰ Includes \$8,500 transferred from Social Security Administration pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.

⁵¹ Includes a total of \$11,510 transferred from Social Security Administration and Public Health Service. Committee approves.

⁵² Excludes, as proposed in the bill, \$291,900 which has been eliminated from the direct appropriation and transferred to the trust fund limitation under the item "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance."

⁵³ Includes a total of \$267,410 transferred from Bureau of Employees Compensation, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Commerce pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.

⁵⁴ Excludes a total of \$928,300 which the committee has reduced from a total of \$993,300, in the Budget and transferred as follows: To National Cancer Institute, \$15,000; to trust fund limitation under the item "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance," \$513,300.

⁵⁵ Includes a total of \$233,208 transferred from Bureau of Employees Compensation, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Commerce pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.

⁵⁶ Excludes a total of \$441,300 which the committee has reduced from a total of \$736,335 in the Budget and transferred as follows: To National Cancer Institute, \$12,000; to trust fund limitation under the item "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance," \$123,300.

⁵⁷ Includes a total of \$85,075 transferred from Bureau of Employees' Compensation, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Commerce pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.

⁵⁸ Includes \$18,000 pending rescission in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947.

⁵⁹ Includes \$1,000,000 pending rescission in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947.

⁶⁰ Consists of \$725,658, \$27 appropriated direct to Federal Security Agency, \$29,018,152 transferred from the Department of Labor, and \$1,014,411 transferred from the Department of Commerce pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946, less a total of \$178,000 transferred to the War and Navy Departments pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, plus \$3,000,000 for the Bureau of Employees' Compensation in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, and a supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 101) of \$135,000,000 for the Social Security Administration (grants to States) now pending consideration before the committee.

⁶¹ Consists of \$413,300 in H. Doc. 101 and \$5,501,930 in H. Doc. 117.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

TITLE III.—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

| Object | Appropriations, 1947 | Pending Pay Act supplementals, 1947 (H. Doc. 117) | Total anti-icipated, 1947 | Budget estimates, 1948 | Recommend- ed in bill for 1948 | Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with— | | |
|--|----------------------|---|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | | | 1947 appro- priations | Total anti-icipated, 1947 | Budget esti- mates, 1948 |
| Salaries..... | \$2,991,000 | \$412,400 | \$3,403,400 | \$6,157,000 | \$3,063,100 | +\$72,100 | —\$340,300 | —\$3,093,900 |
| Miscellaneous expenses..... | 895,000 | — | 895,000 | 1,383,000 | 805,500 | —89,500 | —89,500 | —577,500 |
| Penalty mail costs..... | 20,500 | — | 20,500 | 24,700 | 18,400 | —2,100 | —2,100 | —6,300 |
| Printing and binding..... | 163,000 | — | 163,000 | 419,300 | 146,700 | —16,300 | —16,300 | —272,600 |
| Total, National Labor Relations Board..... | 4,069,500 | 412,400 | 4,481,900 | 7,984,000 | 4,033,700 | —35,800 | —448,200 | —3,950,300 |

TITLE IV.—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| Salaries and expenses..... | \$300,000 | \$16,000 | \$316,000 | \$338,700 | \$316,000 | +\$16,000 | — | —\$22,700 |
| Penalty-mail costs..... | 700 | — | 700 | 700 | 700 | — | — | — |
| Arbitration and emergency boards..... | 110,000 | — | 110,000 | 119,000 | 119,000 | +\$9,000 | +\$9,000 | — |
| Printing and binding..... | 3,000 | — | 3,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | +\$6,000 | +\$6,000 | — |
| National Railroad Adjustment Board..... | 280,000 | 19,000 | 299,000 | 370,600 | 367,000 | —87,000 | —87,000 | —3,600 |
| Printing and binding..... | 17,500 | — | 17,500 | 50,000 | 39,000 | —21,500 | —21,500 | —11,000 |
| Total, National Mediation Board..... | 711,200 | 35,000 | 746,200 | 888,000 | 850,700 | +\$139,500 | +\$104,500 | —37,300 |

TITLE V.—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Salaries..... | \$2,171,000 | \$304,000 | \$2,475,000 | \$1 \$4,560,000 | \$4,560,000 | +\$2,389,000 | +\$2,085,000 | ----- |
| Miscellaneous expenses..... | 500,000 | 31,000 | 531,000 | \$1 1,046,000 | 1,046,000 | +546,000 | +515,000 | ----- |
| Printing and binding..... | 30,000 | ----- | 30,000 | 53,000 | 53,000 | +23,000 | +23,000 | ----- |
| Penalty mail costs..... | 61,000 | ----- | 61,000 | 62,000 | 62,000 | +1,000 | +1,000 | ----- |
| Railroad retirement account..... | 298,233,000 | ----- | 298,233,000 | \$1 685,072,000 | 685,072,000 | +386,839,000 | +386,839,000 | ----- |
| Total, Railroad Retirement Board..... | 300,995,000 | 335,000 | 301,330,000 | \$1 690,793,000 | 690,793,000 | +389,798,000 | +389,463,000 | ----- |
| Grand total, all titles..... | 1,310,451,873 | 8,964,630 | 1,319,416,503 | 1,763,412,300 | 1,685,586,780 | +375,134,907 | +366,170,277 | ----- |
| | | | | | | | | -\$77,825,520 |

^{a1} As amended by revisions contained in H. Doc. 161.

TRUST FUNDS

| Object | Appropriated, 1947 | Estimated, 1948 | Increase (+) or decrease (-) |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Department of Labor, U. S. Employment Service: Supply and distribution of farm labor..... | \$63,657 | | — \$63,657 |
| Federal Security Agency: | | | |
| Bureau of Employees' Compensation: | | | |
| Relief and Rehabilitation, Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act..... | 50,000 | \$50,000 | |
| Relief and Rehabilitation, District of Columbia Workmen's Compensation Act..... | 10,000 | 10,000 | |
| Total, Bureau of Employees' Compensation..... | 60,000 | 60,000 | |
| Food and Drug Administration: | | | |
| Unearned certification fees deposited by coal-tar colors manufacturers (refund account)..... | 24 | 24 | |
| Unearned inspection fees deposited by seafood packers (refund account)..... | 16,339 | 16,339 | |
| Total, Food and Drug Administration..... | 16,363 | 16,363 | |
| Public Health Service: | | | |
| National Institute of Health, gift funds..... | 10,000 | 10,000 | |
| National Cancer Institute, gift funds..... | 100 | 100 | |
| Personal funds and earnings of inmates, at narcotic farms..... | 126,000 | 125,000 | — 1,000 |
| Moneys and effects of former patients..... | 2,000 | 2,000 | |
| Total, Public Health Service..... | 138,100 | 137,100 | — 1,000 |

St. Elizabeths Hospital:

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Pension money..... | 67,000 | 65,000 | -2,000 |
| Personal funds of patients..... | 247,000 | 247,000 | |
| Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital..... | 314,000 | 312,000 | -2,000 |
| Total, trust funds, Federal Security Agency..... | 528,463 | 525,463 | -3,000 |
| Railroad Retirement Board: Railroad retirement account..... | ¹ 24,000,000 | ² 37,000,000 | +13,000,000 |
| Grand total, trust funds..... | 24,592,120 | 37,525,463 | +12,933,343 |

PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL FUNDS

| Object | Appropriated, 1947 | Estimated, 1948 | Increase (+) or decrease (-) |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| Federal Security Agency: American Printing House for the Blind (act of June 25, 1906)..... | 10,000 | 10,000 | |
| Office of Education: | | | |
| Payments to States and Territories for colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts (act of Mar. 4, 1907)..... | 2,550,000 | 2,550,000 | |
| Payments to States for promotion of vocational education (act of Feb. 23, 1917)..... | 7,000,000 | 7,000,000 | |
| Total, Office of Education..... | 9,550,000 | 9,550,000 | |
| Public Health Service: Operation of commissaries, hospitals at Lexington, Ky., and Fort Worth, Tex. (act of Dec. 23, 1943)..... | 64,000 | 68,000 | +4,000 |
| Total, permanent appropriations, general and special funds, Federal Security Agency..... | 9,624,000 | 9,628,000 | +4,000 |
| Railroad Retirement Board: Railroad unemployment insurance administration fund..... | 14,300,000 | 12,700,000 | -1,600,000 |
| Grand total, permanent appropriations, general and special funds..... | 23,924,000 | 22,328,000 | -1,596,000 |

¹ Represents estimated interest on investments of the fund. Excludes \$501,956,000 transfer from the general fund appropriation.² Represents estimated interest on investments of the fund. Excludes \$481,219,000 transfer from the general fund appropriation.

Union Calendar No. 76

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2700

[Report No. 178]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 21, 1947

Mr. KEEFE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related

1 independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30,
2 1948, namely:

3 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
6 bia, \$819,500.

7 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor: For per-
8 sonal services in the District of Columbia and other necessary
9 expenses in the field, including contract stenographic report-
10 ing services, as authorized by section 15 of the Act of Au-
11 gust 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), \$755,300.

12 Contingent expenses: For necessary expenses of the
13 offices and bureaus of the Department, for which appro-
14 priations are not specifically made, including purchase of
15 two passenger motor vehicles (including one at not to ex-
16 ceed \$3,000); transfer of funds to United States Public
17 Health Service for costs of health service program as au-
18 thorized by Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); com-
19 mercial and labor-reporting services; when authorized by
20 the Secretary of Labor, dues for library membership in so-
21 cieties or associations which issue publications to members
22 only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who
23 are not members, not exceeding \$400; newspapers, press
24 clippings, and teletype news service not to exceed \$7,300;

1 and contract stenographic reporting services as authorized by
2 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law
3 600) ; \$468,400, of which \$1,000 is for payment of claims
4 pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act.

5 Traveling expenses: For traveling expenses for the
6 Department, \$2,112,400.

7 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
8 Department, \$414,700.

9 PENALTY MAIL COSTS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

10 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund
11 of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department
12 as required by the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
13 \$119,700.

14 Commissioners of Conciliation: For expenses necessary
15 to enable the Secretary of Labor to exercise the authority
16 vested in him by section 8 of the Act creating the Department
17 of Labor (5 U. S. C. 611), including not to exceed \$50,000
18 for the temporary employment of arbitrators and mediators
19 on labor relations without regard to the civil service and
20 classification laws; and not to exceed \$133,500 for personal
21 services in the District of Columbia, \$2,080,000.

22 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses
23 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,000 for
24 expenses of attendance at meetings, conferences, or con-

1 ventions concerned with labor and industrial relations when
2 incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

3 APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE

4 Apprentice Training Service: For expenses necessary
5 to enable the Secretary of Labor to conduct a program of
6 encouraging apprentice training, as authorized by the Act
7 of August 16, 1937 (29 U. S. C. 50), including personal
8 services in the District of Columbia, \$2,015,600.

9 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

10 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
11 ing not to exceed \$5,500 for purchase of newspaper clipping
12 services; reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies
13 and their employees for services rendered; and not to exceed
14 \$15,000 for temporary services as authorized by section 15
15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); \$3,373,-
16 400, of which amount not to exceed \$2,202,700 may be
17 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia
18 and not to exceed \$695,000 for a cost-of-living study and
19 report.

20 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses
21 shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$2,000, for
22 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
23 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics when incurred on the
24 written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

General administration: For expenses necessary for the general administration of the United States Employment Service, including one Director at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum and other personal services in the District of Columbia and contract stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), \$2,656,800, of which \$1,756,800 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944: *Provided*, That the appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$2,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the United States Employment Service when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

For grants to the several States (including Alaska and Hawaii), in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U. S. C. 49-49i), and for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, including, upon the request of any State, the payment of rental for space made available to such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, \$71,728,000,

1 of which not to exceed \$757,000 shall be available to the
2 United States Employment Service for necessary expenses
3 in connection with the operation of employment office
4 facilities and services in the District of Columbia and for
5 use in carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's
6 Readjustment Act in Puerto Rico: *Provided*, That no
7 State shall be required to make any appropriation as pro-
8 vided in section 5 (a) of said Act of June 6, 1933, prior
9 to July 1, 1949: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding
10 the provisions of section 5 (a) and section 6 of the Act
11 of June 6, 1933, the Secretary of Labor shall from time
12 to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment
13 to each State found to be in compliance with the require-
14 ments of the Act of June 6, 1933, such amounts as he
15 determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient admin-
16 istration of its public employment offices.

17 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of
18 June 6, 1933, the Secretary shall assure that each
19 State agency operates under such methods of adminis-
20 tration relating to the establishment and maintenance of
21 personnel standards on a merit basis, as are found by the
22 Secretary to be necessary to carry out the purposes of
23 said Act; such methods and the methods required
24 pursuant to section 303 (a) (1) of the Social Security Act,
25 as amended, shall be promulgated jointly by the Secretary

1 and the Federal Security Administrator and both such
2 methods shall be administered in a manner which assures
3 consistency in their application.

4 Whenever funds are paid to the same State agency under
5 this heading and title III of the Social Security Act, as
6 amended, (1) such State agency may, if it so elects, submit
7 to the Secretary and the Federal Security Admin-
8 istrator a joint budget covering both the functions
9 for which grants are made under this heading and
10 the functions for which grants are made under such title III;
11 in such a case, the Secretary of Labor shall, if the State
12 agency so elects, certify to the Federal Security
13 Agency the amounts to be paid to the State under
14 this heading and upon receipt of such certification,
15 the Federal Security Agency shall certify such amounts to
16 the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the
17 amount, if any, payable by said Agency under
18 the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Social
19 Security Act, as amended. Any additional amounts so
20 certified by the Federal Security Agency shall be
21 paid to the State by the Secretary of the Treasury
22 out of the appropriation herein made available; and
23 (2) the State agency may commingle such funds and
24 account therefor by such accounting, statistical, sampling,
25 or other methods as may be found by the Secretary of Labor

1 and the Federal Security Administrator, respectively,
2 to afford reasonable assurance that the funds paid
3 to the State agency under this heading and the
4 funds paid to the State agency under title III of the Social
5 Security Act, as amended, are expended for the respective
6 purposes of this heading and of such title III.

7 WOMEN'S BUREAU

8 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the Act to
9 establish in the Department of Labor a bureau to be known
10 as the Women's Bureau, approved June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C.
11 11-16), including personal services in the District of Co
12 lumbia; purchase of material for reports and educational
13 exhibits; \$263,000.

14 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses
15 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,500 for
16 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
17 of the Women's Bureau when incurred on the written
18 authority of the Secretary of Labor.

19 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

20 Salaries: For personal services for the Wage and Hour
21 Division necessary in performing the duties imposed by the
22 Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to pro-
23 vide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making
24 of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936
25 (41 U. S. C. 38), and the functions under the Fair Labor

Standards Act transferred under and pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1946, \$3,748,400, of which amount not to exceed \$746,100 may be expended for departmental salaries.

Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For necessary expenses, other than salaries, of the Wage and Hour Division in performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C. 38), and the functions under the Fair Labor Standards Act transferred under and pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1946, including stenographic reporting services by contract as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, \$309,000.

The Secretary of Labor may allot or transfer, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, funds from the foregoing appropriations for the Wage and Hour Division to any other bureau or office of the Department of Labor to enable such bureau or office to perform services for the Wage and Hour Division.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses

1 shall be available for expenses of attendance of cooperating
2 officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the
3 work of the Wage and Hour Division when called by the
4 Division with the written approval of the Secretary of Labor,
5 and shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$5,250 for
6 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
7 of the Wage and Hour Division when incurred on the written
8 authority of the Secretary of Labor.

9 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
10 Appropriation Act, 1948".

11 TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

12 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

13 Education of the blind: For carrying out the Act of
14 August 4, 1919, as amended (20 U. S. C. 101), \$115,000.

15 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

16 Salaries and expenses: For necessary administrative
17 expenses, including personal services in the District of
18 Columbia; temporary services as authorized by section 15
19 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but, in
20 the case of stenographic reporting services on a fee basis,
21 without regard to the limitation on rates in such section
22 and, in the case of other services, at rates not in excess
23 of \$75 per diem for individuals; purchase of five passenger
24 motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$41,000 for the Em-
25 ployees' Compensation Board of Appeals; \$1,276,000:

1 *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended,
2 shall not apply to any purchase or service outside con-
3 tinental United States when the aggregate amount involved
4 does not exceed \$500.

5 Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of
6 compensation and other benefits and expenses (except ad-
7 ministrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing during
8 the current or any prior fiscal year, including payments to
9 other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services
10 pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau of Employees'
11 Compensation; the advancement of costs for enforcement of
12 recoveries in third-party cases; rehabilitation expenses, in-
13 cluding fees or other payments to other agencies of the
14 United States and public or private agencies, including in-
15 dividuals, for services or facilities rendered or furnished pur-
16 suant to agreement approved by the Bureau; the fur-
17 nishing of medical and hospital services and supplies,
18 treatment, and funeral and burial expenses, including trans-
19 portation and other expenses incidental to such services,
20 treatment, and burial, for such enrollees of the Civilian
21 Conservation Corps as were certified by the Director of such
22 Corps as receiving hospital services and treatment at Gov-
23 ernment expense on June 30, 1943, and who are not other-
24 wise entitled thereto as civilian employees of the United
25 States, and the limitations and authority of the Act of Sep-
tember 7, 1916, as amended (5 U. S. C. 796), shall apply

1 in providing such services, treatment, and expenses in such
2 cases; \$10,000,000.

3 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

4 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Colum-
5 bia Institution for the Deaf, including personal services and
6 miscellaneous expenses, purchase of one passenger bus, and
7 repairs and improvements, \$259,500.

8 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

9 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses (not
10 appropriated for elsewhere) in carrying out the Federal
11 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C.
12 301-392); the Tea Importation Act, as amended (21 U. S.
13 C. 41-50); the Import Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 141-149);
14 the Federal Caustic Poison Act (15 U. S. C. 401-411);
15 and the Filled Milk Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 61-64);
16 including personal services in the District of Columbia; re-
17 porting and illustrating the results of investigations; pur-
18 chase of sixty passenger motor vehicles; temporary services
19 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
20 (Public Law 600), but, in the case of stenographic report-
21 ing services on a fee basis, without regard to the limitation
22 on rates and, in the case of other services, at rates not in
23 excess of \$75 per diem for individuals; \$3,884,700.

24 Certification services: To provide for the certification of
25 certain products as required by the Federal Food, Drug, and

1 Cosmetic Act, as amended, including personal services in
2 the District of Columbia; purchase of eight passenger motor
3 vehicles; travel expenses; printing and binding; purchase of
4 reprints and temporary services as authorized by section 15
5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but, in
6 the case of stenographic reporting services on a fee basis,
7 without regard to the limitation on rates and, in the case of
8 other services, at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem for in-
9 dividuals; \$331,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder
10 shall not exceed the aggregate of fees covered into the Treas-
11 ury under said Act.

12 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

13 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for opera-
14 tion and maintenance, including repairs; travel; printing and
15 binding; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing ap-
16 parel used by employees in the performance of their official
17 duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and
18 expenses, Howard University" for salaries of technical and
19 professional personnel detailed to the hospital; payments to
20 the appropriations of Howard University for instruction of
21 nurses and actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished
22 by such university; a health service program for employees
23 as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law
24 658); expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations
25 concerned with hospital administration and medical advance-

1 ment, when authorized by the Federal Security Administra-
2 tor; \$2,192,000: *Provided*, That hereafter the amounts to
3 be charged the District of Columbia and other establish-
4 ments of the Government for the treatment of patients for
5 which they are responsible shall be calculated on the basis
6 of a per diem rate approved by the Bureau of the Budget:
7 *Provided further*, That no intern or resident physician re-
8 ceiving compensation from this appropriation on a full-time
9 basis shall receive compensation in the form of wages or
10 salary from any other appropriation in this Act.

11 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Howard University, including personal services and miscellaneous expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds, \$1,864,400.

Plans and specifications: For the preparation of plans and specifications for construction, under the supervision of the Public Buildings Administration, on the grounds of Howard University of men's dormitory units, a law school building, administration building, biology building, and greenhouse, and for alterations to science hall, including engineering and architectural services, printing and binding, and travel, \$220,000, which amount, except such part as may be necessary for the incidental expenses of the university, may be transferred to the Public Buildings Admin-

1 istration, Federal Works Agency, for the above purposes,
2 to remain available until expended.

3 Construction of buildings: For beginning construction,
4 on the grounds of Howard University, under the supervision
5 of the Public Buildings Administration, of a dental school
6 building, an auditorium building with facilities for the school
7 of music and the teaching of fine arts, together with altera-
8 tions and installations in connection with this construction,
9 including engineering and architectural services, printing,
10 and travel, to remain available until expended, \$2,022,080,
11 which amount, except such part as may be necessary for
12 the incidental expenses of the university, may be transferred
13 to the Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works
14 Agency, for the above purposes, and the university is author-
15 ized to contract for the completion of said construction at
16 a total cost of not to exceed \$4,109,755.

17 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

18 Further development of vocational education: For
19 carrying out section 3 of the Vocational Educational Act
20 of 1946 (Public Law 586), \$14,200,000: *Provided, That*
21 the apportionment to the States shall be computed on the
22 basis of not to exceed \$19,842,759.97 for the fiscal year
23 1948, as authorized.

24 Promotion of vocational education in Hawaii: For car-

1 rying out section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C.
2 29) , \$30,000.

3 Promotion of vocational education in Puerto Rico: For
4 carrying out section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20
5 U. S. C. 30) , \$105,000.

6 Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the
7 mechanic arts: For carrying out section 22 of the Act of
8 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343d) , \$2,480,000.

9 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
10 Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations,
11 and reports regarding libraries; fostering coordination of
12 public and school library service; coordination of library
13 service on the national level with other forms of adult educa-
14 tion; developing library participation in Federal projects;
15 fostering Nation-wide coordination of research materials
16 among libraries, interstate library coordination and the
17 development of library service throughout the country;
18 personal services in the District of Columbia; contract
19 stenographic reporting services as authorized by section
20 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) , but,
21 when contracted for on a fee basis, without regard to the
22 limitation on rates in such section; purchase, distribution, and
23 exchange of educational documents, motion-picture films, and
24 lantern slides; collection, exchange, and cataloging of edu-
25 cational apparatus and appliances, articles of school furniture

1 and models of school buildings illustrative of foreign and
2 domestic systems and methods of education, and repairing
3 the same; and a health service program as authorized by
4 the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658) ; \$1,252,900,
5 of which not less than \$434,400 shall be available for the
6 Division of Vocational Education as authorized.

7 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

8 For payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and
9 Puerto Rico) in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilita-
10 tion Act, as amended (29 U. S. C. ch. 4), including pay-
11 ments, in accordance with regulations of the Administrator,
12 for one-half of necessary expenditures for the acquisition of
13 vending stands or other equipment in accordance with sec-
14 tion 3 (a) (3) (C) of said Act for the use of blind persons,
15 such stands or other equipment to be controlled by the State
16 agency, \$18,000,000, of which not to exceed \$200,000
17 shall be available to the Federal Security Administrator for
18 providing rehabilitation services to disabled residents of
19 the District of Columbia, as authorized by section 6 of said
20 Act, which latter amount shall be available for administra-
21 tive expenses in connection with providing such services
22 in the District of Columbia, including printing and binding,
23 and travel: *Provided*, That not to exceed 15 per centum
24 of the appropriation shall be used for administrative pur-

1 poses: *And provided further*, That section 3709 of the
2 Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not apply to any pur-
3 chase made or service rendered when the aggregate amount
4 involved does not exceed \$400.

5 For general administrative expenses in carrying out the
6 provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended,
7 and of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20 U. S. C., ch.
8 6A), including personal services in the District of Columbia;
9 temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
10 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but in the case of
11 stenographic reporting services on a fee basis without regard
12 to the limitation on rates in such section, and, in the case of
13 all other services, at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem for
14 individuals; purchase of reprints; purchase of one passenger
15 motor vehicle; exchange of books; and not to exceed \$7,500
16 for production, purchase, and distribution of educational
17 films; \$500,000.

18 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

19 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public Health
20 Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. ch. 6A) (hereinafter
21 referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including (with the
22 exception of the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commis-
23 sioned officers, Public Health Service") personal services in
24 the District of Columbia; purchase of reports, documents, and
25 other material for publication and of reprints; temporary serv-

ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) , but, in the case of stenographic reporting services on a fee basis without regard to the limitation on rates in such section and, in the case of all other services, at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem for individuals; preparation and display of posters and exhibits by contract or otherwise; packing, unpacking, crating, uncrating, drayage, and transportation of personal effects of commissioned officers and transportation of their dependents on change of station; increased allowances to Reserve officers for foreign service; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel prescribed by the Surgeon General for use by employees in the performance of their official duties; and transporting in Government-owned automotive equipment, to and from school, children of personnel who have quarters for themselves and their families at isolated stations; as follows:

Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases, including the operation and maintenance of centers for the diagnosis, treatment, support, and clothing of persons afflicted with venereal diseases; transportation and subsistence of such persons and their attendants to and from the place of treatment or allowance in lieu thereof; diagnosis and treatment (including emergency treatment for other illnesses) of such persons through contracts with physicians

1 and hospitals and other appropriate institutions without
2 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended;
3 fees for case finding and referral to such centers of voluntary
4 patients; reasonable expenses of preparing remains or burial
5 of deceased patients; recreational supplies and equipment;
6 leasing of facilities and repair and alteration of leased facili-
7 ties; the purchase of twenty-eight passenger motor vehicles,
8 and for grants of money, services, supplies, equipment, and
9 use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act, and with the
10 approval of the respective State health authorities, to
11 counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of
12 the States, for the foregoing purposes, in such amounts and
13 upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General
14 may determine; \$17,399,500, of which \$516,500 shall be
15 immediately available.

16 Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section 314
17 (b) of the Act, \$8,000,000.

18 Assistance to States, general: To carry out the purposes
19 of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide consultative serv-
20 ices to States pursuant to section 311 of the Act; and to
21 make field investigations and demonstrations pursuant to sec-
22 tion 301 of the Act, including the purchase of forty-three
23 passenger motor vehicles, \$15,682,300: *Provided*, That of
24 the amount available for carrying out the purposes of section
25 314 (c) of the Act, \$3,000,000 shall be available solely for

1 grants to States having approved plans for mental health
2 activities.

3 Communicable diseases: To carry out those provisions of
4 sections 311, 361, and 704 of the Act relating to the preven-
5 tion and suppression of communicable diseases, the interstate
6 transmission and spread thereof, and the enforcement of any
7 applicable quarantine laws, including the purchase of thirty-
8 five passenger motor vehicles; and hire, maintenance, and
9 operation of aircraft; \$7,500,000.

10 Hospital and construction activities: For administrative
11 expenses incident to carrying out title VI of the Public
12 Health Service Act, as amended (Public Law 725, 79th
13 Cong.), \$865,000, including printing and binding; pur-
14 chase of eight passenger motor vehicles; and travel, includ-
15 ing attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with
16 the purposes of this appropriation. There shall be allotted
17 to the several States for the fiscal year 1948, as provided
18 in such Act, the total sum authorized by part C of the Act
19 to be appropriated for the fiscal years 1947 and 1948.

20 Whenever the Surgeon General shall have approved an
21 application for a construction project in accordance with
22 section 625 of the Act, the Federal share of the cost of such
23 project, as provided by the Act, shall constitute a con-
24 tractual obligation of the Federal Government.

25 Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the pur-

1 poses of sections 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 502, and
2 710 of the Act, including minor repairs to and maintenance
3 of buildings; purchase of twenty-four passenger motor vehi-
4 cles, including four ambulances; transportation to their
5 homes in the continental United States of recovered indigent
6 leper patients; court costs and other expenses incident to
7 proceedings for commitment of mentally incompetent per-
8 sons to hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane;
9 expenses of preparing and transporting remains, or reason-
10 able burial expenses, for any patient dying in a hospital;
11 travel; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock;
12 and reimbursement to employees, subject to regulations of
13 the Federal Security Administrator, for the cost of repair or
14 replacement of personal belongings damaged or destroyed
15 by patients while such employees were engaged in the per-
16 formance of their official duties; \$20,000,000, of which not
17 to exceed \$501,519 may be transferred to the appropriation
18 "Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth".

19 Mental health activities: For expenses necessary for
20 carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 302, 312, and
21 321 with respect to mental diseases, sections 322, 324, 326,
22 504, and 710 with respect to treatment at the Public Health
23 Service Hospitals, Fort Worth, Texas, and Lexington, Ken-
24 tucky, of persons suffering from psychiatric disorders, and
25 sections 303, 341, 343, and 344 of the Act, and Executive

1 Order 9079, dated February 26, 1942, including minor
2 repairs to and maintenance of buildings; purchase of one
3 passenger motor vehicle; court costs and other expenses
4 incident to proceedings taken for commitment of mentally
5 incompetent persons to hospitals; expenses of preparing and
6 transporting remains, or reasonable burial expenses, for any
7 patient dying in a hospital; firearms and ammunition; travel;
8 printing and binding; reimbursement to the working capital
9 fund for articles or services furnished by the industrial
10 activities; expenses incurred in pursuing, identifying, and
11 returning escaped prisoners, including rewards for their
12 capture; transportation and subsistence allowance, within
13 continental United States, of any narcotic addict voluntarily
14 admitted and discharged as cured; reimbursement to em-
15 ployees, subject to regulations of the Federal Security Ad-
16 ministrator, for the cost of repair or replacement of personal
17 belongings damaged or destroyed by patients while such
18 employees were engaged in the performance of their official
19 duties; tobacco for patients; \$4,000,000, of which not to
20 exceed \$99,500 may be transferred to the appropriation
21 "Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth": *Provided*, That
22 as of June 30, 1947, and the end of each fiscal year there-
23 after any balances in the "Working capital fund, narcotic
24 hospitals," in excess of \$150,000 shall be transferred to the
25 surplus fund of the Treasury.

1 Foreign quarantine service: For the medical inspection
2 of aliens, the maintenance and ordinary expenses of United
3 States quarantine stations and supplementary activities
4 abroad, and the care and treatment of quarantine detainees
5 in private or other public hospitals when facilities of the
6 Public Health Service are not available, including the pur-
7 chase of eighteen passenger motor vehicles, \$2,450,000.

8 Employee health service programs: For carrying out
9 the functions of the Public Health Service under the Act
10 of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658), including travel and
11 purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, \$300,000, of which
12 not to exceed \$30,583 may be used for a health service pro-
13 gram for Public Health Service employees: *Provided*, That
14 when the Public Health Service, at the request of any de-
15 partment or agency of the Government, establishes or
16 operates a health service program for such department or
17 agency such amount as may be necessary may be consoli-
18 dated with this appropriation by transfer from the applicable
19 appropriation or appropriations of such department or
20 agency.

21 National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For
22 the activities of the National Institute of Health, not other-
23 wise provided for, including research fellowships and grants
24 for research projects pursuant to section 301 of the Act
25 (including the purchase and distribution of penicillin and

1 other antibiotic compounds for use in research projects for
2 which grants are made) ; the regulation and preparation of
3 biologic products; the purchase of six passenger motor
4 vehicles; and maintenance of buildings; \$9,126,000.

5 National Cancer Institute: To enable the Surgeon Gen-
6 eral, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory
7 Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and
8 training projects relating to cancer, including grants for
9 erection of buildings and acquisition of land therefor; to
10 cooperate with State health agencies in the prevention,
11 control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative
12 services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to other-
13 wise carry out the provisions of title IV of the Act, includ-
14 ing the purchase of twelve passenger motor vehicles,
15 \$17,328,200, of which such amount as may be necessary
16 in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation may
17 be transferred to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth,
18 commissioned officers, Public Health Service": *Provided*,
19 That such parts of the amount appropriated under this
20 head as the Surgeon General shall determine from time
21 to time to be available for research and training grants
22 shall remain available until expended.

23 Construction of research facilities: For the acquisition
24 of a site, and the preparation of plans, specifications, and

1 drawings, for additional research buildings and a six-hun-
2 dred-bed clinical research hospital and necessary accessory
3 buildings related thereto to be used in general medical re-
4 search, including cancer and cardiovascular diseases, to be
5 immediately available and to remain available until expended,
6 \$2,650,000, which amount, except such part as may be
7 necessary for the incidental expenses of the Public Health
8 Service, shall be transferred to the Public Buildings Ad-
9 ministration for the performance of the work for which the
10 appropriation is made.

11 Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth: For pay, uni-
12 forms and subsistence allowances, increased allowances for
13 foreign service and commutation of quarters for not to exceed
14 one thousand two hundred and forty-six regular active com-
15 missioned officers; for retired pay of regular and reserve
16 commissioned officers; and for six months' death gratuity
17 pay and burial payments for regular commissioned officers;
18 \$5,750,300: *Provided*, That not to exceed thirty-six officers
19 may be appointed to grades above that of senior assistant
20 and for purposes of pay and pay period any person so ap-
21 pointed shall be considered as having had on the date of
22 appointment service equal to the promotion service credited
23 to the junior officer of the grade to which appointed.

24 Training for nurses: For continuing in training student
25 nurses enrolled prior to October 16, 1945, under the pro-

visions of the Act of June 15, 1943, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 1451, and the following), \$4,500,000, of which not to exceed \$348,792 shall be available for administrative expenses, including printing and binding and travel: *Provided*, That this appropriation is hereby made available for transfer to and consolidation with appropriations of Saint Elizabeths and Freedmen's Hospitals, in such amounts as may be deemed necessary by the Federal Security Administrator, to cover the cost of items furnished to student nurses in training under plans approved for such hospitals in accordance with said Act.

Salaries and expenses: For the divisions and offices of the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous expenses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for elsewhere, including the supervision of sanitary engineering and dental operations of the Public Health Service; maintenance and operation of the water and sanitary investigations station at Cincinnati, Ohio; surveys and investigations concerned with problems of pollution of the waters of lakes and rivers of the United States; collecting and compiling mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics, including procurement, by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, of transcripts of State, municipal, and other records, and studies and investigations related thereto; preparing information, articles, and publications related to

1 public health; conducting studies and demonstrations in
2 public health methods; and purchase of four passenger motor
3 vehicles; \$3,600,000.

4 Office of International Health Relations: For expenses
5 necessary in connection with international health work and
6 the Public Health Service mission to Liberia, including not to
7 exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries
8 when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General,
9 \$275,000.

10 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

11 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
12 maintenance and operation of the hospital (including the
13 care and treatment of insane beneficiaries of the Bureau of
14 Indian Affairs, and insane beneficiaries of the Bureau of
15 Employees' Compensation, in the Federal Security Agency),
16 including clothing for patients; reimbursement to employees,
17 subject to regulations of the Federal Security Administrator,
18 for the cost of repair or replacement of personal belongings
19 damaged or destroyed by patients while such employees
20 were engaged in the performance of their official duties;
21 travel expenses; printing and binding; a health service pro-
22 gram for employees as authorized by the Act of August 8,
23 1946 (Public Law 658) ; purchase of three passenger motor
24 vehicles, including one ambulance; repairs and improvements
25 to buildings and grounds; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning

1 of such wearing apparel as may be used by employees in
2 the performance of their official duties; cooperation with
3 organizations or individuals in scientific research into the
4 nature, causes, prevention, and treatment of mental illness;
5 maintenance and operation of necessary facilities for feeding
6 employees and others (at not less than cost as determined
7 in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Federal
8 Security Administrator), the proceeds therefrom to reim-
9 burse the appropriation for the institution; ascertaining the
10 residence of patients whose care by the hospital is no longer
11 authorized, and returning such patients to the place of resi-
12 dence; not exceeding \$1,500 for the removal of patients to
13 their friends; attendance at meetings of organizations con-
14 cerned with hospital administration and medical advance-
15 ment, when authorized by the Federal Security Adminis-
16 trator; and not exceeding \$1,500 for the actual and neces-
17 sary expenses incurred in pursuing, identifying, and return-
18 ing patients who escape from the hospital or from the custody
19 of any employee, including rewards for the capture of any
20 such patients: \$1,550,000: *Provided*, That the District of
21 Columbia, or any branch of the Government requiring Saint
22 Elizabeths Hospital to care for patients for which they are
23 responsible, shall pay by check to the Superintendent upon
24 his written request, either in advance or at the end of each

1 month, such amounts as shall be calculated by the Superin-
2 tendent to be due for such care on the basis of a per diem
3 rate approved by the Bureau of the Budget and bills ren-
4 dered by the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital
5 in accordance herewith shall not be subject to audit or certi-
6 fication in advance of payment; proper adjustments of such
7 bills paid for in advance on the basis of such calculations
8 shall be made monthly or quarterly, as may be agreed upon
9 by the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital and the
10 District of Columbia government, department, or establish-
11 ments concerned. All sums paid to the Superintendent of
12 Saint Elizabeths Hospital for the care of patients that he is
13 authorized by law to receive shall be deposited to the credit
14 on the books of the Treasury of this appropriation and be
15 subject to requisition upon the approval of the Superintendent
16 of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

17 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

18 Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent
19 children, and aid to the blind: For grants to States as
20 authorized in titles I, IV, and X of the Social Security Act,
21 as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. I, IV, and X),
22 \$625,000,000, of which such amount as may be necessary
23 shall be available for grants under such titles I, IV, and X,
24 respectively, for any period in the fiscal year 1947 sub-
25 sequent to March 31, 1947.

1 Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance: For personal serv-
2 ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,150,000.

3 Grants to States for unemployment compensation admin-
4 istration: For grants to States as authorized in title III of
5 the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7,
6 subch. III), \$57,586,000, of which such amounts as may
7 be agreed upon by the Federal Security Agency and the
8 Post Office Department shall be used for the payment, in such
9 manner as said parties may jointly determine, of postage for
10 the transmission of official mail matter in connection with
11 the unemployment compensation administration of States
12 receiving grants herefrom.

13 Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen: For
14 payments to seamen as authorized by title XIII of the Social
15 Security Act, as amended (sec. 306, Act of Aug. 10, 1946,
16 Public Law 719), \$900,000.

17 Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security: For personal
18 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
19 \$900,000.

20 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors
21 Insurance: For necessary expenses, including personal serv-
22 ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, travel, and
23 printing and binding, not more than \$34,909,700 may be
24 expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
25 trust fund, together with \$700,000 from the general fund

1 of the Treasury (for carrying out title II of the Act of
2 August 10, 1946 (Public Law 719), the two amounts to
3 be accounted for as one fund: *Provided*, That any sums
4 received by the Administrator as payment for services per-
5 formed for any department or agency of the Government
6 by persons whose salaries are paid from the amount made
7 available under this paragraph shall be deposited to the credit
8 of this appropriation and be available, during the fiscal year
9 in which such sums are received, for the same purposes.

10 CHILDREN'S BUREAU

11 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in car-
12 rying out the Act of April 9, 1912, as amended (29 U. S.
13 C. 18a), including personal services in the District of Co-
14 lumbia; purchase of reports and material for the publications
15 of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribution;
16 \$400,000.

17 Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare: For
18 necessary expenses in carrying out title V of the Social Se-
19 curity Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), and
20 the emergency maternity and infant care program, including
21 personal services in the District of Columbia; \$700,000: *Prov-*
22 *vided*, That no part of any appropriation contained in this
23 title shall be used to promulgate or carry out any instruction,
24 order, or regulation relating to the care of obstetrical cases
25 which discriminates between persons licensed under State

1 law to practice obstetrics: *Provided further*, That the fore-
2 going proviso shall not be so construed as to prevent any
3 patient from having the services of any practitioner of her
4 own choice, paid for out of this fund, so long as State laws
5 are complied with: *Provided further*, That any State plan
6 which provides standards for professional obstetrical services
7 in accordance with the laws of the State shall be approved.

8 Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant
9 care (national defense) : For grants to States, including
10 Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia,
11 to provide, in addition to similar services otherwise available,
12 medical, nursing, and hospital maternity and infant care for
13 wives and infants of enlisted men of the fourth, fifth, sixth,
14 and seventh grades in the armed forces of the United States
15 and of Army aviation cadets, under allotments by the Fed-
16 eral Security Administrator and plans developed and ad-
17 ministered by State health agencies and approved by the
18 Federal Security Agency, \$3,000,000, to be available until
19 June 30, 1949, of which not more than \$210,000 may be
20 allotted to the States for administrative expenses on the
21 basis of need as determined by the Federal Security
22 Agency: *Provided*, That the foregoing grants to States shall
23 be on the understanding that the activity shall be in process
24 of liquidation on and after July 1, 1947, but this shall not
25 be construed to preclude the furnishing of the above-

1 mentioned services, regardless of the date of application
2 therefor, to any woman or the offspring of any woman
3 shown to have been otherwise eligible as of June 30, 1947,
4 under laws and regulations then applicable.

5 Grants to States for maternal and child health services:
6 For grants to States as authorized in title V, part 1, of the
7 Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. ch. 7,
8 subch. V), \$11,000,000: *Provided*, That any allotment to a
9 State pursuant to section 502 (b) of such Act shall not be
10 included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a)
11 and (b) of section 504 of such Act an amount expended
12 or estimated to be expended by the State.

13 Grants to States for services for crippled children: For
14 grants to States as authorized in title V, part 2, of the Social
15 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V),
16 \$7,500,000: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pur-
17 suant to section 512 (b) of such Act shall not be included
18 in computing, for the purpose of subsections (a) and (b) of
19 section 514 of such Act, an amount expended or estimated
20 to be expended by the State.

21 Grants to States for child-welfare services: For grants
22 to States as authorized in title V, part 3, of the Social Security
23 Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), \$3,500,000.

24 Salaries, consolidated operations, Social Security
25 Administration: For personal services in the District of

1 Columbia and elsewhere not otherwise appropriated for,
2 \$2,072,000.

3 Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Administration:
4 For expenses, not otherwise appropriated for, necessary to
5 carry into effect the Social Security Act, as amended (42
6 U. S. C. 301-1305, including exchange of books; library
7 membership fees or dues in organizations which issue publi-
8 cations to members only or to members at a lower price than
9 to others, payments for which may be made in advance;
10 alterations and repairs; contract stenographic reporting serv-
11 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
12 (Public Law 600), but, when contracted for on a fee basis,
13 without regard to the limitation on rates in such section;
14 \$430,400.

15 If during the fiscal year 1947 or 1948 functions are
16 transferred by the Federal Security Administrator from or
17 between any of the offices or bureaus of the Social Security
18 Administration, the Administrator may transfer from or be-
19 tween the amounts herein made available for salaries for
20 the Social Security Administration the sums necessary for
21 personal services in connection with the functions so trans-
22 ferred.

23 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any of the amounts herein
24 made available for salaries for the Social Security Adminis-
25 tration may, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the

1 Budget, be transferred by the Administrator to any other of
2 such amounts, but no amount may be increased more than 5
3 per centum thereby.

4 None of the moneys appropriated by this Act to the
5 Social Security Administration or to the Children's Bureau
6 for grants-in-aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in
7 part, the cost of operation of said agencies, including the
8 salaries and expenses of officers and employees of said agen-
9 cies, shall be withheld from the said agencies of any States
10 which have established by legislative enactment and have in
11 operation a merit system and classification and compensation
12 plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation
13 of their employees, because of any disapproval of their per-
14 sonnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of
15 the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or em-
16 ployees.

17 The amounts herein made available for salaries or ex-
18 penses of the Social Security Administration shall be avail-
19 able for a health service program for the employees thereof
20 as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law
21 658).

22 Grants to States, fiscal year 1949: For making, after
23 May 31, 1948, payments to States under titles I, III, IV, V,
24 and X, respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended,
25 for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1949, such sums as may

1 be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
2 made thereunder for payments under each of such titles to
3 be charged to the appropriation therefor for the fiscal year
4 1949.

5 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, and X, respec-
6 tively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, payments to
7 a State under any of such titles for any quarter in the period
8 beginning April 1, 1947, and ending June 30, 1948, may
9 be made with respect to a State plan approved under such
10 title prior to or during such period, but no such payment
11 shall be made with respect to any plan for any quarter prior
12 to the quarter in which such plan was submitted for approval.

13 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

14 Salaries, Office of the Administrator, including personal
15 services in the District of Columbia; temporary services as
16 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Pub-
17 lic Law 600), but in the case of stenographic reporting serv-
18 ices on a fee basis without regard to the limitation on rates in
19 such section and in the case of other services at rates not in
20 excess of \$75 per diem for individuals; and health service
21 programs for employees as authorized by the Act of August
22 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); \$320,000, of which \$6,600 is
23 for personal services incident to the liquidation of the Civilian
24 Conservation Corps in accordance with the applicable pro-
25 visions under the head "Civilian Conservation Corps" in the

1 Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, and the
2 National Youth Administration in accordance with the ap-
3 plicable provisions under the head "National Youth Admin-
4 istration" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation
5 Act, 1945.

6 Salaries, Division of Personnel Management, including
7 personal services in the District of Columbia, \$132,500.

8 Salaries, Division of Service Operations, including per-
9 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$294,400.

10 Salaries, Office of the General Counsel, including per-
11 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$325,600.

12 Miscellaneous expenses, Office of the Administrator: For
13 miscellaneous expenses including \$500 for the liquidation of
14 the Civilian Conservation Corps in accordance with the ap-
15 plicable provisions under the head "Civilian Conservation
16 Corps" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,
17 1944, and the National Youth Administration in accordance
18 with the applicable provisions under the head "National
19 Youth Administration" in the Federal Security Agency
20 Appropriation Act, 1945; examination of estimates for
21 appropriations in the field; exchange of books; library
22 membership fees or dues in organizations which issue pub-
23 lications to members only or to members at a lower price
24 than to others, payment for which may be made in ad-

1 vance; and purchase of two passenger motor vehicles (in-
2 cluding one at not to exceed \$3,000) ; \$65,000: *Provided*,
3 That the Administrator may transfer to this appropriation
4 from appropriations of the constituent organizations of the
5 Federal Security Agency such sums as may be necessary to
6 finance the purchase of duplicating materials required in
7 performance of duplicating work for such constituent organ-
8 izations, unused portions of which sums may, at any time,
9 be retransferred by the Administrator to the original
10 appropriations.

11 Travel expenses: For travel expenses (not appropriated
12 for elsewhere) for the Federal Security Agency, including,
13 when specifically authorized by the Federal Security Admin-
14 istrator, attendance at meetings of organizations concerned
15 with the work of the Federal Security Agency, \$1,571,700:
16 *Provided*, That all receipts from non-Federal agencies rep-
17 resenting reimbursement for expenses of travel of employees
18 of the Office of Education performing advisory functions to
19 said agencies shall be deposited in the Treasury of the
20 United States to the credit of this appropriation.

21 Printing and binding: For printing and binding (not
22 appropriated for elsewhere) for the Federal Security
23 Agency, including the purchase of reprints, \$558,700.

24 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of

1 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Federal Security
2 Agency as required by the Act of June 28, 1944 (39
3 U. S. C. 321d), \$480,000.

4 Civilian war assistance: For expenses necessary, includ-
5 ing personal services in the District of Columbia, to continue
6 during the fiscal year 1948 to provide (a) temporary aid (in-
7 cluding medical care by contract, transportation, and other
8 goods and services without regard to section 3709, Revised
9 Statutes, as amended, and money payments) to citizens of the
10 United States or their children under eighteen years of age
11 who have been interned or stranded, and returned to the
12 United States, or who have been evacuated from any area
13 under the direction of the civil or military authorities of the
14 United States, and (b) for temporary aid to and the return of
15 civilians evacuated from the Philippine Islands or Hawaii to
16 the United States under the direction of the civil or military
17 authorities of the United States during the period from De-
18 cember 7, 1941, to September 15, 1945; \$750,000, which
19 amount may be expended by advances or grants of funds or
20 otherwise, to such Federal or other agencies as the Adminis-
21 trator may designate.

22 In order that the Administrator may effectuate reorgan-
23 ization plans submitted and approved pursuant to the Reor-
24 ganization Acts of 1939 and 1945 he may transfer
25 to the foregoing appropriations under this title from funds

1 available for administrative expenses of the constituent units
2 of the Federal Security Agency such sums as represent a con-
3 solidation in the Office of the Administrator of any of the
4 administrative functions of said constituent units: *Provided*,
5 That no such transfer of funds shall be made unless the con-
6 solidation of administrative functions will result in a reduction
7 of administrative salary and other expenses and such reduc-
8 tion is accompanied by savings in funds appropriated to the
9 Federal Security Agency which savings shall not be expended
10 for any other purpose but shall be impounded and returned
11 to the Treasury.

12 The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer
13 to the constituent organizations of the Federal Security
14 Agency from appropriations for travel expenses and
15 printing and binding, Federal Security Agency, such amounts
16 as the Administrator may request; amounts so transferred
17 shall be set up on the books of the Treasury under suitable
18 titles and shall be available for the same purposes and subject
19 to the same limitations as the appropriations from which
20 transferred: *Provided*, That balances of any amounts so
21 transferred, or any part of such balances shall, upon request
22 of the Administrator, be retransferred to the appropriations
23 for travel expenses and printing and binding, Federal
24 Security Agency.

25 Appropriations under this title available for adminis-

1 trative expenses (other than those exclusively for salaries)
2 shall be available for the payment of claims pursuant to part
3 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
4 Law 601.)

5 This title may be cited as the "Federal Security Agency
6 Appropriation Act, 1948".

7 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

8 Salaries: For three Board members of the National
9 Labor Relations Board and other personal services of the
10 Board in the District of Columbia and elsewhere necessary
11 in performing the duties authorized by law, \$3,063,100.

12 Miscellaneous expenses: For necessary expenses, other
13 than salaries, of the National Labor Relations Board in
14 performing duties authorized by law, including repairs and
15 alterations; contract stenographic reporting services; and not
16 to exceed \$1,000 for the hire of passenger motor vehicles;
17 \$805,500.

18 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
19 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National Labor
20 Relations Board as required by section 2 of the Act of
21 June 28, 1944, \$18,400.

22 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
23 National Labor Relations Board, \$146,700.

24 No part of the funds appropriated in this title shall

1 be used in any way in connection with a complaint case
2 arising over an agreement, or a renewal thereof, between
3 management and labor which has been in existence for three
4 months or longer without complaint being filed by an em-
5 ployee or employees of such plant: *Provided*, That, here-
6 after, notice of such agreement or a renewal thereof shall
7 have been posted in the plant affected for said period
8 of three months, said notice containing information as to the
9 location at an accessible place of such agreement where said
10 agreement shall be open for inspection by any interested
11 person: *Provided further*, That these limitations shall not
12 apply to agreements with labor organizations formed in viola-
13 tion of section 158, paragraph 2, title 29, United States
14 Code: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appro-
15 priated in this title shall be used by the National Labor
16 Relations Board in any way in connection with the per-
17 formance of the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor
18 Disputes Act (50 U. S. C. App. 1501-11): *Provided*
19 *further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in this title
20 shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agri-
21 cultural laborers, or used in connection with investigations,
22 hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units
23 composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section
24 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat. 450), and as

1 defined in section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (52
2 Stat. 1060).

3 This title may be cited as the “National Labor Relations
4 Board Appropriation Act, 1948”.

5 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

6 Salaries and expenses: For three members of the Board,
7 and for other expenditures of the National Mediation Board,
8 including contract stenographic reporting services as au-
9 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
10 Law 600), \$316,000, of which amount not to exceed
11 \$236,000 may be expended for personal services in the
12 District of Columbia.

13 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund
14 of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National
15 Mediation Board and the National Railroad Adjustment
16 Board as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28,
17 1944, \$700.

18 Arbitration and emergency boards: For necessary
19 expenses of arbitration boards established under section
20 7 of the Railway Labor Act (45 U. S. C. 157) and
21 emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant
22 to section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160);
23 necessary transportation expenses of board members
24 to and from their homes or regular places of business,
25 and \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence on such days as they

1 are actually engaged in performance of the duties of said
 2 boards; printing and binding; contract stenographic
 3 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
 4 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), \$119,000.

5 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
 6 the National Mediation Board, \$9,000.

7 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

8 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 9 National Railroad Adjustment Board, including contract
 10 stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15
 11 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), \$367,000,
 12 of which \$65,000 shall be available only for compensation,
 13 not in excess of \$50 per day, and expenses of referees; and
 14 not more than \$175,000 for other personal services.

15 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
 16 the National Railroad Adjustment Board, \$39,000.

17 This title may be cited as the "National Mediation
 18 Board Appropriation Act, 1948".

19 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

20 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
 21 bia and elsewhere, \$4,560,000.

22 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For
 23 necessary expenditures, including not to exceed \$1,000 for
 24 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
 25 work of the Board when specifically authorized by the

1 Board; repairs and alterations; contract stenographic report-
2 ing services; and for payment in advance when authorized
3 by the Board for library membership in organizations which
4 issue publications to members only or to members at a price
5 lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$2,000 for
6 claims determined and settled pursuant to the Federal Tort
7 Claims Act; and purchase of one passenger motor vehicle;
8 \$1,046,000.

9 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
10 \$53,000.

11 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
12 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section
13 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944, \$175,000, of which \$113,-
14 000 shall be derived from the railroad unemployment in-
15 surance administration fund.

16 Railroad retirement account: For an amount sufficient
17 as an annual premium for the payments required under the
18 Railroad Retirement Acts of August 29, 1935, and June
19 24, 1937, and authorized to be appropriated to the railroad
20 retirement account established under section 15 (a) of the
21 latter Act, \$685,072,000, of which \$203,793,000 shall be
22 immediately available: *Provided*, That such total amount
23 shall be available until expended for making payments re-
24 quired under said retirement Acts, and the amount not
25 required for current payments shall be invested by the Secre-

1 tary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of
2 said Railroad Retirement Act of June 24, 1937.

3 The foregoing appropriations for salaries and miscel-
4 laneous expenses of the Board shall be available for a health-
5 service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946.
6 (Public Law 658.)

7 This title may be cited as the "Railroad Retirement
8 Board Appropriation Act, 1948".

9 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

10 SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in
11 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
12 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
13 the United States or who is a member of an organization of
14 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
15 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or
16 is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
17 of the Government of the United States by force or violence:
18 *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be
19 considered prima facie evidence that the person making the
20 affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section
21 engaged in a strike against the Government of the United
22 States, is not a member of an organization of Government
23 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
24 ment of the United States, or that such person does not
25 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-

1 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
2 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person
3 who engages in a strike against the Government of the
4 United States or who is a member of an organization of
5 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
6 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or
7 who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
8 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
9 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages
10 for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this
11 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall
12 be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more
13 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above
14 penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution
15 for, any other provisions of existing law.

16 SEC. 602. This Act may be cited as the "Labor-Federal
17 Security Appropriation Act, 1948".

I N D E X

TITLE I—LABOR DEPARTMENT

| | Page |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| Apprentice Training Service----- | 4 |
| Conciliation, commissioners of----- | 3 |
| Labor Statistics, Bureau of----- | 4 |
| Secretary's office: | |
| Conciliation, commissioners of----- | 3 |
| Contingent expenses----- | 2 |
| Penalty mail costs----- | 3 |
| Printing and binding----- | 3 |
| Salaries----- | 2 |
| Solicitor's office----- | 2 |
| Traveling expenses----- | 3 |
| United States Employment Service----- | 5 |
| Wage and Hour Division----- | 8 |
| Women's Bureau----- | 8 |

TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

| | |
|---|----|
| Administrator, Office of: | |
| Civilian war assistance----- | 40 |
| General Counsel, Office of----- | 38 |
| Miscellaneous expenses----- | 38 |
| Penalty mail costs, Federal Security Agency----- | 39 |
| Personnel Management, Division of----- | 38 |
| Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency----- | 39 |
| Salaries----- | 37 |
| Service Operations, Division of----- | 38 |
| Travel expenses, Federal Security Agency----- | 39 |
| American Printing House for the Blind----- | 10 |
| Columbia Institution for the Deaf: | |
| Salaries and expenses----- | 12 |
| Education, Office of: | |
| Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts----- | 16 |
| Hawaii, promotion of vocational education----- | 15 |
| Puerto Rico, promotion of vocational education----- | 16 |
| Salaries and expenses----- | 16 |
| Vocation education, further development of----- | 15 |
| Employees' Compensation, Bureau of: | |
| Employees' compensation fund----- | 11 |
| Salaries and expenses----- | 10 |
| Food and Drug Administration: | |
| Certification services----- | 12 |
| Salaries and expenses----- | 12 |
| Freedmen's Hospital----- | 13 |

| | |
|--|------|
| Howard University: | Page |
| Construction of buildings..... | 15 |
| Plans and specifications..... | 14 |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 14 |
| Public Health Service: | |
| Assistance to States, general..... | 20 |
| Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth..... | 26 |
| Communicable diseases..... | 21 |
| Construction of research facilities..... | 25 |
| Employee health service programs..... | 24 |
| Foreign quarantine service..... | 24 |
| Hospital and construction activities..... | 21 |
| Hospitals and medical care..... | 21 |
| International health relations..... | 28 |
| Mental health activities..... | 22 |
| National Cancer Institute..... | 25 |
| National Institute of Health, operating expenses..... | 24 |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 27 |
| Training for nurses..... | 26 |
| Tuberculosis..... | 20 |
| Venereal diseases..... | 19 |
| St. Elizabeths Hospital..... | 28 |
| Social Security Administration: | |
| Children's Bureau: | |
| Grants to States: | |
| Child-welfare services..... | 34 |
| Crippled children..... | 34 |
| Emergency maternity and infant care (national defense) .. | 33 |
| Maternal and child health services..... | 34 |
| Salaries and expenses (general)..... | 32 |
| Salaries and expenses (maternal and child welfare)..... | 32 |
| Consolidated operations, salaries..... | 34 |
| Grants to States (titles I, IV, and X), old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind..... | 30 |
| Grants to States, unemployment compensation administration (title III)..... | 31 |
| Miscellaneous expenses..... | 35 |
| Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen..... | 31 |
| Salaries: | |
| Employment Security, Bureau of..... | 31 |
| Public Assistance, Bureau of..... | 31 |
| Salaries and expenses, Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, Bureau of (title II)..... | 31 |
| Vocational Rehabilitation, Office of: | |
| General administrative expenses..... | 18 |
| Payments to States..... | 17 |

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Miscellaneous expenses..... | 42 |
| Penalty mail costs..... | 42 |
| Printing and binding..... | 42 |
| Salaries..... | 42 |

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

| | Page |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| Arbitration and emergency boards----- | 44 |
| National Railroad Adjustment Board: | ' |
| Printing and binding----- | 45 |
| Salaries and expenses----- | 45 |
| Penalty mail costs----- | 44 |
| Printing and binding----- | 45 |
| Salaries and expenses----- | 44 |

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

| | |
|---|----|
| Miscellaneous expenses----- | 45 |
| Penalty mail costs----- | 46 |
| Printing and binding----- | 46 |
| Railroad retirement account (appropriated)----- | 46 |
| Salaries----- | 45 |

80TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 2700

[Report No. 178]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

By **Mr. KEEFE**

MARCH 21, 1947

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
For Department staff only)

Issued March 25, 1947
For actions of March 24, 1947
80th-1st, No. 55

CONTENTS

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Appropriations.....15,37,43 | Foreign affairs.....6,17,30 | Quarantine, animal.....1,42 |
| Banking and currency...2,41 | Forests and forestry..27,39 | Rehabilitation, industrial..24 |
| Budgeting.....37 | Fruits and vegetables....38 | Roads.....22 |
| Commodity Credit Corp....12 | Grains.....11,21,36 | Rubber.....8 |
| Heavy industry.....32 | Lands, reclamation.....20 | Sugar.....7,12,40 |
| Daylight saving time.....4 | Livestock and meat.....1,42 | Taxation.....16 |
| Education.....17,26 | Loans, farm.....25 | Trade, foreign.....31,32 |
| Electrification, rural.10,20 | Marketing.....23,31 | Transportation.....3,29,36 |
| Farm program.....35 | Nomination.....14 | Un-American Activities.18,33 |
| Fertilizers.....34 | Payments in lieu of taxes.22 | War powers.....9 |
| Food control.....19 | Personnel.....5,13,18,28,33 | Wool.....21,23 |

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported \$9,000,000 appropriation for combatting foot-and-mouth disease. Both Houses received State Department's proposed "foreign interchange and information" bill. Senate passed bill to continue synthetic rubber program. Rep. Hope introduced revised wool price-support bill.

SENATE

- ANIMAL DISEASES.** The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 154, to appropriate \$9,000,000 for combatting foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest (S. Rept. 65)(p. 2507).
- BANKING.** The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment H. R. 2413, to amend the Federal Reserve Act regarding purchase of Government securities (S. Rept. 70)(p. 2507).
- TRANSPORTATION.** The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment H. R. 1240 and H. J. Res. 76, to suspend navigation and inspection laws for an additional period (S. Repts. 71, 72 (pp. 2507-8)).
- DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME.** Passed, 56-17, without amendment S. 736, authorizing the D. C. Commissioners to establish daylight-saving time in D. C. (pp. 2519-26).
- PERSONNEL.** Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill to amend the act providing for payment of Government employees for accumulated or accrued annual leave; to Civil Service Committee (p. 2503).
- FOREIGN RELATIONS.** Received from the State Department proposed legislation relating to promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the U. S. and other countries and public dissemination abroad of information about the U. S.; to Foreign Relations Committee (p. 2503).
- SUGAR CONTROLS.** Sen. Wherry, Nebr., submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to S. J. Res. 58, to extend sugar controls, that would increase the home consumption allowance to 45 pounds per person annually (p. 2508).

8. RUBBER. Passed as reported H. J. Res. 118, to continue the synthetic-rubber program until permanent legislation is enacted or until Mar. 31, 1948, and to end Government purchase of natural rubber on Mar. 31, 1947 (p. 2527).
9. WAR POWERS. The Judiciary Committee ordered reported S. 931, to continue various provisions of the Second War Powers Act (p. D51).
10. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Received a Mont. Legislature memorial supporting the REA program (p. 2504).
11. GRAIN BONUS. Received a Mont. Legislature memorial recommending legislation to pay the grain bonus to those who sold before the bonus was announced (p. 2505).
12. CCC; SUGAR. Passed over S. 350, to continue CCC (p. 2515), and S. J. Res. 58, to continue sugar controls (p. 2512).
13. PERSONNEL. Sen. Hatch, N. Mex., quoted a portion of the Political Activities Act which, he said, authorizes removal of Federal employees for subversive activities (pp. 2537-8).
14. NOMINATION. Began debate on the Lilienthal nomination (pp. 2527-38).

HOUSE

15. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Began debate on this bill, H.R. 2700 (pp. 2544-62).
16. TAXATION. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H.R. 1, to reduce individual income tax payments (H.Rept. 180) (p. 2563).
17. FOREIGN AFFAIRS; EDUCATION. Received from the State Department proposed legislation relating to promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the U.S. and other countries and public dissemination abroad of information about the U.S. To Foreign Affairs Committee. (p. 2562.)
18. UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES. Several members made short speeches in favor of the President's recent order to investigate the loyalty of Government employees in the executive departments (pp. A2539-41).
19. FLOOD CONTROL. Received a Calif. Legislature memorial relative to congressional support for flood control projects (p. 2563).
20. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Received Mont. Legislature memorials requesting that funds be made available for the construction of Hungry Horse Dam, Mont., and requesting action to provide funds for and to expedite the rural electrification program (p. 2563).
21. WOOL; GRAIN. Received Mont. Legislature memorials requesting continuation of the present CCC wool-purchase program and requesting price support for wool, and favoring legislation to reimburse wheat growers who sold their 1945 wheat early and were deprived of benefit of advance in price (p. 2563).
22. ROADS; PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES. Received Mont. Legislature memorials requesting the allocation of funds for construction and maintenance of farm-to-market roads in the States, and favoring legislation to direct the payment by the U.S. of grants to counties in Mont. in lieu of taxes on U.S. lands in that State (pp. 2363-4).

what he did in February of 1946, a little more than a year ago.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. I am not combating what the gentleman says nor am I resisting his resolution. I simply wish to make this inquiry: Would the gentleman and others so deeply concerned be satisfied if the gentleman from Illinois were given the opportunity to offer apologies and to submit a request for unanimous consent to take the speech out of the RECORD?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. If the gentleman from Georgia had consulted me before he entered this controversy, I could have given him some information. In the first place, the statement that was put in the RECORD by the Member from Illinois was not uttered on the floor of the House; but it was written, I am informed, by a man named Buckles in the Member's office. I have Buckles' record of smearing the Congress of the United States and of his alignment with subversive organizations and individuals. He seems to have put in the last few years maligning and abusing the Congress of the United States, individual Members of Congress, and other patriotic Americans. For that reason, I sent for and got the stenographic notes, and they are not what appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Therefore, since this man Buckles has been maligning Members of Congress and other patriotic Americans, I think it is about time we come to a showdown. For that reason, I am going to support the gentleman's motion to strike this entire statement from the RECORD.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANKIN) there were—ayes 152, noes 0.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, this is so important that I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and seventy-six Members are present, not—a quorum. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 324, nays 1, answered "present" 1, not voting 106, as follows:

[Roll No. 25]

YEAS—324

| | | |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| Abernethy | Andersen, | Andrews, N. Y. |
| Albert | H. Carl | Angell |
| Allen, Calif. | Anderson, Calif. | Arnold |
| Allen, Ill. | Andersen, | Auchincloss |
| Allen, La. | August H. | Bakewell |
| Almond | Andrews, Ala. | |

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Banta | Hall, | Norblad |
| Bates, Ky. | Edwin Arthur | Norman |
| Battle | Hall, | Norrell |
| Beckworth | Leonard W. | O'Hara |
| Bell | Halleck | O'Konski |
| Bennett, Mich. | Hardy | Owens |
| Bennett, Mo. | Harless, Ariz. | Pace |
| Blshop | Harness, Ind. | Passman |
| Blackney | Harris | Patman |
| Boggs, Del. | Harrison | Peden |
| Boggs, La. | Hays | Phillips, Calif. |
| Bonner | Hébert | Phillips, Tenn. |
| Bradley, Calif. | Hedrick | Pickett |
| Bradley, Mich. | Hendricks | Plumley |
| Brehm | Herter | Poage |
| Brooks | Heseltun | Potts |
| Brophy | Hess | Preston |
| Brown, Ga. | Hill | Price, Fla. |
| Bryson | Hinshaw | Price, Ill. |
| Buchanan | Hobbs | Prlest |
| Buck | Hoeven | Rains |
| Buffett | Hoffman | Ramey |
| Burleson | Holmes | Rankin |
| Busbey | Hope | Rayburn |
| Butler | Horan | Redden |
| Byrne, N. Y. | Howell | Reed, Ill. |
| Byrnes, Wis. | Jackson, Wash. | Reed, N. Y. |
| Camp | Jarman | Rees |
| Canfield | Jenkins, Ohio | Reeves |
| Cannon | Jenkins, Pa. | Richards |
| Carson | Jennings | Riehlman |
| Case, N. J. | Jensen | Riley |
| Case, S. Dak. | Johnson, Calif. | Rivers |
| Chelf | Johnson, Ill. | Rizley |
| Chenoweth | Johnson, Ind. | Robertson |
| Chlperfield | Johnson, Okla. | Robson |
| Church | Jones, Ala. | Rockwell |
| Clark | Jones, Wash. | Rogers, Fla. |
| Clason | Jonkman | Rogers, Mass. |
| Clevenger | Judd | Rohrbough |
| Clippinger | Karsten, Mo. | Rooney |
| Coffin | Kean | Ross |
| Cole, Kans. | Kearney | Russell |
| Cole, Mo. | Kearns | St. George |
| Cole, N. Y. | Keating | Sanborn |
| Colmer | Kee | Sarbacher |
| Combs | Keefe | Sasser |
| Cooley | Kefauver | Schwabe, Mo. |
| Cooper | Kelley | Schwabe, Okla. |
| Corbett | Kennedy | Scrivner |
| Cotton | Kerr | Seely-Brown |
| Coudert | Kersten, Wis. | Shafer |
| Cox | Kilburn | Sheppard |
| Cravens | Kilday | Short |
| Crawford | Knutson | Sikes |
| Crosser | Landis | Simpson, Ill. |
| Crow | Lanham | Simpson, Pa. |
| Cunningham | Larcade | Smathers |
| Curtis | Lea | Smith, Kans. |
| Dague | LeCompte | Smith, Maine |
| D'Alesandro | LeFevre | Smith, Wis. |
| Davis, Ga. | Lemke | Snyder |
| Davis, Tenn. | Lesinski | Spence |
| Dawson, Utah | Lewis | Springer |
| Deane | Love | Stefan |
| Devitt | Lucas | Stevenson |
| D'Ewart | Lusk | Stigler |
| Dirksen | Lyle | Stockman |
| Dolliver | McCowen | Stratton |
| Domengeaux | McDonough | Sundstrom |
| Dondero | McDowell | Taber |
| Dorn | McGarvey | Talle |
| Doughton | McGregor | Taylor |
| Eberharter | McMahon | Teague |
| Elliott | McMillan, S. C. | Thomas, N. J. |
| Ellis | McMillen, Ill. | Thomas, Tex. |
| Ellsworth | MacKinnon | Thomason |
| Engel, Mich. | Macy | Tibbott |
| Engle, Calif. | Mahon | Tollefson |
| Evins | Manasco | Trimble |
| Fallon | Mansfield, | Twyman |
| Fellows | Mont. | Vail |
| Fenton | Mansfield, Tex. | Van Zandt |
| Fisher | Martin, Iowa | Vorys |
| Flannagan | Mason | Vursell |
| Fletcher | Mathews | Walter |
| Gamble | Meade, Ky. | Welch |
| Gary | Meade, Md. | West |
| Gathings | Morrow | Wheeler |
| Gavin | Meyer | Whitten |
| Gearhart | Michener | Whittington |
| Gifford | Miller, Conn. | Wigglesworth |
| Gillette | Miller, Md. | Williams |
| Gillie | Miller, Nebr. | Wilson, Ind. |
| Goff | Mills | Wilson, Tex. |
| Goodwin | Monroney | Winstead |
| Gore | Morgan | Wolcott |
| Graham | Morris | Wolverton |
| Grant, Ala. | Morrison | Wood |
| Griffiths | Muhlenberg | Woodruff |
| Gwynn, N. Y. | Mundt | Worley |
| Gwynne, Iowa | Murray, Tenn. | Worthington |
| Hagen | Murray, Wis. | Zimmerman |
| Hale | Nixon | |

NAYS—1

Douglas

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Gordon

NOT VOTING—106

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Barden | Fuller | Maloney |
| Barrett | Fulton | Marcantonio |
| Bates, Mass. | Gallagher | Miller, Calif. |
| Beall | Gerlach | Mitchell |
| Bender | Gorski | Morton |
| Bland | Gossett | Murdock |
| Blatnik | Granger | Nodar |
| Bloom | Grant, Ind. | Norton |
| Bolton | Gregory | O'Brien |
| Boykin | Gross | O'Toole |
| Bramblett | Hand | Patterson |
| Brown, Ohio | Hart | Peterson |
| Buckley | Hartley | Pfeifer |
| Bulwinkle | Havener | Philbin |
| Burke | Heffernan | Ploeser |
| Carroll | Holfield | Poulson |
| Celler | Huber | Powell |
| Chadwick | Hull | Rabin |
| Chapman | Jackson, Calif. | Rayfiel |
| Clements | Javits | Rich |
| Courtney | Jenison | Sabath |
| Dawson, Ill. | Johnson, Tex. | Sadiak |
| Delaney | Jones, N. C. | Sadowski |
| Dingell | Jones, Ohio | Scoblick |
| Donohue | Keogh | Scott, Hardie |
| Drewry | King | Scott, |
| Durham | Kirwan | Hugh D., Jr. |
| Eaton | Klein | Smith, Ohio |
| Elsaesser | Kunkel | Smith, Va. |
| Elston | Lane | Somers |
| Felghan | Latham | Stanley |
| Fernandez | Lodge | Towe |
| Fogarty | Lynch | Vinson |
| Folger | McConnell | Wadsworth |
| Foote | McCormack | Weichel |
| Forand | Madden | |

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Hartley with Mr. Carroll.

Mr. Hugh D. Scott, Jr., with Mr. Miller of California.

Mr. Chadwick with Mrs. Norton.

Mr. Eaton with Mr. Hart.

Mr. Towe with Mr. Vinson.

Mr. Rich with Mr. Boykin.

Mr. Ploeser with Mr. Gossett.

Mr. Weichel with Mr. Chapman.

Mr. Nodar with Mr. Lane.

Mr. Fuller with Mr. Philbin.

Mr. Gallagher with Mr. Donohue.

Mr. O'Connell with Mr. Dawson of Illinois.

Mr. Maloney with Mr. Clements.

Mr. Hand with Mr. Felghan.

Mr. Gross with Mr. Fogarty.

Mr. Brown of Ohio with Mr. Huber.

Mrs. Bolton with Mr. Murdock.

Mr. Kunkel with Mr. Madden.

Mr. Latham with Mr. Peterson.

Mr. Fulton with Mr. Havener.

Mr. Scoblick with Mr. Gorski.

Mr. Hardie Scott with Mr. Gregory.

Mr. Bender with Mr. Courtney.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANKIN and Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana asked and were given permission to revise and extend their remarks.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a radio speech.

Mr. NORBLAD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances, and in one to

include a speech delivered by Colonel McCormick at Los Angeles, Calif.

Mr. WOLVERTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a memorandum on the British nationalization of transport bill by Dr. C. S. Duncan, economist of the Association of American Railroads.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in five instances and include excerpts.

Mr. RAINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement by Mr. Donald Comer, of Alabama.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two editorials, one from the Pittsburgh Press and the other from the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House Committee on Banking and Currency may sit this afternoon notwithstanding the fact that the House may be in session.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OF SETTLEMENT OF MEXICAN CLAIMS ACT

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 27) amending the Settlement of Mexican Claims Act of 1942 to provide for the consideration of any claim decided by the General Claims Commission in which the United States filed a petition for rehearing.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the Settlement of Mexican Claims Act of 1942, approved December 18, 1942, be amended by adding after section 3 (a), paragraph (6) thereof, the following paragraph:

"(7) Any claim decided by the General Claims Commission in which the United States filed a petition for rehearing."

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this is a claim of the North American Dredging Co. of Texas against the Mexican Government. It was for dredging done many years ago on the harbor of Salina Cruz on the western coast of Mexico. There has been three or four Mexican Claims Commissions preceding this one now functioning and the present Commission will cease to function after April 4, in accordance with the terms of the treaty. This claim has been presented to previous commissions, but never came to a hearing. They all terminated before reaching this claim, except one and then the claim was dismissed on a technicality. Consequently it has never been considered on its merits. The purpose of this

resolution is to give the present Commission authority to act upon it and either approve it or disapprove the claim in whole or in part. It cannot wait for the regular day for taking up the Consent Calendar as the Commission will have gone out of existence before that time. They have given us the assurance that if it can be presented to them at once, they will have time to consider it before April 4, the last day of the existence of the present Commission. The adoption of the resolution does not cost the Federal Government anything, neither does it say whether or not the claim shall be approved or disapproved. It merely gives the Claims Commission authority to take such action as the facts warrant.

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House joint resolution (H. J. Res. 48) was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2700) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, I wonder if an agreement can be reached as to the time for general debate on this bill.

I have a suggestion to make, Mr. Speaker. I understand the majority conference is to be held in this room at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Obviously that will not give sufficient time to consider this appropriation measure adequately. I suggest therefore, that in the event general debate is not concluded by 4 o'clock this afternoon we resume general debate tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock for an hour and a half, and then commence to read the bill.

Mr. ROONEY. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, there is merit in the suggestion of the gentleman from Wisconsin that we proceed with general debate tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock, but I suggest that we determine the time for general debate in view of the situation then.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, do I correctly understand that those who plan to attend the majority conference this afternoon may arrange their affairs so as to be here at 4 o'clock?

The SPEAKER. The Chair suggests to the gentleman from Wisconsin that it would be better to limit his request to the time for general debate tomorrow, the time to be equally divided, and later in the day the majority leader can ask unanimous consent that the House meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

Mr. KEEFE. Yes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Will the gentleman from Wisconsin move that the Committee rise at 4 o'clock this afternoon?

Mr. KEEFE. That is correct.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Wisconsin state his request again for the information of the House?

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, my motion is that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of this bill, and pending that motion I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue today until 4 o'clock, and that in the event we have not concluded at 4 o'clock we have 1 hour and a half of general debate tomorrow, the House if possible to meet at 11 o'clock.

Mr. ROONEY. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, would it not be better if we were to run on until 4 o'clock and then see what the situation is tomorrow? We might otherwise be cutting off a number of those who would wish to make remarks and engage in the debate on this important bill making funds available for the Department of Labor and the Federal Security Agency. We probably can agree on that tomorrow morning.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I am making this request because of what I understand the legislative program of the leadership of the House to be, and rather than to get into any argument tomorrow as to an extension of time for general debate, I have made the request so that we might pass this bill tomorrow. So far as I am personally concerned, I have no particular wish in the matter, but that seems to be in line with the intent of the leadership of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. ROONEY. I object.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, do I understand that on the adoption of the motion to go into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union that there will be 1 hour for general debate for each side?

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, whoever is first recognized is entitled to 1 hour and, of course, the Member can yield such portions of that time as he wishes.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, perhaps we could agree with the gentleman from Wisconsin as to the time. I note that there are 2 hours and 40 minutes left and perhaps it is possible at this point to agree to divide that time.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman withdraws his objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin he can come to some agreement on the time.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, is it understood that the minority is to have an equal division of the time for debate this afternoon?

The SPEAKER. After the first hour has been used by the majority, the minority then can have 1 hour under the rule.

Mr. ROONEY. That is agreeable.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 2700, with Mr. HOPE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the bill which is now before us makes appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and certain related independent agencies of Government. It is a very complicated bill and very difficult to understand all of its provisions. It provides for appropriations totaling about one billion six-hundred-odd-million dollars.

I want to discuss first the appropriations for the Department of Labor, about which there has been some considerable discussion in the newspapers and over the radio recently. Many of these remarks that you have heard over the radio and much of the editorial comment with respect to the action of this committee has been made completely in ignorance of the true facts of the situation.

Generally speaking, the Department of Labor is divided into certain specific elements, for purposes of appropriation. For example, the first appropriation which you will find in reading this bill and the report, relates to the Office of the Secretary. Included in the over-all heading, "Office of the Secretary," is the Solicitor's office, contingent expenses, traveling expenses, printing and binding for the whole agency. Then, in addition, there are penalty-mail costs, Division of Labor Standards, and Conciliation Service. That is all incorporated, for the purpose of appropriation, in the office of the Secretary. And I want to discuss that appropriation for just a few moments.

That office is headed by the Secretary of Labor. See what a wonderful outfit they have developed down there, largely because the Congress has given them authority to go ahead and develop it. Sitting up here is the Secretary of Labor. Under him is the Under Secretary of Labor. Next in line are three Assistant Secretaries of Labor, and next in line are three assistants to the Assistant Secretaries of Labor, and then, following on down, appear the division chiefs and division heads of agencies and so on. So that the head of a division in the Department of Labor, in order to reach the Secretary of Labor himself has to go through an Assistant Secretary to the Assistant Secretary, then the Assistant Secretary, then the Under Secretary before he can even reach the Secretary of Labor. It is the greatest administrative set-up you have ever seen to provide lush jobs at \$10,000 a year, and offers the finest opportunity for the repayment of political preference that you have ever seen, in order to take care of job holders at \$10,000 a year. The former Governor of Kentucky, Mr. Johnson, occupies the job of Under Secretary of Labor.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. Pardon me. I cannot yield now. The time has been very restricted by action of the gentleman on my right.

The situation is simply this: Supposedly, here is a little department. They call it a little department because its appropriation, over-all, is only about \$103,000,000; and \$71,000,000 of that represents funds allocated to the States for the Employment Service. But it has this big over-all, top-heavy administration set up down there. That is their business. The last Congress provided it and the people of the United States are paying for it, believe me.

Now, we went into that situation a little bit and we made a cut. We said, "Over-all you are going to get along with salaries in that office that you had before." And I think we are treating them mighty well. If you will turn to page 40 at the back of the report, you can follow this through. The Secretary's office had \$968,648,000 in 1947. We recommended \$819,500,000 for the next fiscal year, and it is plenty.

We have cut the solicitor's office in line with cuts that have been made in other parts of the Department. We have cut their contingent expenses and their travel expenses, and we have cut their printing and binding expenses and penalty-mail costs—all in line with the general cuts that have been made throughout the entire bill.

Then, we finally come to this Division of Labor Standards that many of you have heard so much about. I wish I had a couple of hours to talk to you about the Division of Labor Standards, but I only have a few minutes. Let me say to you the Division of Labor Standards was created not by an act of Congress of the United States. It was a little division set up in the Department of Labor by Miss Perkins when she became Secretary of Labor, by administrative order. I think you should know a little bit about this Division of Labor Standards, because we have not made any appropriation for it at all.

When the Children's Bureau was transferred to the Federal Security Agency, there was left in the Department of Labor the functions relating to child labor and child welfare enforcement.

A sum of money was left to the Department of Labor to carry on that function. The Secretary administratively transferred that function to the Division of Labor Standards.

Then they have a little outfit called the Division of Labor Education for which Mr. Gibson, one of the Assistant Secretaries got \$34,000 from us last year. Then they spent \$13,000 and they set up a little outfit in the Division of Labor Standards to educate labor and to equip seminars and to equip universities to set up courses, and so on and so forth, \$63,000.

What we did was to take these child-labor functions and transfer them to the Wage and Hour Division; and we took the labor education functions office and transferred it to the Bureau of Labor Statistics; and let me tell you what a good thing it is.

Now, the Labor Department itself, nor the Secretary, nor anybody down there, does not offer any serious objection to the transfer of the child-labor functions to the Wage and Hour Division. Nobody could offer objections to that. That is a step in the right direction. Why? Because for years the Wage and Hour Division has handled the complete problem of child-labor violation and prosecution and study and everything relating to all plants in the United States operating under Walsh-Healey contracts, and as to those not operating under Walsh-Healey contracts they did the investigating work through their inspection staff and then funneled their reports back into the Children's Bureau when it was in the Department of Labor.

All we are saying is that the Wage and Hour Division has the functional capacity to handle this whole problem involving plants operating under Walsh-Healey contracts. It has the ability to do it in the entire civilian production of the country. So we transferred that over to the Wage and Hour Division and we are saving about \$150,000. The work will be done, and Mr. Walling's department should do that job. The Secretary of Labor himself said he proposed to have it transferred there as of March 1 and that the only reason he did not put it there in the beginning was because Mr. Walling's outfit was up in New York, but they expected them back here and they expected to make the change. Well, the committee decided to make sure the change was made, and they did this at a saving of about \$150,000.

The other thing that was in this Division of Labor Standards was the publication of little booklets relating to safety and sanitation and labor's rights and how to bargain collectively, and this, that, and the other.

Mr. Chairman, if you will read this record you will see that in that field there is a complete overlapping, despite all of the contrary talk that you may hear coming from this side. All you have got to do is to take this book I hold in my hand and read it and see what is in it. This is a book that is published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It is entitled: "Union Agreement Provisions." We went over this in the committee, and with the two supplements that they are going to put in their new book which I have here they completely cover the entire program of the printing of pamphlets by the Division of Labor Standards. They cover the whole field, and it is here in a well-written instrument that the committee thoroughly has approved of; but we cannot see any reason why the Division of Labor Standards should be taking material from these pamphlets and reprinting it in separate pamphlets of their own and taking credit for doing that sort of thing.

In the matter of safety and sanitation in the plants of America the Division of Labor Standards used to tell us the field was important and what a grand job they were doing. They had only about three people, and for years I have asked the Secretary of Labor to have these agents of the Wage and Hour Division, the three-hundred-odd inspectors that they have,

called in to seminars and have them trained as trained safety factory inspectors to cooperate with the State factory inspectors and thus get some real safety into the picture, because safety is a State matter and the Federal Government cannot do anything about it except to make suggestions and say we want that matter built up in the States, and we want the agency that has the force that goes into the States and goes into the plants train those men in the simple minimum standards of safety and sanitation, not that they would be able to make an enforceable order but merely to cooperate with the State agencies and to offer suggestions.

If we are going to save any money any place we have got to begin to cut down. Here you are going to have an opportunity to cut down, to get rid of the first agency of government since I have been here, that is, the Division of Labor Standards, but not to do away with all of its functions. We put it in other places in the Department of Labor, as I have indicated.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Will the gentleman call to the attention of the House the fact that this is simply an administrative agency and was never set up by statute?

Mr. KEEFE. I have said that; that this outfit was not set up by any act of Congress. It is a mere administrative agency.

Now, we come to the next one, the Conciliation Service. I want to spend a little time on that. There have been a lot of misstatements in the paper and over the radio, and a lot of people talking who do not know what they are talking about. Let me just indicate to you how things develop, to lay a little background.

I had a man come to my office Saturday afternoon, a very fine citizen of Chicago, who was a member of the Sixth Regional War Labor Board, that a fellow by the name of Warren used to be the head of. This man's name is W. Homer Harts, president, Morgan Frog & Crossing Works, who, with a number of other men signed the statement in the paper telling what a great man this Warren is who is involved in this Conciliation Service business.

Well, sir, you know, that reminded me of the last case I tried before I came to Congress, when I was appointed by the Governor to prosecute a big arson case. The defendant in the trial of that case put on the witness stand the president of his company and all his business associates and everybody else, and they all testified what wonderful man he was, but before that case concluded, in the presence of all his friends, neighbors, preachers, bankers, and business associates, he stood up in that courtroom and said, "Your Honor, I ask leave to withdraw my previous plea of not guilty and enter a plea of guilty," and that night he took strychnine and committed suicide, all of this evidence concerning his great character to the contrary notwithstanding.

So, this gentleman came to me. He read something in the paper and he said, "I did not know about these things that are being said now when I signed this. A fellow came out to Chicago from the Conciliation Service with the statement already prepared and asked if I would sign it. He said, 'So-and-so has agreed to sign it. Will you sign it?' And just as a matter of course, without thinking, I signed it." I said, "When you signed it, did you know the facts?" He said, "I didn't know anything except that this man was out there during this short period of time and he had a good job." I said, "Let me read you the record." And I read the record to him and it is here for you to read, and you ought to read it. You will find it starting on page 662 of the hearing.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Warren, were you at any time an economist with the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor?

Mr. WARREN. Yes, sir.

Mr. KEEFE. Did you live at 103 George Mason Drive, Arlington, Va.?

Mr. WARREN. I did.

I asked him those questions. Why? Because I never knew Mr. Warren. I knew nothing of his background or anything about him. I had sent to the Committee on Un-American Activities for a list of all persons that showed they were employed by the Labor Department and had any subversive background, and I found this name, E. L. Warren, residing at 103 George Mason Drive, Arlington, and I did not know whether that was Edgar L. Warren or who it was. So I asked him these questions.

Mr. KEEFE. At that time, when you were an economist in the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor, were you a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy?

Mr. WARREN. I was a member of that organization at one time, probably at that time; yes.

Mr. KEEFE. Were you a member of the Washington Book Shop?

Mr. WARREN. I was.

I have since found out he was not only a member but he was a director of the Washington Book Shop. Now, those organizations were two of the foremost, outstanding Communist organizations here in Washington. "Well," he said, "I do not hold that radical philosophy any longer," if you read the RECORD. "I do not believe that way any more," and yet at last year's hearings I questioned him before the committee with respect to a statement which he made in a seminar down here in an interdepartmental seminar of employees in which he took the position that he approved the philosophy of the right of Federal employees striking against the Government, and under his own statement that was in the autumn of 1945. You will find it on page 146 of these hearings of last year.

So this gentleman who now says that he does not believe these philosophies of radicalism any more, he quit when he found out that there were Communists in those organizations, as late as the fall of 1945 he is the head of the Conciliation Service, is advocating the right of Federal employees to strike against the Government, and then when I asked him about that he said, "Oh, I do not believe

that any more." And I said, "Why not?" "Why," he said, "I have been reading and thinking and I have changed my mind now; I do not believe in it any more." I said, "When did you change your mind? When did you disavow that philosophy? Have you ever publicly disavowed it?" And he said the only disavowal was when he disavowed at the time I questioned him before this committee, and he was caught.

My position in this matter is simply this. I have been one of the friends of the Conciliation Service, and my record is clear. I have been one of those who have fought for the Conciliation Service, as every Member of the House knows. We gave them every dollar of money they needed when John Steelman was the head of it. But we have a different situation down there right now. Let me tell you about it. This is characteristic of a lot of this Government stuff that I will not have time to talk about.

When we set up this Conciliation Service originally we provided that as far as the departmental service was concerned that would be subject to Civil Service, but as to the field, we said to John Steelman, "You go out and hire the best men you can hire without regard to Civil Service limitations." He did, and we supported him. So they always made their presentation before this committee on the basis of a departmental appropriation and a field appropriation.

Along comes Warren. He thinks John Steelman's method of having conciliation work out in the field in the grass roots where the conciliators did the work is crazy. He is building up a great big department here in Washington with a lot of so-called experts that can go out into a plant and tell the manufacturer what is wrong, that he ought to have another assembly line here, "You are spending too much time on this operation and that operation. We can show you where you can save some money and thus pay more money to these people." It is no longer a conciliation service. That is what he is doing, and he is wrecking the Conciliation Service that John Steelman set up, despite anything that anybody may say.

What did he do? In order to build up this departmental service he had to have money, so he fired 39 of the grass-roots conciliators. Some of those conciliators had excellent records right at the time they were fired. He used that money from out in the field to build up his departmental service here at Washington. He brought people into the department without any compliance with civil-service requirements, and he did it through fraud, by setting out a job-sheet certificate that these people were appointed as commissioners of conciliation, when he knew, as he admitted, that not one of them would perform any of the functions of a field conciliator.

When I go down to his department and say, "What about this man here, Mr. Warren, this Gordon Cole that you appointed on August 12, 1946, at a salary of \$7,102.20? He is appointed as a conciliation commissioner. Let me see his job sheet, let me see his civil-service job sheet." He does not have any. Why? Because he is fooling you and fooling me

when he puts that guy on the pay roll and says that he is a commissioner of conciliation, when he knew that man was never going to perform any of the services of a conciliator.

The committee, or a majority of the committee, has designated that conduct as fraud, a fraud not only upon the 39 commissioners that he fired but a fraud on the Congress of the United States, and certainly a fraud upon the committee that gave him his money.

That is not all. There are a lot of other things that this fellow has been doing down there. As far as this committee is concerned, the chairman submitted the whole situation to the Secretary of Labor in advance, in hope that this man could be gotten rid of before we even had to consider his appropriation. The matter was taken right up to the White House. We have done everything we can to lay this bird's record right out there cold.

As far as this committee is concerned, what it has said is twofold. First, there are plenty of real Americans left in this country with no background of affiliation with Communist outfits that can handle that job and do it well. There are plenty of Americans that believe in America and have never associated with these Communist radicals that can do that job. We do not propose, if it lies within our power, to see this man kept by the taxes that come from our people. We can successfully prevent it here if you will stand with us. You will have an opportunity now to show whether you meant what you said when you told your people that you are going to throw out the first Communist that gets in your way. My friend, Mr. ROONEY, can stand up here and tell how anti-Communist he is and how they all hate him up in New York and how his name and his religion any everything else would belie the fact that he could see anything good about a Communist. He has made such statements. I understand he will make them here again today in support of this man Warren. He will say that this man Warren is a wonderful man. He will say, "I have letters here from so-and-so and so-and-so and so-and-so—from the chamber of commerce and from the Nation Manufacturers Association." How they do use the National Association of Manufacturers when they want to use them and how they dam them almost every other time.

I can bring in a stack of letter that high from people who say that this man has wrecked the Conciliation Service. I am not relying upon that, however. I am relying upon the record. If Mr. Warren had any statement to make, look at the record. The record is here. He had a chance. He had every chance. We brought him before the committee twice. I want to tell you as a friend of the Conciliation Service and as one who wants to see that service carried on that you do not have to worry about the fact that we have gotten rid of a whole flock of \$10,000-a-year men and have also gotten rid of a lot of these so-called regional offices. In one of these regional offices they had three conciliators working. They had a regional director, a special

regional director, and a branch regional director. You never saw such a bunch of \$10,000-a-year lush jobs in all your life. No wonder they are scurrying up and down the land trying to hold on to that kind of stuff.

But I am telling you that as long as I have anything to say about it, the are going to go. If you are going to achieve any reduction in public expenditures, here is your chance to demonstrate what you want to do. I know you will do that, and I know you will have confidence in the committee that has brought you this bill.

The Conciliation Service will not be hurt a bit. Your real fellows out in the field are all there. The offices are all provided for. We have left one branch supervisor in each of the offices and we have left the stenographic help to take care of the offices. We have left the conciliators that they have said were necessary to do the job, which is a very much reduced job.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. BUSBEY. I think the applause of the Members a few moments ago demonstrates our appreciation of the fine work the chairman of this subcommittee has done on this particular department and the very intelligent statement he has made regarding this situation. I think that the gentlemen would also like to know that the gentleman he referred to a moment ago, Mr. Homer Harz, of Chicago, who interviewed him in his office Saturday afternoon, has gone back to Chicago to call together at a luncheon today these various men who signed that statement with him and explain to them how they were sucked in by this emissary of Mr. Warren's down here and that somebody's face will be red, I am sure.

Mr. KEEFE. I think before this bill has been concluded many faces will be red in connection with this episode because we are checking up on this fellow Warren spending your money and mine to send his emissaries throughout the country to get these letters that my friend on the other side will wave in front of you in a short time. It is easy to get people to sign petitions. It is easy to get them to sign letters. But Mr. Warren had an opportunity to make some statements of that kind before the committee when he could be examined and he did not open the door—believe me, he did not.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. CHURCH. With reference to Mr. Homer Harz, I want to emphasize what the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY] has just said about Homer Harz, of Chicago. He is one of the leading citizens of Chicago. He was misled by the conciliator going out there on the taxpayers' money and presenting a paper for him to sign before he knew the facts developed here.

Mr. KEEFE. In this service you have a very lush outfit called the Board of Arbitration Panel which is appointed by Mr. Warren. When the parties get together and say they want an arbitrator then Mr. Warren appoints one of these fellows to be the arbitrator. Do you

know what they get? Those jobs are simply terrific. Look at the list of people who are getting all that money. Some of these little unions were scared to death when they got the bill for the little bit of an outfit down here in Florida when they were charged over \$6,000 for arbitration fees and expenses. I was told by this gentleman from Chicago Saturday afternoon, who is a member of the Sixth War Labor Board, that this fellow asked him to appoint our former colleague, Mr. Biemiller, to one of these jobs. That will give you some idea. He refused to do it. That will give you a little idea of how this fellow Warren has gotten rid of his radicalism and his radical ideas, when he recommended the appointment of Andy Biemiller for a job as arbiter between management and labor. For God's sake, where are we going?

Mr. ROBSION. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION. I have observed the gentleman for many years in dealing with the matter of conciliation and arbitration. He has been a great friend of that service. Like the gentleman, I am interested in conciliation and arbitration of matters in dispute. Is it the gentleman's position that what has been recommended by his committee in removing Mr. Warren or withholding these funds to certain people in Washington will strengthen and not harm the conciliation and arbitration service?

Mr. KEEFE. Why, of course, it will. It is right in line with what the Congress is trying to do. This may all be an academic question before the end of this year. I understand the Committee on Education and Labor is about to pass upon a bill which may deal with this subject and reorganize this conciliation service entirely. We must have a conciliation service but we do not need to build up places to take care of all the old palsy-walsys of Ed Warren that he had over in the War Labor Board, and furnish them all with lush \$10,000 a year jobs. That is what they have done. They have done it by firing 39 commissioners out in the field, in order to get the money to put these other birds on the pay roll. That is telling you in plain English what happened.

Mr. REES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. REES. I am just wondering how many of these lush \$10,000-a-year jobs, on a percentage basis, you have eliminated, and along with that, on a percentage basis, how much have you reduced this bill as compared with the request of the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. KEEFE. Well, we have reduced the bill, as compared with the 1947 appropriation, \$22,816,000. As to the 1948 estimates, \$12,714,000. That sounds small. It is. But it is about 44 percent of money we had to work with. You understand this appropriation for the Department of Labor carries \$71,000,000 of appropriation to take care of the administrative expenditures necessary to carry on the Employment Service. That money the Department of Labor simply allocates and turns over to the States to carry on the Employment Service. So

that the actual amount of money we had to work on was a little over \$30,000,000. Of that we reduced it \$12,000,000. Does that answer the gentleman?

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. Would the gentleman care to comment on the fact that six of these so-called conciliators, who are not conciliators at all, were appointed, at least three of them, last spring and the committee was not told last spring what the facts were? These men were not brought in from the field as conciliators.

Mr. KEEFE. If you will turn to the hearings, page 661, you will find that I was fair with Mr. Warren, and in advance of his coming before the committee submitted certain questions that I wanted answered. You will find the questions and answers given beginning on page 661, and you will find a list of names of those people who were appointed, among them people who were appointed as early as February, April, and March, 1946. Those appointments were made before we even met to consider his proposition last year. He knew he was making those appointments in violation of the rules of appropriation, before we ever passed the bill last year. He did not say a word to us about it. That appears now in the record.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. VURSELL. Is it not a fact that the recommendations of the gentleman from Wisconsin and his committee, if carried out, will be our first opportunity to implement the suggestion of the President in his directive issued last Saturday when he called upon the Congress, and particularly when he issued the directive to get rid of people who might have subversive connections? Is this not our first opportunity to do it today?

Mr. KEEFE. I think it is. I think it is establishing a precedent.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. CHURCH. Is it not apparent that the President held this long-studied method of getting rid of those people until after he knew what the Appropriations Subcommittee was doing?

Mr. KEEFE. I will not say that the President knew about what we were doing or that it influenced him in any way. I can at least say this, Mr. Chairman, that the action of this committee is historical to this extent, that it reiterates in a manner which we believe is not subject to attack in the courts or any other place the power of this Congress to control the purse and to control the expenditures of money; and that is a power that we ought to take back, which we have nearly lost up until now.

Now let me tell you about the apprenticeship-training program. I may say again that the apprenticeship-training program started in my State. The present director, Mr. Patterson, was the director of apprenticeship training in my State. It is a State function, it is not a Federal function at all. Mr. Patterson

came down here when we passed the apprenticeship-training law and was made the head of it. I have always been a friend of apprenticeship training and I am now. I put the amendment before the Congress in the GI bill that set up apprenticeship training as one of the functional additions to the GI act. I have not time to go into the details of it except to say that we have given to the apprenticeship-training division here for the Federal Government the same amount of money they had last year, and they will be perfectly happy with it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has again expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized for 10 additional minutes.

Mr. KEEFE. Now we come to this Bureau of Labor Statistics. Are not some of you people getting a little bit tired of statistics, spending millions of dollars to get a lot of statistics together and then have the CIO, the A. F. of L., or somebody else say they are not worth a damn? Have them say that their own organization has gotten statistics together that prove that the Bureau of Labor Statistics' figures are not worth anything? Are you not a little bit tired of that?

During the war this thing was built up just like you built blocks when you were kids. Do you know how they did it? We appropriated a certain amount of money and then when they came back the next year they told us they had spent over \$7,500,000. Where in the world did you get that money? Well, we got a million and a half allocated from OPA; we got another \$700,000 from WPB; we got another sum from this agency and that agency. Altogether from all these allocations last year they had about \$7,500,000 for which today they are asking for a regular appropriation to implement and carry on work which got started with funds allocated in that way from all these other agencies. Thus they have written into their regular appropriations all of these wartime appropriations that we so diligently tried to get away from when we compelled them to divide their wartime and peacetime activities appropriation-wise.

The committee just cannot go along with that sort of thing. We believe that the cost of living index should be kept going. We have given them the money to carry on this little education business. And, by the way, if you will read the report, you will see that this committee is going to make some investigation of this education business. I think it is high time that the Congress of the United States began to assert itself. Are we going to allow the Labor Department to start a great program of federalized education? They did that over in England, you know; that is how they got a Socialist government. It is exactly the same plan in its genesis that is proposed here, and so far as I am concerned on this item, perhaps before this bill is finished I am not so certain but what it ought to be stricken out and let them go to the Office of Education if it is an educational

program and let those courses of less than college grade be given through the vocational system that we have financed to such great extent, and those of college level let them be given in the university extension courses by the various universities.

We have cut this Bureau of Labor Statistics down to where we think it ought to be in 1948. My goodness it only had \$784,000 in 1938, yet it has grown to \$5,517,000 in 1947, and now they come in and ask for \$6,700,000 in 1948. We are giving them \$3,373,400. To my mind that is still plenty of money for statistics and all the money they ought to have.

Now, the Employment Service. Funds for that increased sharply when the President made the Employment Service entirely Federal, for there had to be developed here in Washington a Federal Employment Service under the leadership of Bob Goodwin, a very able administrator and a very fine fellow. Now, they sent a lot of money out of the Washington office taking over the direct supervision of all the employment offices of this country, and they used to spend about \$6,500,000 in doing that job. Well, Congress put on top of it a veterans' organization headed by a fellow by the name of Faulkner, and he dipped into this fund to the tune of about \$1,700,000 to run his show which Secretary of Labor Schwollenbach testified before the committee was simply nuts. That was his expression. He said, "That program is nuts." That comes from the Secretary of Labor. That is in the record. Well, we sent these offices back to the States, did we not, last November, and the States are running that show, and all they need at the Federal level is an office to get together the standards that can be sent out to the States and to place the funds out in the States, to allocate the funds that are allotted for administration in the States. That is all Bob Goodwin has to do.

So we have cut him down to \$900,000. Do you know why? Oh, these papers are squawking that we have massacred the USES. They had an article in the Post the other day how this committee has massacred the USES. Now, I am sure you have heard of unemployment compensation that is administered by the Social Security Board, have you not? They spend hundreds of millions of dollars and have just as many offices as has the employment services. They go hand in hand. Do you know how much money they spend for administration, and they have exactly the same function to perform as has the USES under Bob Goodwin? The Social Security Administration administers the funds for unemployment compensation, and they get \$900,000 for doing that, and the committee said, "Mr. Goodwin, you haven't any bigger job to perform than they have. It is an identical job, almost; same office, same type of thing, one at one end of the office and one at the other end, but we are going to give you that amount of money," and he will be able to do the job for what he has to do. He does not have to look after all of these offices as he did when they were federalized. The States have them back, and that is why we are giving him \$71,000,000 to admin-

ister the job in the States. Do not let anybody kid you about it. It is just one damnable job to get rid of one of these barnacles when they are on the old Ship of State here, and you are going to be a pretty unpopular guy if you head the job and wield the ax. Yes, Drew Pearson will take a sock at you and so will Walter Winchell. He did at me last night, and he did at John Taber, and they are after anybody that has the guts and the courage to look them straight in the eye across the table, as this committee did, and say "Gentlemen, you are through. We mean what we say. This is a new situation. The people spoke last November and by the eternal gods we are going to see that what they asked for is carried out, and you are not going to fool us on that situation."

Now, they said that we are going to strip the Women's Bureau. Yes, we are going to kill the Women's Bureau, they say, and I guess I have received a thousand letters as a result. We are going to kill the women of America. We are going to do away with all women's rights. Oh, what an ungodly committee that is.

Do you know how that came about? Frieda Miller was up there. She is the head of it, and she is a nice person, she originated in my State, and she wants to do a good job in the Women's Bureau. This is in the record. So when we got all through I said, "Miss Miller, you are not going to get any increase over what you had last year. Supposing the committee decided to cut your outfit 10 or 25 percent of what you had last year, how would you allocate the cut?"

"Hoo-hoo," she said. Her hands went back and she pretty nearly died and she said they would not be able to run it at all. "Well," I said, "that may be a good reason to do away with the whole outfit then," just facetiously. It appears in the record. So the word went out. The teletype got busy to every woman's club in America, "KEEFE is going to assassinate the Women's Bureau," and they began to come in. They did not know what they were talking about. That Women's Bureau was created in 1922 under a Republican administration, and I am not one to assassinate it. I think it is doing some work that is worth while. Just what it is, I do not know. It is doing a lot of work, perhaps, that is worth while, so I am told by a lot of people, some of whom wrote me and told me about what a great organization it was, and at the bottom of the letter was a P. S. reading, "What is this Women's Bureau, anyway?"

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has again expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself two additional minutes.

They never heard of it. Well, we left it there as it was and hope they get along and do a good job.

Now, there is one thing that I want to talk about if I have the time. This is a tremendous bill. I want to talk to you just a little bit about this hospital program. There are certain men on my right that just go about clapping their hands every time they think that they can demonstrate that we are not going to be able to save any money. Oh, how

the gentleman from Tennessee has been quoted in the paper and how others on this side have let loose with barrages to the effect that this cut is just a phony. In this case he is talking about a cut, as he was quoted in the paper, that was thoroughly approved by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], his own ranking Democrat on the committee, approved by Dr. Parran completely, and approved by the General Counsel's office of the Federal Security Agency.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it not a fact that there is no cut in the bill at all with regard to hospital construction?

Mr. KEEFE. I do not yield any further on that. That is the gentleman's story. He has been harping on that. The gentleman ran in here to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] to tell him about it before the bill had ever been reported. We know about that, too. So let that be as it may, we have never intended nor have we tried to show that there was any cut. The gentleman knows that as well as anyone knows it, and so does his friend from Rhode Island know it as well as anyone knows it.

Mr. FOGARTY. No; I do not know that.

Mr. KEEFE. If the gentleman will listen to me a minute I will tell him what he does know. He knows that this committee in its report never claimed that we cut \$50,000,000 from this budget, yet you have tried to make the American people believe that. Let me tell you the truth about it and I hope you want to tell your men the truth. When we were considering this bill, we got into quite an argument on this \$50,000,000 hospital program. Every man on the committee wanted to implement that Hill-Burton bill. I did; I am for it. I want to see these hospitals built, and you know it. I have expressed myself over the country on that subject. But here we were with a bill that provided an authorization of \$75,000,000 for 1947, \$75,000,000 for 1948, and \$75,000,000 for three succeeding years. The beneficiaries were to provide \$2 for every \$1 we provided under that bill. The budget sent up a proposal here to appropriate \$50,000,000 out of a total authorization of \$175,000,000.

The question was asked, and I asked it, "How are you going to pay this money out? Who is going to get it? Is it going to be first come first served? Suppose you get \$100,000,000 or \$150,000,000 of approved program coming from just two States, are they going to get this whole \$50,000,000? How is this thing going to be handled?"

That presented another question. The boys had not thought of that. So we went to work and, with the assistance of Mr. Arthur Orr, one of the clerks of the committee, with the assistance of Dr. Parran, and with the assistance of the General Counsel of the Federal Security Agency, we worked out the language that is in this bill. It has the unanimous approval of all parties concerned, because under the language of

this bill we do not limit the expenditure at the Federal level to \$50,000,000, we say to the State under this law, "If you go out and raise the money to meet the dollars that we have raised or will raise, you can go ahead with your program and the Federal Government will match it as a contractual obligation." If the States raise \$150,000,000, we will put up \$75,000,000. My Democratic friends know that is the truth as well as anything. We do not claim there was any cut in this budget as a result of that action, but we do claim we are carrying out the will of Congress with respect thereto. Do not let anybody kid you on this floor that we have made a lot of phony cuts.

I want to tell you one or two other things, and that is all I have time for. I wish I had a couple of hours to go through this here. This committee has done a remarkable job, and I mean all the members of the committee, in bringing this bill to you. It is the most difficult bill that comes before this Congress. I do not say I have done any remarkable job but the committee has in going through this situation.

Let me show you. We cannot cut the social-security program, do you realize that? Eighty-nine and nine-tenths percent of the total of the appropriation for the Federal Security Agency is for grants under the social-security program and under the public-health program. Three and three-tenths percent is for operation of hospitals. Two percent is for the operation of educational institutions. A total of 93.2 percent of the entire appropriation for the Federal Security Agency is for those categories. Is there any way that we can cut the maintenance of St. Elizabeths Hospital? Can we cut the maintenance of the marine hospitals throughout the country? Can we cut the budget of Howard University or Freedmen's Hospital?

We went beyond the budget and said, "No; not only will we not cut that, but we will provide more funds than the Bureau of the Budget provided."

We gave Freedmen's Hospital enough money here to clean that hospital up and take care of those people as they should be taken care of.

We gave \$6,000,000 more for the cancer-research program than was allowed by the Bureau of the Budget. We have provided for a real cancer program. My colleagues, I wish I had 1 hour to tell you about that program alone.

We provided all the funds necessary for research in heart disease, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis, research in mental illnesses, and so on.

We provided the facilities for the establishment of this huge hospital at Bethesda which my friend, the gentleman from Tennessee, worked so hard for. We provided the funds to get that started and to provide for the clinical experience to take care of these programs.

We are supposed to be a lot of old wild reactionaries because we cut a little off the Department of Labor. We gave the Public Health and Federal Security Agency, which deal with the health and public welfare of human beings throughout this land, all the money

they asked for and more than the Bureau of the Budget saw fit to give them. The cuts we have made in the Department of Labor are those cuts that will enable the Department to function better than they have functioned heretofore. There will not be quite so much confusion or overlapping or duplication of effort and service and there will not be quite so many lush \$10,000-a-year men such as they have down there at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 20 minutes at this point.

Mr. Chairman, the prosecution has rested.

Oh, in talk he's a wonder, but oh, how small are the gains.

Oh, how loud is his thunder, but oh, how little it rains.

We have just heard a great deal, but nothing about the over-all figures in connection with this annual appropriation bill. From the report, it might appear to the American people that the slash in the amounts requested by the Labor Department and the Federal Security Agency for the fiscal year 1948 was another advance toward a \$6,000,000,000 cut in the President's budget. But oh, no. My friends on the other side of the aisle have now dropped the second dribble into the budget bucket. The first dribble was in the Treasury-Post Office bill, when they tried to show that there was a saving therein of about \$890,000,000. Lo, it then appeared that the fact of the matter was that the actual cut was about \$90,000,000, or approximately seven-tenths of 1 percent of the full amount of the bill, and that \$803,200,000 was temporarily and falsely saved by use of a clever pencil. We immediately found that the alleged cut was only in refunds and draw-backs for the Internal Revenue Bureau and the Customs Service, which eventually would have to be paid out of the Treasury.

Now, as I said, we are along to the second dribble in the budget bucket. The President through his Bureau of the Budget requested funds for the Labor Department and the Federal Security Agency for the coming fiscal year in the amount of \$1,763,412,300. Using the majority's figures as now presented to this House the cut which is claimed in the report in the amount of \$77,825,520 is less than 4½ percent of the President's budget estimate. But they are still playing with figures and using a clever pencil because there is a peculiar and misleading item in this bill, to which the charming gentleman from Wisconsin referred, in the amount \$50,100,000 for hospital and construction activities of the Public Health Service. If you will look at the report—I believe it is on page 44—you will find that there has been a reduction in the amount requested for this purpose by the Bureau of the Budget, so claims the gentleman from Wisconsin, of \$50,100,000.

The facts with regard to that \$50,100,000 item are these: The full subcommittee, both the minority and the majority, were in entire accord with the pro-

gram for hospital construction activities requested by the Bureau of the Budget. There came into play the question of how the funds would be properly allocated among the States by Dr. Parran and the Public Health Service. A splendid suggestion was made by Mr. Orr, one of our most competent clerks, following the language of a clause in the public-roads bill, that similar language be inserted in this bill, so that the full amount; \$50,100,000, would be allowable to Dr. Parran as it was needed and as soon as the construction plans were received and approved by the Public Health Service for the erection of the hospitals in the States, under which plan the States contribute two-thirds and the Federal Government one-third of the full program. Now, the clause inserted in this bill provides not only that the Public Health Service shall have \$50,100,000 for the ensuing fiscal year for hospital construction, but that the Public Health Service may have as much as \$150,000,000 under the terms of the Hill-Burton bill and the language on page 21 of the present bill. This being so, the budget-slashing team has been thrown for a loss on the 50-yard line to the extent of \$72,274,480. Instead of the figure shown in the report, a claimed reduction from the budget estimate of \$77,825,520, the fact is that this committee has allowed the amount \$72,274,480 over and beyond the amount of the present budget estimate. This cannot be denied.

Now, I would like to take up the matter of Mr. Warren, Director of the Conciliation Service. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], very appropriately stated that I would say to the House that I hate communism as much as anyone on either side of the aisle. He knows that if I thought Warren was a Communist sympathizer or a follower of the Communist line I would be right on his neck. I know something about their insidious propaganda activities. There is no Member of this House whom they hate more than me. They have fought me since I have been a Member of Congress, and I have defeated them at every turn. But, what about these charges against Warren? Have we now arrived at the point where a congressional committee or a one-man grand jury, prosecutor and policeman can dictate who shall be a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, by striking from the annual judiciary appropriation bill the moneys to pay him his legal salary? Has the Congress reached the point where it is going to interfere with the executive department to the extent that an appointee to the Court of St. James' by the President may be recalled and renamed by the failure and refusal of a congressional committee to appropriate the money to pay his salary?

Now, who is Mr. Edgar L. Warren? I do not know him personally or socially. I met him when he first appeared before the committee. I will give you his biography.

Mr. Warren was born in Pittsburgh in 1904 and was graduated from Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va., in 1926. He did graduate work at the Harvard Business School, United States Department of Agriculture School, and Brookings

Institute. From 1927 to 1933 he was connected with the Ralston Purina Co. in St. Louis, Mo., as salesman and sales supervisor and economist. From 1933 to 1938 he was an economist with the Department of Agriculture in Washington. From 1938 to November 1942 he was an economist and later director of the industry committee branch of the Wage and Hour Division, Department of Labor. In November 1942, Mr. Warren was appointed assistant director of the Wage Stabilization Division of the National War Labor Board. He also served as public member of the Wage Adjustment Board, as acting deputy director of the National Board in Charge of Industrial Missions. In 1943 he became chairman of the Seventh Regional War Labor Board at Kansas City, Mo., and later served as chairman of the Sixth Regional War Labor Board, in Chicago. Mr. Warren was appointed director of the United States Conciliation Service on September 23, 1945.

This attack directed to Mr. Warren is an old chestnut, as appears from last year's hearings before this same committee. At that time he was questioned extensively by the present chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE]. I am going to read you a few questions and answers from which I trust you may be able to gain an insight into the kind of man Mr. Warren is.

Mr. KEEFE. Assuming there was a strike among the workers of the Government in cafeterias operated by this so-called non-profit organization that is not, in fact, operated by the Government, but in sympathy therewith those employees who are on the Government pay roll walked out and went on strike and you, as the head of the Conciliation Service, were called in to settle the strike affecting these Government workers: What would your attitude be?

Mr. WARREN. As far as Government workers are concerned, they certainly cannot strike.

Mr. KEEFE. Why not?

Mr. WARREN. They are not allowed to strike by Executive order. There is a specific provision against striking on the part of Government employees.

Mr. KEEFE. Well, suppose they did?

Mr. WARREN. Well, as a matter of fact, I, of course, am not in sympathy with strikes as such at all and I feel my function is to prevent and avoid strikes and stop them where we can.

At another point:

Mr. WARREN. I would like to have the record clearly show that I am opposed to strikes of Government employees.

Mr. KEEFE. All right; I want that brought out in the record.

Mr. WARREN. I would like to have the record clearly show that.

Mr. KEEFE. You are in sympathy then, with the policy that has been announced by the President?

Mr. WARREN. I am very much in sympathy with that policy.

Mr. KEEFE. Which I have heretofore placed in this record.

Mr. WARREN. I am very much in sympathy with that policy.

At another point—referring to the Chicago forum statement:

Mr. WARREN. Mr. Keefe, I did not say that Government employees have the right to strike; I simply said, that on a purely theoretical basis, I could not see why a distinc-

tion should be made on the part of the employee just by reason of his Government service as distinguished from other factors. I feel that there are many strikes that might be more serious from the standpoint of public welfare than strikes by Government employees. That is the only thing I said.

The following appears at page 151 of last year's hearings:

Mr. KEEFE. And I think it would be well to have both the Congress and the public know that in this broad, big field of conciliation you have had pretty signal success in settling these things.

Mr. WARREN. Yes; judged on a percentage basis, the Conciliation Service has been very successful.

Let me tell you something about the Conciliation Service. A year and a half ago the representatives of management joined with those of labor in a unanimous report on the Conciliation Service. They concluded that an impartial and efficient Service "will be a strong force in minimizing industrial disputes and preventing strikes." The entire weight of the testimony and opinion before both the House and Senate Labor Committees during the present Congress also have agreed upon this. Indeed, it is the one important fundamental of a Government labor policy on which there is full agreement. But the President's Labor-Management Conference also unanimously concluded that to achieve an impartial and effective Service it had to be strengthened and reorganized—and I am quoting the words "strengthened" and "reorganized." The report of the majority of this committee, on the other hand, completely eliminates all of the improvements developed in the last 18 months and returns the Service to an even weaker state than existed at the time of that conference.

Every single recommendation of that Labor-Management Conference was followed in developing the Service. Every one of these is repudiated by the report of the majority of this subcommittee.

The conference unanimously said to reorganize the Service. That has been done and a strong decentralized supervision has been established. This report completely eliminates this program.

The conference urged the use of a strong and representative joint advisory committee. That committee has collaborated in every policy change. Its representatives have testified to the progress that has been made in the Service in line with its recommendations. The subcommittee report, on the other hand, completely dismisses all the improvements made on the advice of both management and labor.

The conference unanimously recommended that commissioners of conciliation be given practical training and information on policies, techniques, labor laws, and industrial-relations trends. By conferences, and by distribution of factual and analytical material, the work of conciliators has been improved. On the other hand, this subcommittee report eliminates the funds for all these activities.

A handful of people, I believe seven, were brought from the Washington, D. C., field office in to the Washington, D. C.,

departmental office and because Mr. Warren did not previously advise the chairman and this subcommittee of what he was going to do, he is now on the carpet of the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The fact is this House and this Congress went into recess last August. It became impossible for Mr. Warren to bring his plans before Congress until he promptly did so at the end of the month of January of this year.

The Labor-Management Conference insisted that there must be an adequate number of conciliators for prompt and efficient service. The Department has designed its program to the current and prospective needs of the Nation. It should be noted that there is no word of criticism in the entire report on the successful record of the Service. Yet the majority of this committee eliminated not only some 25 top supervisory jobs but also some 20 field commissioner positions as well. Labor and management did not believe that was the way to reduce strikes.

The conference called for a reorganization of the arbitration facilities of the Service and the development of a list of per diem employees cleared by labor and management representatives. That reorganization is largely accomplished and the new policies are being administered. The committee report eliminates the central staff responsible for carrying through such a program and sharply reduces the funds for arbitrators.

The conference unanimously recommended a reorganization and building up of the technical engineering services and the collaboration of a technical labor-management advisory committee. Such a joint advisory committee is established. With its collaboration the recommended reorganization is being carried through. The Appropriations Committee report abolishes the central staff, substantially reduces the number of technical men and blocks all opportunity for a strong technical service.

Obviously the majority have repudiated the entire program for Government mediation as a basis for industrial peace which labor and management representatives unanimously adopted. Apparently it has decided that the improvements should be abandoned and the Conciliation Service made impotent. This is the road to industrial chaos, not industrial peace.

Since Mr. Warren became Director of the Conciliation Service in 1945, I believe sometime along about the month of November, he has earned the plaudits not only of labor, but of industry as well. I am going to read to you a number of passages from various letters signed by men prominent in the management field, and I am sure you will agree that if Mr. Warren is the man that the gentleman from Wisconsin claims him to be, he would never receive such glowing praise. If he were a Communist, or a follower of communistic ideas, he could never have taken the position he did in all his activities since he became Director of the Conciliation Service.

Briefly, a word in regard to the charges that he was a member of the American League for Peace and Democracy and that at one time he was a member of the Washington Book Shop. Mr. Warren, while employed some years ago down in the Department of Labor in a minor position, was one of those gentlemen who liked to join employees' and other cooperatives. You have met some of these people who like cooperatives, where they can obtain automobile tires at a discount, and where they can obtain clothing and jewelry and other merchandise at a discount. It was suggested to him—and his story is in the record—that he join a new organization that was then forming, to join a book cooperative. He tells me that he paid \$1 to become a member of the Washington Book Shop, and after 2 months he found that a Communist group had taken it over; that it was no longer the Washington Book Shop but the Communist Book Shop, and he immediately resigned and had nothing further to do with it.

In regard to the American League for Peace and Democracy, who is not in favor of peace and democracy? Mr. Warren did not know as I do and as I have known for some time that the American League for Peace and Democracy is and was a Communist front organization. He belonged to it for 2 or 3 months, no longer, and then, having found that it was directed and controlled by Communists, he immediately resigned.

Now, let me read from these letters that I referred to awhile ago. I first wish to refer to a statement of five former members of the War Labor Board, including its three wartime chairmen, who have joined in a public statement endorsing the loyalty and ability of Edgar L. Warren, Director of the United States Conciliation Service:

We knew and worked with Edgar Warren throughout the war period and found him at all times to be a fine and loyal American. In his work he ably and impartially represented the public interest. We delegated important, difficult, and delicate responsibilities and tasks to him and he came through in fine shape demonstrating to all of us by his actions that he is a loyal and devoted citizen.

The five signers of this statement, all of whom knew Mr. Warren more intimately than the gentleman from Wisconsin, were:

William H. Davis, attorney, Davis, Hoxie & Faithful, New York, N. Y., member NYC Board of Transportation, formerly chairman NWLTS and director Office of Economic Stabilization; George W. Taylor, chairman, advisory board of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion; professor of industrial relations, Wharton School of Finance U. of P., Philadelphia, Pa., former chairman NWLB.

Frank P. Graham, president, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., former public member NWLB, chairman secretary's Fact Finding Board for the Oil Industry; Dr. Edwin E. Witte, professor of economics, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., public member NWLB, chairman Secretary's Fact Finding Board for Meat Packing Industry; Lloyd K. Garrison, attorney, Paul, Weiss, Wharton & Garrison, New York, N. Y., formerly chairman NWLB, dean law school, University of Wisconsin, chairman of Presi-

dent's Fact Finding Board in the General Motors case.

Senator MORSE, who also served as a former public member of the WLB, has announced his complete disapproval of any attempt to smear Mr. Warren, asserting that Warren's loyalty to our form of government and his patriotism is as fine and true as that of any Member of Congress or other loyal American.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. Not at this point.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Just for a question?

Mr. ROONEY. I have not the time at this point.

Now, with regard to these letters directed to Mr. Warren and to the Secretary of Labor. The first is one from George S. Dring, the assistant vice president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Long Lines Department, 32 Sixth Avenue, New York, not dated now or in answer to a request concerning the present charges of the gentleman from Wisconsin, but dated back on March 13, 1946:

DEAR MR. WARREN: Now that we are back on home grounds again and labor matters have quieted down, I want you to know that we are greatly appreciative of the manner in which you, your people, and Mr. Gibson handled our recent wage case.

The time and patience put into our case by you, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Caldwell, and Mr. Manno, together with your tireless efforts in obtaining a clearer understanding of the complicated details associated with it, in my opinion, played an important part in the final settlement of the case. Thus, through the combined efforts of the forces of the Secretary of Labor, the union, and ourselves, we were able to avoid what might have resulted in a serious interruption to the Nation's communications system.

In closing, I wish to again thank you and your people for a job well done.

I have one from the St. Louis Public Service Co., of St. Louis, Mo. Here is a letter from the vice president and general manager, Mr. S. W. Greenland, in which he says to Mr. Warren:

I am sure that you have been edvised by your efficient staff of the outcome of the negotiations we have had with members of the amalgamated association here in St. Louis. We were on the verge of a strike, but fortunately the vote of the membership was for arbitration, as proposed by representatives of your department, instead of a strike.

I want to take this occasion to commend the very fine help and cooperation that the union as well as we received from your representatives, Messrs. White, Johnson, and Fillo. All of them are well trained, efficient and effective, and to them should be given great credit for the way this controversy ended. The manner in which these gentlemen performed reflects credit on you who have been directing their efforts.

Here is a letter to Mr. Warren from the business editor of the Ohio State Journal, Mr. Justin Henley, of Columbus, Ohio.

As a newspaperman, I have had the opportunity on several recent occasions to come in close contact with the work of the United States Conciliation Service and to observe its

efforts to restore and maintain labor-management peace in the Columbus area.

From my observations, I am convinced that the Service has made important contributions to the economic well-being and contentment of this community during the past few months. The efforts of your representatives have been of value not only in bringing about a settlement of strikes, but in their unpublicized, behind-the-scene labors in preventing them.

I have in hand letter after letter, from the Duquesne Smelting Corp., from the National Association of Manufacturers, which at the bottom of its letterhead states that it has been the champion of the American enterprise system since 1895, and one, hardly communistic, from the Crosley Corp., a number of extracts from the National Association of Manufacturers News, letters from the Baltimore Poreclain Steel Corp., the Dravo Corp. of Pittsburgh, the Standard Felt Co. of Alhambra, Calif., the Celanese Corp. of America, and Mr. Tom Freeman, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, addressed to Mr. Warren, not at this time, but back in July of 1946, it says:

You have been doing some good work. Your old associates here who worked with you when you were Chairman of the Sixth Regional War Labor Board have watched your career with interest and pride.

I have letters from the Bridgeport Brass Co.; Hart, Schaffner & Marx; and from any number of Government agencies that were confronted at some time or another with strikes, all complimentary to Mr. Warren.

Under permission which I expect to obtain later when the committee reports to the House I shall include at this point a letter from the assistant director, policy industrial relations department, National Association of Manufacturers, dated January 17, 1947:

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
MANUFACTURERS,

New York, N. Y., January 17, 1947.

Mr. EDGAR L. WARREN,
Director, United States Conciliation Service,
United States Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WARREN: It was a great pleasure to have you present the major address at our Boca Raton Institute on Industrial Relations.

You dealt with a subject that is of paramount interest to industry and left our participants with a clear picture of what the Conciliation Service can contribute to free collective bargaining and—equally important—your strong views against compulsory arbitration. Both Carroll French and I feel that you talk did much to clarify both these issues.

On behalf of the NAM, and speaking for Mr. French and myself, please accept our sincere appreciation for the contribution you made to the success of our 5-day Institute.

Sincerely,

SYBYL S. PATTERSON,
Assistant Director, Policy Industrial
Relations Department.

The following appeared in the January 18, 1947, NAM News:

CONCILIATION CHIEF WARNS ON COMPULSORY
ARBITRATION PERILS

Government sits now at the collective-bargaining table strictly in the role of concilia-

tor. No agency can order an employer to write any particular clause or condition into any labor contract. This means Edgar L. Warren, Director of the United States Conciliation Service, told the Institute, that "today the full responsibility for continuous production rests wholly with employers and unions."

He urged quicker resort to conciliation when strikes are threatened. And he warned that if strikes don't stop, Congress is likely to "consider seriously some form of compulsory arbitration." He added:

"That, of course, will be the first step to many other compulsions.

"Once the Government is permanently in the business of deciding the wage increase every year—in peace as it did in war—then inevitably the Government will have to make other decisions on prices and production schedules."

Clarence B. Randall, taking note of the Conciliation Service director's warning on compulsory pricing and compulsory production as a consequence of compulsory arbitration, was quoted in the press as follows:

"This view * * * confirms what the NAM all along has been telling industry and the public—that compulsory arbitration means the death of free enterprise.

"Without freedom to determine prices and to plan production schedules, enterprise would be Government controlled, lock, stock, and barrel. It is to be hoped that this will dispel some of the current illusions about special labor courts and other devices as a cure-all for industrial strife."

Mr. Warren assured the industrialists that the Conciliation Service was doing all in its power to make its conciliators act impartially. He decried criticism of conciliators with union backgrounds as agents likely to be biased. He declared that on the contrary those have the advantage of knowing techniques of negotiations and understanding union values; they are unlikely to be confused by union tactics, he contended.

In the past year, he said "we have been working hard to create a mediation agency in which both unions and employers can have confidence. I believe that we have come a long way on that path in 12 months. I would like to say that in this effort, we have had some able assistance from Carroll French, the industrial relations director of the NAM."

The following is an excerpt from the report of March 8, 1946, meeting of the Labor-Management Advisory Committee:

Before taking up the agenda, Mr. Warren told the committee of an anonymous letter claiming to speak for a Committee of Commissioners of Conciliation, which had been received by a number of Commissioners, in which charges were made that several employees of the Conciliation Service had been displaced by former members of the War Labor Board staff, etc. He touched briefly on his statement to the press with respect to this letter and named 13 persons from the War Labor Board (whose personnel had numbered 2,600) who have been employed by the Conciliation Service. Six of them, he said, came to the Service at the same salary they received from the War Labor Board; 6 took a salary reduction, and 1 came at a salary higher than that which he received from the War Labor Board. The background of each of the 13 individuals was discussed, and the committee, believing that the Conciliation Service should avail itself of the services of experienced people from the War Labor Board, expressed general approval. Mr. Warren mentioned that most of the members of the Washington staff holding key positions and the Regional Directors had received a promotion in grade and salary since his appointment as Director, and that no one had been demoted.

The committee as a whole indicated its pleasure with the actions of the Director, and Mr. Sarnoff referred to the "outstanding accomplishment of the Director and the Service in the settlement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. threatened strike. The committee felt that no importance should be attached to the anonymous letter, and offered to give the Director a vote of confidence. Mr. Warren said he was satisfied with their expressions and did not wish a vote of confidence.

The Executive's Labor Letter issued a week or two ago contained the following editorial:

The caliber of the United States Conciliation Service has improved noticeably since the appointment of Edgar L. Warren as its head. This fact accounts for the shock among industrial relations men created by Representative FRANK KEEFE's threat "to do everything in my power" to oust Warren. (KEEFE is chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee which is reviewing the budget for the Department of Labor.)

With the unanimous approval of a Management-Labor Advisory Committee, Warren has strengthened the conciliation work of the Service by training its staff in the art of conciliation, supplying them with necessary informational and technical tools, improving the quality of their supervision, and raising their morale principally by getting them long-overdue salary increases. He has also increased the Service's effectiveness in preventing labor disputes by expanding the technical job evaluation and wage incentive assistance it provides industry.

Unfortunately, Warren made the mistake of exceeding his budget. He was forced several months ago to let some conciliators go. When many of dismissed men took their complaints to their congressional sponsors (the Service is not under civil service), the unwarranted attack upon Warren began. This campaign may succeed if there are many Congressmen who wrongly believe that the Conciliation Service is a labor-partisan agency.

Warren, aware of this allegation, has done as much as he could to contradict it with facts. He has been trying to persuade employers of the public relations advantage that lies in "beating unions to the gun" by calling for the services of a Federal conciliator. He has also been seeking to eradicate from employers' minds certain common misconceptions of what conciliators can and cannot do. They cannot, he recently told an NAM industrial relations institute:

1. Make plant inspections.
2. Require employers to fill out any forms.
3. Order an employer to do anything.
4. Take an employer to court.
5. Testify in court or in Government hearings on any details of any dispute in which they acted as mediators.
6. Make any public statements against either employer or union.

There only power is "the power of persuasion and the cold eye and clear hand that an impartial third party can contribute in a crisis."

Everyone knows that today the Conciliation Service is one bulwark, together with the National Labor Relations Board, which can keep industrial peace in this country. We are being penny-wise and pound-foolish at this time if we proceed with the proposal of the gentleman from Wisconsin to cut the appropriation for the Conciliation Service to the tune of approximately \$600,000 and lay off all the directors and employees he contemplated.

The minority did not agree with the majority in any instance concerning the appropriations for the Department of

Labor. We felt that it was such a drastic cut, to the extent of 40 percent of operating expenses, and an attendant lay-off of practically 2,400 out of 7,200 employees in the Labor Department, that we would be doing the people of this country a disservice to even consider going along with it. What has been gained by the cut? The comparatively small amount, \$12,000,000, cripples the Labor Department. Just think of it, \$12,714,500 as compared with \$1,763,412,300, the total amount of appropriations contained in this appropriation bill we are now considering. And, then, we practically have no Labor Department.

Let me tell you about the apprentice-training service. They have been cut, cut over 21 percent. They have been cut to the tune of \$528,600. Still, the proof is that their program has grown as follows: Number of establishments participating, January 1, 1946, 30,628, as compared with January 1, 1947, 78,753—an increase of 157 percent. You know what the apprentice-training program is. It is an entirely voluntary program. The employers and employees participate in it because they want to, not because the Government says they must.

Take the item for the Vocational Rehabilitation Service. There were 85 State agencies for 1948 through which the Department expected to give service to 374,000 crippled persons as compared with 287,000 for the present fiscal year. Although the number of serviced crippled persons has increased from 287,000 in the present fiscal year to 374,000 in the fiscal year 1948, almost 32 percent of the budget estimate has been cut from the amount for the administration expenses of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

The minority of this committee would not agree to cut \$1,710,000, or almost 9 percent of the budget estimate for the grants to States for this meritorious service. Let us see some of the things this service does. I am trying to find some figures I have here where it is shown that the amount of income earned by these crippled people has greatly increased as the result of the work of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, by putting them back on their feet again so that they can go to work and increase their earning capacity—increase their earning capacity and pay taxes and share in the functions of government just as everyone else. In 1946, 36,100 persons were rehabilitated and became gainfully employed. Prior to receiving this service, they only earned eleven and one-half million dollars a year. An increase of \$44,800,000 in wage-earning capacity resulted, and these people now earn \$56,300,000 a year, or an average of \$1,620 per individual. Again, it is penny-wise and pound-foolish to cut this appropriation for the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.

Let us consider the National Labor Relations Board, which has been thoroughly gutted by the majority members of this committee. They asked a total of \$7,984,000 and were cut to the tune of 50 percent of the amount of the budget estimate. This in the face of the present labor unrest in the country. This in the face of the fact that the

members of the National Labor Relations Board testified that it is impossible for the Board to handle cases promptly under present conditions, which include an increase in case intake for the first 7 months of the present fiscal year of about 65 percent over the corresponding period of the previous year, and a present staff in the 1947 fiscal year which was 25 percent below that of the last fiscal year.

Is it good economy at this time, gentlemen, to interfere with both industry and labor who wish to appear before the National Labor Relations Board and have their cases promptly determined? When the question of an election in a plant arises, is it good sense to compel the parties to wait months upon months upon months? Under such circumstances it is easy for Communists to start agitating and say, "Let us go out on strike and to so-and-so with it." We want such matters handled by orderly process. This cannot be done unless this Congress appropriates sufficient moneys for such items in this bill as the National Labor Relations Board appropriation.

Take the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division of the Department of Labor. There the cut is over 22 percent of the budget estimate. I would like to point out that there are approximately 550,000 establishments with a total of 20,000,000 covered employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act which this division polices. The records of that division show that for the last few years about half of the establishments which they inspected were found to be in violation of the major provisions of this act; that is, in the minimum wage requirements they were paying, mind you, less than \$16 a week for a 40-hour week, the minimum wage being 40 cents an hour—violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act in connection with overtime provisions and the child-labor provisions. The Director testified before this committee that they are only able to inspect, in the course of a year, for the purpose of finding these violations about 45,000 or 8 percent of the total number of establishments which come under their jurisdiction. Nearly 380,000 establishments or two-thirds of the total number have never been inspected during the past 8 years. I am sure you do not want this situation to continue. What are you going to do about it?

The amount of child-labor violations have been appalling, and if in this country we are going to permit business establishments to continue to use child labor, we are returning to the backwoods. We are not even maintaining the gains we have made in this direction during the past 15 or 20 years.

If I had the time I would like to discuss every single item in this bill. The Members of the minority cooperated fully with the majority in sustaining items with reference to the public health and public welfare, such as for venereal diseases, for hospital construction activities, as I have already pointed out, for hospitals and medical care, and for all other programs of the Public Health Service, including the cancer program.

It was by unanimous agreement between the minority and the majority that the amount of the budget estimate in connection with the cancer program was increased by \$6,000,000. Personally, I do not feel that is enough. I feel it is not the way to go about attacking the cancer question. I feel the only way to attack it is to give to the President of the United States \$100,000,000 and have him gather together experts from every country in the world and attack it as we did the atom bomb. To my mind it is just as important to find a cure for cancer as it was to find the atomic bomb.

In conclusion, may I point out again that this method of liquidating the Labor Department by cutting its operating expenses 40 percent is going to bode no good. We just cannot go back 20 years. We can never go back. That is shown in the amount of allowance of total appropriations in this bill by this committee as compared with the amount of the budget estimates. I shall again remind you of this fact, that this bill, in the over-all picture, does not make a dent in the proposed legislative budget cut of \$6,000,000,000, because it actually adds \$72,274,480 to the amount requested by the President's Bureau of the Budget.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, until the sudden emergence of an important issue in foreign affairs, it is safe to say the attention of the entire country was focused on the importance of stable industrial relations. The present majority party in Congress, in speeches, press releases, proposed legislation, and countless other ways, pointed up this importance of harmonious relations between labor and management.

The chief agency in the Federal system for the promotion of these harmonious relations is the Department of Labor—a branch of the Government of Cabinet rank—having intimate and complex relations with all phases of our industrial life.

What do we find happens today to this Department? We find that the majority on this committee has seen fit to cut 44 percent of the proposed budget of 1948 in the Labor Department. This reduction, cutting the Department of Labor almost in half, comes at a time when the majority party today has recommended new legislation and amendments to old laws which it claims will promote industrial stability. Who is going to administer those laws? Who is going to carry into effect the already expressed will of Congress? How can it be supposed that labor will believe it can get a square deal from Congress when the Department of Labor is being emasculated in the manner suggested in this appropriation bill?

The committee has wiped out entirely the Division of Labor Standards. One of the principal functions of this Division is to cooperate with the States, in reality to encourage the States to establish and maintain proper working conditions, to

promote safety in industrial establishments, cut down accidents and deaths due to the failure to observe proper standards of safety.

The loss of this Division of the Labor Department will be a serious blow and will result in substantial losses in our national income instead of promoting economy.

Our economy is geared to a high level of national income. Industrial accidents constitute the greatest interference with the level of production which is necessary to maintain that high level of national income. One witness before the committee reported from statistics that there are 2,000,000 accidents a year in industry. They cost American industry and labor better than \$3,000,000,000 a year. That is lost purchasing power, producing power, taxpaying power. That is tragic waste which the Division of Labor Standards has been working to eliminate.

It has been argued that this kind of function is properly the responsibility of the States. All the operations of this Division were in cooperation with the States. The States have demonstrated that they are unable or unwilling to undertake to do this job properly. The Division of Labor standards has demonstrated on the other hand that it can and will get the job done.

The Division has also acted as a clearing house for information and material having to do with the education of employers and employees in their respective rights and responsibilities.

Through its educational functions the Division has worked hard to promote intelligent cooperation between management and labor. Its influence has been felt in schools, universities, and civic associations of many kinds throughout the country.

We talk about the desirability of an honest approach to the intricate problems of industrial relations. This Division aimed at charting a clear, wide path through all the problems which affect these relations. It is making headway. Such service is needed and wanted. It should not be curtailed now when it is more necessary than ever in the past.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. The other day we had a bill before this House under the guise of portal-to-portal, that constituted a serious attack upon the rights of labor, organized and unorganized, under the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Wage and Hour Act, the Bacon-Davis law, and the Walsh-Healey Act, and this is now being followed up by the Republican Party constituting a direct attack upon the working men and working women of this country.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. It reminds me of one of the witnesses who appeared before our committee.

He was the director of the American Federation of Labor from Kentucky. I remember in his closing remarks he said that he spoke as a Republican. I think the members of the committee will remember when I asked him, stating that being a laboring man and being a leader

of organized labor in this country, and knowing something myself of labor unions I could never understand how any man who works for a living, let alone any member of a labor organization in this country could ever be a Republican or vote the Republican ticket in these United States of ours today.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. And that was about the only remarks the gentleman from Rhode Island made during the entire hearings, was it not?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I would like to refer to the minutes of the hearings.

Mr. FOGARTY. I think I attended about every meeting they held and attended many meetings which the gentleman from Minnesota did not. I was trying to be a gentleman at all times, but the chairman and the gentleman from Minnesota took up so much time and made so many political speeches to all those who appeared before our committee and the prosecution never rested once in our committee in all of the 2 months these hearings were held.

Mr. ROONEY. And then struck them from the record.

Mr. FOGARTY. I just want to say that when the National Labor Relations Board came before our committee asking for funds they had a terrific backlog of accumulated cases. I think it is common knowledge that the work load of this Board increased greatly right after the cessation of hostilities.

The inability of the Board to get its cases cleared promptly and fairly resulted in many instances in uncertainty and doubt, both in the minds of management representatives and officers of labor unions. This uncertainty was galling to employees, and work stoppages resulted in a great many instances, stoppages which could have been avoided if the Board had adequate personnel to keep abreast of the incoming appeals. I think it was evident from the testimony presented at the committee hearings that the Board needed some help if it is to do the job Congress itself carved out for it. Yet, the committee recommends cutting the funds it requested by three and a half million dollars.

This Board, it should be remembered, has no control over the number of cases it will hear. It is the expressed will of Congress that this Board should settle industrial disputes wherever possible. It is to be expected and hoped that disputes will be taken to the Board before they get to the stage where a work stoppage is threatened. Yet, the majority party would prevent the Board from handling the cases of all who would seek consideration.

The present majority party also proposes amendments to the National Labor Relations Act which, if enacted, are bound to increase the work of the Board. One proposal suggests giving employers a right to appeal to the Board. Some suggest more intensive investigation by the Board.

But in the face of these proposals, instead of providing funds which are sorely needed to clean the slate of old cases, the committee recommends the Board be deprived of funds and so forces it to become more bogged down in the normal run of appeals.

This, clearly, is just the reverse of the kind of action necessary to promote industrial peace.

Perhaps the most startling action of the Appropriations Committee—at least to those who believe it is important that we try to prevent work stoppages—is the violent manhandling given the Conciliation Service of the Labor Department. This branch of the Department is practically washed up by the recommendations of the committee.

I have heard many people criticize various actions of Government agencies. With some of the criticisms I heartily agreed. But while all the attacks were being made on bureaucracy during recent years, there was always a good word for the Conciliation Service. In fact, during the war the chief criticism of the Government's activities in labor disputes centered around the fact that there were too many outfits handling labor problems and not enough freedom of action was given to the Conciliation Service.

Regardless of one's attitude on labor legislation, or unions, or management attitudes, it is a fact that the Conciliation Service has compiled a record that is brilliant. Not alone have the men of the Conciliation Service settled controversies in a fair and honest manner—but of far greater importance—they have been able to resolve differences of opinion between employer and employees before those differences resulted in the threat of a strike or lock-out. Here is an important and beneficial function of the Federal Government. This is a function which contributes in a tangible way to steady and sound productive effort in our industrial life. Under no circumstances should it be put to the ax as the committee report proposes.

The hearing before the Appropriation Subcommittee set out in detail the number and type of cases which have been handled by the Conciliation Service. I recommend this portion of the hearings sincerely to all Members of the House who are interested in increased production through stable industrial relations.

Because of the work of the Conciliation Service almost all of the cases which are referred to it result in settlement without work stoppages. In the cases where work stoppages have occurred before the Conciliation Service came into the picture, solutions have been worked out and production resumed in short order.

The experience and reputation of the Conciliation Service is growing. The faith of employees and employers in this service is expanding. There is great work which the Service can do. It should be permitted and encouraged to play a leading role in preserving intelligent and harmonious industrial relations. If it is hamstrung at this juncture—as industry expends in the post-war era—our industrial life will suffer a severe jolt and this Congress will long regret the action it has taken.

As justification for the blow at the Conciliation Service criticism has been directed at the present Director, Mr. Warren. I do not know Mr. Warren personally and I don't think it is my province to defend him—or object to the criticisms made of his personal character. However, I do strongly object to the practice of throwing an individual out of a job through the devious method of cutting off the appropriation for his particular position. Whether that appropriation cut is honestly stated as a method of getting rid of a disliked Federal employee—or through the underhanded method of cloaking the move with the name of economy—it is bad business.

For many years the majority party here has objected violently to what it claimed was Executive interference in matters within the province of Legislature. Here is an example of the Legislature interfering with the Executive functions in a manner which is improper in the extreme.

I have always been of the belief that if a man is guilty of an offense he should be charged, he should be given an opportunity to defend himself against those charges. The Executive and Judicial branches of the Government have already demonstrated their willingness and ability to deal properly with the type of charges which have been leveled at the Director of the Conciliation Service.

The Congress has no right to brand him and banish him in the manner proposed under the appropriation for this Service. If this action of the committee is approved a dangerous precedent is being established.

The chairman of the committee in his presentation of his case today said they had made all of these cuts in the Department of Labor, but they had given practically everything the Public Health Service wanted and everything else along that line. He did not tell you that the committee has recommended this year in the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, in my opinion one of the most essential functions of Government. Any person of employable age whose physical or mental handicap impairs his ability to find or hold a regular job is a potential client of this service.

The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, as I remember, asked for approximately \$20,000,000, which I will admit is more than they received in 1947, but the committee by some reasoning or other said: "We are going to cut you \$1,750,000," for no rhyme or reason, but simply because of the feeling that they had made up their minds to cut everywhere they could whether there was any merit in the operation or not. They decided to cut one of the most essential organizations of this Government \$1,750,000.

When you talk about the greatness of our country, when you talk about the money we are giving to help the people of other lands that they may enjoy the benefits of our system of government, does it not strike you that this vocational-rehabilitation program is a program which helps our own people to enjoy democracy? It is financed by our

own people and enables those of our own people who have been unable to play their proper roles in our democratic system to take their places and opportunity in the ranks of the gainfully employed and carry their share of the load of maintaining our Government.

Seventy-five percent of those who were rehabilitated by this Office in 1946 were people who were unemployed at the time they first came within the consideration of this Office. Of the other 25 percent, most earned about \$20 per week.

After rehabilitation the total annual earnings of the group amounted to \$56,000,000—representing an increase of almost \$45,000,000 in purchasing power. Remarkable in this record is the fact that only 9.3 percent of those rehabilitated were placed in unskilled jobs. Almost all were placed in professional, sales, service, and other similar skilled occupations.

Many of these individuals were taken from public-assistance rolls and made into tax-paying, productive citizens.

Many of them had dependents all of whom were supported by relatives, friends, or the community. Now they support themselves and their own and contribute their share to the support of those less fortunate than themselves.

Here is something good that is being done. Its results speak for themselves, and I submit the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation should be encouraged and supported generously.

Now we go on to the employment services. The United States Employment Service this year requested \$6,500,000. The sum is slightly less than they had in 1947. The United States Employment Service is charged with the administration of two enactments of the Congress of the United States, one, the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, the other the Veterans' Employment Service provided by the Servicemen's Adjustment Act of 1944.

The committee provides almost seventy-two millions for grants to the States for public employment offices—because of the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act—but then reduces the funds of the Service for general administration and the Veterans' Placement Service by approximately \$4,000,000. Of this sum \$1,756,800 is earmarked for the Veterans' Placement Service—leaving \$900,000 for general administration of the Employment Service.

This figure, \$900,000, will provide little more than enough—if in fact there is enough—to merely dole out the funds provided for as State grants.

It will be impossible for the Service to conduct an inquiry into the compliance of the various States with the standards which have been set up for the protection of the Federal Government. It will not be possible for the Service to check the requests of the various States in order to determine the need and the use of the funds asked for.

It is the expressed will of Congress, through the Wagner-Peyser Act, that the United States Employment Service coordinate the activities of State employment agencies throughout the coun-

try. It is the expressed will of the Congress that the United States Employment Service supervise the allocation of funds to the various States—to guarantee they conform to certain definite standards. In the face of that directive from the Congress, the committee now recommends a 77-percent cut in the funds provided for the functioning of this service.

If the committee's recommendation is adopted by the Congress then it will be physically impossible for the United States Employment Service to carry out this expressed will of the Congress. It will have all it can do to maintain a book-keeping function to record which State gets how much and when.

In addition the Congress expressly provided for the Veterans' Placement Service within the framework of the Federal Government. This must have been because of the ability to cross State lines and artificial barriers between various regions. This Veterans' Placement Service is acknowledged as a valuable and vital function of the Federal Government. The record contains letters of Floyd F. Oleson, national commander of the DAV, and Louis E. Starr, commander in chief of the VFW, urging sympathetic consideration for this veterans' service. The budget for this service had already been cut close to half a million dollars when it came before the committee for consideration.

The Employment Service asked for \$2,650,600 for this service to the veterans—not a hand-out, or a reward, or something for nothing, but an honest-to-goodness effort to help them fit themselves back into the productive life of the country, to help them regain their positions as wealth-producing, happy civilians. I believe this service is important. It is necessary. The last Congress acted in sound judgment in providing it. It should have the funds necessary to carry out the intent of the Seventy-ninth Congress—and this Congress—in continuing this legislation in effect.

However, the committee recommends a cut in its funds of 34 percent.

When Mr. Goodwin, Director of the United States Employment Service, was before our committee, I remember very distinctly how our generous chairman asked at that time how he could operate if we decided to cut him 25 percent. Mr. Goodwin, I will admit, at that time did not know as he could operate with any less than he asked for in his budget, and lo and behold when this committee appropriation bill was made public on last Friday, it was not anything like a 25-percent cut that was suggested in the committee hearings, but it was a cut of 77 percent over what they had in 1947. Another worthwhile program which takes a severe cut under the committee's recommendation is the tuberculosis-control work of the Public Health Service. Almost half a million dollars is taken away at a time when the program is in need of expansion and development.

Now, I have a sanitarium within a few miles of my home. I have an occasion to visit that sanitarium time and time again, and I know that tuberculosis up to this point in our history has not been stopped; that when a program like this

has been started we should give them all the money that they ask for to stamp out that terrible disease. But, no, the majority on this committee said, "No, let us cut them, too; let us take away four or five hundred thousand dollars from them," and that is what actually happened in this committee, cutting the appropriation for tuberculosis down four-hundred-and-some-thousand dollars.

While economy is a fine and necessary thing—this is no place to start practicing this kind of saving. The money spent in this program is money invested in the well-being of the citizens of the Republic. It is not a coddling program by any stretch of the imagination. Its work is essential and like the Vocational Rehabilitation Service it achieves results which enhance the Federal Treasury through the strength and ability of healthy, productive citizens.

In these times when all of us want industrial peace your party is asking the Congress to enact new labor legislation, yet you give no consideration, as members of the Committee on Appropriations, to what is absolutely essential to the administration of present laws. To enact legislation of this sort is not in the interest of the country. Why, it was testified before us by the National Labor Relations Board, by members of that Board, that if some of these proposed bills that are now resting in the House Labor Committee and the Senate committee are passed and made into law, then it is going to create more work. But that did not have anything to do with the economy minds of our committee. They said they did not care, saying "We are going to cut you anyhow."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the words objected to.

The Clerk read as follows:

* * * * *

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may withdraw those words.

Mr. CHURCH. They are subject to a point of order, Mr. Chairman, but I shall not insist on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

(Mr. FOGARTY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mrs. NORTON].

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 10 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair regrets that the request is not in order at this time, as the time is under the control of the gentleman from New York and is restricted under the rules of the House.

Mrs. NORTON. Is it not possible to get that additional time by unanimous consent? I have known it to be done in many, many other cases.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be true under the 5-minute rule, but we are proceeding now in general debate, and under the rules of the House that is not permitted.

Mrs. NORTON. I do not want to question the authority of the Chair, but

I recall two or three occasions when additional time was granted in general debate by unanimous consent.

Mr. Chairman, I have been absent from the House during the past 10 days suffering from a throat infection, but I have come here today against orders to plead with you to stop, look, and listen before you adopt this bill. The economy ax has been wantonly slung at the Labor Department appropriations. There are many parts of the bill to which I am opposed, but time will not permit me to go into all of them. My very great concern is the Division of Labor Standards. I want it understood by the chairman and the committee that I am not carried away by propaganda or politics. It is a matter of deep conviction. I know whereof I speak and I am speaking from a full heart.

I do not see how the Labor Department can operate with the budget allotted. Apparently in their antilabor drive the Republicans do not want to see it operate. They not only want to strangle labor by ill-conceived labor legislation but now they propose to murder the agencies that are in a position to give labor assistance in meeting its responsibilities. They wish to take the life out of the Labor Department services to the States and to the public that will eliminate the abuses of our industrial system.

Gentlemen, you talk about eliminating communism in this country. Within a short period we will appropriate millions to ferret Communists out of the Government. I am all for it and believe this should be done. But that is not enough. I am also for seeing that we do not create the atmosphere and distress in this country in which communism grows and thrives. This bill we are considering today in its obviously unfair attack on the arm of the Government which deals with workers has in it all the seeds that make for communism and fascism. By slashing the Labor Department 40 to 50 percent at the same time that we give a 1-percent cut to the Post Office, 10 percent to the Treasury, and up the present appropriations of some agencies in Federal Security, the Republicans show clearly where they are leading us. The discrimination is clear.

I warn you that this Congress will have something to answer for if it destroys the Labor Department in this ruthless and vindictive fashion.

Take the Division of Labor Standards—a small unit in the Labor Department set up primarily to help the States improve working conditions. I know this Division well because, as chairman of the House Labor Committee, I frequently called on them for information on all types of problems that were up for discussion.

The Republicans were not satisfied in curtailing the work of this Division, they eliminated it entirely. The reasons given in the report certainly do not convince me. Take the comment on accident prevention, a field in which the Division has performed a remarkable service for the country, saving thousands of lives and billions of dollars, with its trifling appropriation of \$136,000. The committee says industrial safety is a field in which States have supreme au-

thority. We all agree with that. There are plenty of other fields in which the States have supreme authority, but we do not deny funds to the Federal Government to assist States in carrying on these other functions. In fact, every branch of State Government, except the labor department, gets Federal funds or Federal services so that they may do a better job. We give millions to the Office of Education for aid to States in vocational education. Think of the millions we give to agriculture for aid to the States. In this bill before us it is proposed to give \$116,000,000 to the Public Health Service, mostly for aid to the States. There are some hundreds of millions to the Federal Security for aid to the States and yet the committee says, and I quote:

That inasmuch as industrial safety must be accomplished by State law that any efforts of the Federal Government in this field are gratuities extended to the States and can safely be discontinued until some future period.

Gentlemen, I ask you, why is assistance to the States in saving the lives of workers a gratuity when similar assistance to the States for protecting bees and birds and cattle is a necessity?

Let us look facts squarely in the face. The committee had more than economy in mind when it made this report. Let me point out that in the appropriation it made grants to the States for vocational rehabilitation, which as it says, "have for their purpose the restoration to employable capacity of persons injured in industry." They up the amount available this year by \$6,000,000, to a total of \$18,000,000. Who is paying for industrial accidents if not the taxpayers of the United States? How long are we going to spend \$18,000,000 a year to rehabilitate people that have been injured in industry and cut out a measly \$136,000 to help the States to stop these accidents before they occur? For the life of me I cannot understand the reasoning of the Republicans on the House Labor Committee. I am sure the taxpayers will not understand it either.

In abolishing the Division of Labor Standards the Appropriations Committee has performed another feat which, if approved by this House, will live forever in infamy. I wish to speak—with all the power of my voice—with all the conviction of my heart—on behalf of the innocent victims of this measure. For their voices are small and still—they cannot speak for themselves. They cannot even vote, gentlemen. They are the children of America—our Nation's proudest and most cherished possession—our youth, our future citizens.

Under the false mask of economy you will nullify the most basic purpose of government, to protect and promote the welfare of children, to regulate child labor, and to develop employment and educational opportunity for America's youth.

Mr. Chairman, a ruthless hand has drawn this appropriation bill. A ruthless hand has slashed the child-labor agency in the Labor Department's Division of Labor Standards. It has transferred part of its function to the Wage and Hour Division of the Labor Depart-

ment. That child-labor agency was created 35 years ago as a part of the Children's Bureau by the act of a Republican Congress and by the signature of a Republican President, the Honorable William Howard Taft.

That Republican Congress knew the need to prohibit the labor of little children. That Republican Congress knew the need to stamp out sweatshops. That Republican Congress knew the need for a Federal agency to help the States and community groups raise the age at which society allows its youth to work, lengthen the years during which its children learn to live, learn to work, learn to play, learn to become worthy future citizens of a democracy. That Congress knew the need to find out what kind of jobs are safe for our youth, what kind are dangerous to their health, stunting to their minds, deadening to their souls.

Subsequent Congresses, with both Republican and Democratic majorities, knew the need for this kind of an agency and supported it with funds down through the years. Last July, when the Children's Bureau was transferred to the Federal Security Agency, the child-labor and youth-employment functions went to the Division of Labor Standards. But it is the same function that Congresses since 1912 have supported. What omniscience does this Congress possess that justifies its elimination? What possible emergency justifies the saving of a paltry \$330,000 at the expense of the Nation's most precious asset, its youth? It cannot be that any Member of this Congress believes that agency's work is done, that there is no more child labor in this land, no more exploitation of the young in hazardous jobs, that all the children who can profit from more schooling are docilely sitting behind their desks. Have you no idea of the debt we owe to the children of America—of the responsibility we assumed when many of their fathers lost their lives in attempting to bring freedom and happiness to the world? Can you dare to shirk your sworn obligation to the children of America, particularly in this time of great juvenile delinquency, in order to save a few hundred thousand dollars? Or, is this necessary because you have promised a 30 and 20 percent tax reduction this year? How can you square your conscience with such figure juggling? Or perhaps you do not know how many children are working in America today. I will give you a few facts. Actually there are two and one-half times as many youngsters working today as in 1940 and a million less are in high school than in 1941. This increase in child labor stems from the war. But much of the child-labor problem in this country stems from our complacency and our indifference. We have a 16-year minimum age under the Fair Labor Standards Act. We generally accept a 16-year minimum as desirable for State laws.

We sit back and boast of the highest standard of living on earth; we smile with condescension and say, oh yes, in the last century, we had lots of child-labor-sweatshop conditions—but not today. My friends, the Fair Labor Standards Act protects less than half the children of America. Only 14 States have

a 16-year minimum age for factory work. Only 4 States prohibit all employment of children under 16 during school hours. If we marked these States in white on a map and marked the rest black do you realize that most of you would be living today in black States? States that do not have a 16-year minimum age for factory work and for all work during school hours?

Oh no, this Republican Congress cannot claim it is abolishing the child-labor and youth-employment branch of the Division of Labor Standards because its work is done. And it will satisfy no one seriously concerned for the welfare of children to transfer some of these functions of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor. Yes, this child-labor agency also administers the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. But it does many other things, as I have said, on behalf of the majority of our children, who are not protected by the Fair Labor Standards Act. And the Congress which passed the Fair Labor Standards Act decided after extended deliberation and consideration of various alternatives that it did not want the Wage and Hour Division even to administer the child-labor provisions of this act. I ought to know the legislative history and intent of the Congress which gave far more extended consideration to this problem than the present Congress has had time to give. I was chairman of the committee which deliberated over many versions—all of which used the accumulated experience and skill of the then Children's Bureau in some way to enforce the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The final version placed all responsibility for their administration in the Children's Bureau.

That Congress knew that an enforcement agency like the Wage and Hour Division required to check employers' pay rolls was not equipped to do research on hazardous jobs for youngsters. That Congress knew that wage-hour inspectors—accountants, if you please—would not be equipped to work with State administrators and women's groups and labor and community organizations in developing better State child-labor standards. That Congress knew that wage-hour accountants would not be equipped to negotiate agreements with 44 States by which the Federal Government accepts as valid proof of age, State age, and work certificates. Yet these Federal-State agreements prevent a complete duplication of Federal certificates and save employers time, money, and irritation.

That Congress made these wise decisions because it had studied the problems for months. What facts had this Congress to controvert the decisions of its predecessor? A small House appropriations subcommittee has perforce given this matter the most superficial examination during the last 6 weeks or so. If this Congress overturns its predecessor's long-debated and deliberated determination, it will not be on the merits of the question. This Congress will be playing politics with its future generations. Is that what you want to do?

The majority in this Congress insist they received the people's mandate last November to economize in government. We Democrats are as interested as anybody else in true economy. But we don't think you Republicans received any mandate to exploit America's future citizens. The American people did not give you a mandate to recreate the sweatshops of the nineteenth century. They gave you no mandate to condemn their 12- and 14-year-olds to long hours, night work, back-breaking toil for starvation wages, hazards of life and limb, to early contact with the seamy side of life. They gave you no mandate to deprive their children of a chance to learn to work and to live and to develop to the height of their capacity. They gave you no mandate to deny their children the proudest heritage of America.

Nor did the people give you a mandate to deprive men and women workers of a chance to work safely in the factories and shops of America. They did not give you a mandate to save a few thousands at the expense of millions to American industry and labor. They did not give you a mandate to economize by turning the economic clock back to the nineteenth century. The Gallup poll has already confirmed what I say, gentlemen. It has already confirmed the people's discontent with your 2 months of stewardship. A vote for this appropriation bill as it stands will boomerang just as the other things you've done in the last 2 months. Or don't you want to profit from experience? Have you challenged your conscience in this matter, and are you prepared to defend before the judgment seat of God cutting down the appropriations necessary to protect the children of America and at the same time give to the taxpayers of America a present of something around \$4,000,000,000? Oh, yes, we all would like to have our income taxes reduced, but not at the expense of America's children, nor by reducing the funds in the Labor Department, which have to do with accident prevention and other important functions of Government. Think it over, my colleagues, and I beg you to put back in your bill the \$330,000. It may mean the difference between helping hundreds of thousands of American children, or their loss to the wealthiest Nation in all the world.

Mr. Chairman, it was my privilege to devote many of the best years of my life to child welfare work, and I am making this appeal to you from personal knowledge of the subject gained long before I came to Congress or knew anything about politics. Having had this knowledge, I consider it my duty to place this matter in your hands. Having worked with you for 22 years, I have confidence in your judgment, particularly when the question is one concerning human values.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN rose.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from Minnesota rise?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask for recognition.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD].

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, several misleading and unfounded statements have appeared in the press in recent days regarding lay-offs by the Bureau of Customs as a result of the Treasury Department appropriation bill recently passed by the House with a unanimous vote.

Dismissals of personnel engaged in protecting the customs revenues and providing services to importers could result, under this bill, only from maladministration on the part of the Bureau of the Customs. Sufficient funds are provided so that Customs can retain every single employee engaged in port activities, such as collectors, inspectors, port-patrol officers, appraisers, comptrollers, and surveyors.

The bill passed by the House contains \$32,500,000 for the Bureau of Customs for salaries and expenses. This is \$3,150,000 more than was available to Customs in 1947. This belies the statement that the bill is an open invitation to smugglers and dangerously imperils the revenues from customs.

It is true that the House cut the 1948 Customs estimates by \$3,500,000. A further cut, in considerable amount, could have been made before it became necessary to dismiss any port employees. In asking an increase of \$6,650,000 for 1948 the Bureau of Customs requested \$1,668,186 for new and additional employees. It asked for \$1,172,061 for Customs Agency Service abroad, which in the opinion of the committee, after receiving testimony, could well be handled by regular attachés of the Foreign Service. Since Attorney General Tom Clark recommended that the border patrol of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Customs could be merged without impairment of duties the committee felt that only half of the \$1,543,259 requested for patrols on the Canadian and Mexican borders was sufficient. These figures add up to \$3,611,877, or \$111,877 more than was cut from the estimates.

It is entirely possible for Customs to make further savings, thus adding some personnel to port work, and without curtailing any vital service, by eliminating some of the comptrollers of customs, some of the Customs Information Exchange personnel, some of the temporary field employees, some of the "when actually employed" people, some of the temporary day labor, some of the overtime and night work. By careful and efficient administration some savings can be made in other expenses, shown here with the amount requested for each: Travel, \$259,000; transportation of things, \$400,000; communications, \$250,000; rents and utility services, \$250,000; contractual services, \$271,000; supplies and materials, \$305,000; equipment, \$502,000; and securing evidence, \$60,000.

If port services are impaired, if smuggling increases, and if customs revenues are not maintained, the fault will lie with the officials of the Bureau of Customs and Congress must hold them responsible.

Mr. HAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANFIELD. I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. HAVENNER. I have just received a telegram from the mayor of San Francisco in which he stated that he had been informed that as a result of the passage of the appropriation bill the Customs Service at San Francisco would necessarily be reduced to a point where the service would be crippled.

Will the gentleman tell me how I can reply to him?

Mr. CANFIELD. I have just made the answer that should be given. If the gentleman will send my statement as it will appear in the RECORD tomorrow, the mayor will have his complete answer: That this crippling is entirely unnecessary. It is done because the Bureau of the Customs does not want to have a dollar taken off their 1948 estimates. Yet we have given them \$3,150,000 more than they had in 1947.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Jersey has expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHURCH].

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, we have before us today a bill making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948. This is the third appropriation bill presented by our Committee on Appropriations to the House. In each bill reported the committee has made substantial reductions in the funds requested by the Administration, and those reductions have been made without in any way interfering with the essential functions of the departments and agencies involved.

We promised the people a reduction in Government expenditures and a reduction in the number of people on the Federal pay roll. We promised the people a balanced budget and relief from the burden of taxes. We promised an elimination of a costly, wasteful, and oppressive bureaucracy and its unnecessary restrictions and controls. This bill is in partial fulfillment of those promises. It is part of our program to put this Government on a sound financial basis and to take this Government out of the hands of petty bureaucrats and return it to the people.

For the past 14 years we have seen the public debt steadily mount, and taxes become more and more burdensome. Money was spent for all kinds of experiments and without regard as to how it might be raised. All manner of new agencies and new bureaus and new boards and new offices were created. The Federal pay roll steadily grew. According to the most recent report of the so-called Byrd committee during the month of December 1946, there were

1,987,808 persons employed by the Federal Government.

The days of "blank check" appropriations, experimentation, and broad delegations of power to the executive branch of the Government have come to an end. We are determined that every expenditure be fully justified and that every law clearly express the intent of Congress. We are also determined that the laws be administered in accordance with the intent of Congress and not in accordance with what some bureaucrat might think the law should be.

With this as our objective, the Subcommittee on the Department of Labor, on which I am privileged to serve under the able chairmanship of the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], carefully analyzed every item in the budget. I should like to say that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] conducted the hearings of our subcommittee with unusual ability. If you read through the two volumes of printed hearings, you cannot but be impressed with the orderly and fair manner in which our chairman developed the facts concerning the operations and needs of each agency. He was thorough. He was firm, but always fair. It has, indeed, been a great privilege to serve under his chairmanship.

The bill carries appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, the National Labor Relations Board, the National Mediation Board, and Railroad Retirement Board. The amount of money provided in the bill for these agencies is \$77,825,520 less than the budget estimates. In making this reduction we have carefully examined every single item, and we are convinced that the reductions recommended by our committee can be carried out without impairment of the essential activities. Indeed, with the elimination of the unnecessary activities, the wholly superfluous positions and personnel, the agencies themselves will be able to carry on their essential work with a greater degree of efficiency.

For the fiscal year 1948 the committee made a rather substantial reduction in the appropriation for the Department of Labor. The bill allows \$90,864,200 for the Labor Department, of which \$71,728,000 is for grants to the States for the public employment offices. In other words, the bill would give the Department of Labor \$19,136,200 for its operations, which is 40 percent below the comparable budget estimate and 40 percent below 1947 appropriations.

This reduction was not arbitrary. It was made, as I said before, only after the most painstaking analysis of each and every activity, each and every office, and each and every budget item. Doubtless certain activities, which we have seen fit to curtail, have certain value to the country. But in order to economize we must make a distinction between what is necessary, that which is essential, and what is a luxury. It is no doubt possible to find some justification for practically every item in the budget. Every one of us as individuals could readily justify for ourselves a larger home, a larger auto-

mobile and a more complete wardrobe. But we simply cannot afford it. There are many things each of us would like to have, which could perhaps add to our comfort and happiness. When we do not have the income to pay for them we do without, and to be economical and frugal we purchase only that which we find necessary and can afford. That is precisely the approach the committee has made in its consideration of the different items. We have kept what is essential and have eliminated the others.

For salaries in the immediate office of the Secretary of Labor, the budget recommends an appropriation of \$1,190,000. In the bill we have allowed \$819,500. In reaching this decision we have inquired into the operations of the office, and, in my opinion, at least, the amount allowed by the committee is more than ample. The office seems to me to be filled with subfunctionaries who may be helpful but totally unnecessary. There are, in my view, too many assistants to the assistant to the assistant, not only in the Department of Labor, but in all departments and agencies of the Government.

A substantial reduction was also made in the office of the Solicitor. The Budget recommends \$1,251,000 for this office, but the committee reduced the amount to \$755,300. As explained in our report, with the reduction in practically every other appropriation for the Department, there should be less legal work required. And aside from that, I have long been convinced that if the legal offices of the Government were run more efficiently, if the personnel was obliged to do a full day's work, fewer lawyers would be required.

The committee has made a very substantial reduction of \$1,117,100 below the budget or 30 percent below the comparable 1947 amount, for traveling expenses. And we have made a 20 percent reduction in the amount allowed for printing and binding. There has always been a tendency on the part of Government employees to use every ostensible excuse to make a trip here or there at Government expense, when a telephone call, or a telegram, or a letter would serve the purpose of obtaining the information that might be sought. I have talked with many businessmen, and they will tell you that they have had numerous visits to their office or plant from Government employees for the most inconsequential reason. It is not uncommon for someone to decide that he would like to spend a week end in New York, Chicago, or Kansas City, and to manufacture some excuse for making the trip on official business. There must be closer control over travel on the part of Federal employees.

It is hardly necessary to speak of the savings that can be made in the elimination of the great bulk of printing that is done by the departments and agencies. To be sure, some of it is very necessary and every important. But also a great amount of it has been waste. We know for a fact that during recent years agency after agency issues great streams of propaganda.

When Miss Frances Perkins was Secretary of Labor she established the Division of Labor Standards. It was supposed to serve as a clearing house in the field of industrial safety and sanitation. But, like so many other divisions throughout the Federal Government, it gradually expanded its functions, and entered into the fields of labor education and labor legislation.

We have provided no funds whatever for this Division other than those transferred as indicated in the report. We are now convinced that there has been a duplication of the work of this division with the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Wage and Hour Division. For years the Wage and Hour Division has performed the inspection service necessary to the enforcement of the child-labor law, and in transferring certain funds to that division we have consolidated all functions related to child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. And it is our opinion that no useful purpose is served by having a group of Federal employees gratuitously duplicating work by helping States in the administration of their safety and sanitation laws. That is a matter that can be left to the States, to insurance companies and private organizations.

I should like to call special attention to the amount allowed by the committee for the United States Conciliation Service. We have here an example of what has been taking place in this great Federal bureaucracy. It is not only an example of how the agencies grow year after year, but it is also an example of how the intent of Congress is deliberately ignored.

As you know, the Secretary of Labor is empowered to act as a mediator in industrial disputes and he can appoint Commissioners of Conciliation for that purpose. In 1938 this unit received an appropriation in the amount of \$273,000. It steadily grew, and in 1945 it received \$493,000. But in the year 1946 the sum of \$504,350 was specifically appropriated for the Conciliation Service. However, in that year it also received under the heading "National defense" an additional \$1,992,500. Thus, for the year 1946, the sum of \$2,496,850 was made available to this Service. In 1947 the appropriation amounted to \$2,301,746, and for the year 1948 they requested the sum of \$2,678,400. As pointed out in our report, the Service proposes to continue to receive in its regular appropriation substantially all the sums it previously received under the heading of "National defense."

Not only has the Service expanded beyond all reason, but we discovered that the Director of the Service, Mr. Edgar L. Warren, dismissed 39 conciliators in the field in order that he could hire at high salaries his friends and acquaintances with whom he served on the late War Labor Board. In order to obtain the ablest men possible for the field service in this important work, Congress waived the civil-service restrictions for the field. Mr. Warren was thus able to take care of his friends and colleagues, without having to care about Civil Service, by appointing them to the field as con-

into the basement and see that damp hole, where the hospital had, until recently, prepared the milk for the babies of the hospital. I know these children have skins which are dark, but nevertheless, as far as I am concerned, they are children; and, as far as I am concerned, the colored people are just as much entitled in the District of Columbia to decent hospital facilities as are the whites.

Yes; you might go out there as we did and go up into the ward where they keep little children from 2 to 16 years of age of both sexes. You might ask the nurses as we did whether they had sufficient help and why the floors were in the condition that they were. We did not like the dirt that was all to evident. The nurses told us and the Public Health Service told us that where they were supposed to have five nurses to take care of that particular ward during a 24-hour period and where they were supposed in addition to have three custodians working there during that same 24-hour period, eight people in all should be working there, under the present circumstances due to the small allocations they have received from past administrations they have only three nurses to take care of that particular ward. Conditions throughout this hospital showed a pitiful lack of ordinary necessities needed for decent hospitalization. A startling lack of personnel makes me realize just what caused the deaths of more than a dozen babies last summer at Freedmen's. We have decided to make this hospital a decent institution and have acted accordingly.

In this particular bill we have jumped the budget about half a million dollars for this purpose. I did not look for any saving at that point. I did not look for any saving when it came to trying to find out how to root out this evil of cancer. We upped the budget in cancer research \$6,000,000. Nor did we look for any savings in the control of venereal diseases throughout the Nation. There again we overrode the judgment of the noninfallible and nonsacrosanct budget and furnished to the rapid treatment centers approximately \$400,000 so that we would not have to close those particular centers for a part of the time during this year.

Our committee is entitled to credit for these actions—and when I say our committee, naturally, I must give the bulk of this credit to the majority of the committee because after all we are accused by the minority of anything that goes wrong. So, for anything that is right, we will also take the credit just as we are accorded the abuse for what some think wrong. We looked all through this bill to find places where there were unnecessary jobs so that we could find this \$6,000,000 for cancer, \$400,000 for control of venereal diseases, and \$500,000 for Freedman's Hospital. Of course, that made our savings balance on the entire bill look bad. If it had not been for that, we would have shown a saving of \$34,000,000 on the entire bill. However, as far as I am concerned I do not intend to save, at the expense of children and babies and such things as hospitals. The committee has not claimed that we were making a

\$50,000,000 saving in this hospital program. Instead, we decided to give to that program the entire \$150,000,000 which will be available through contractual obligations for various States of the Nation, as the gentleman from Wisconsin has told you, as these States put up their \$2 for each dollar that the Federal Government will match.

This has been a very difficult bill. It is a bill which deals with human elements. I am going to close today by telling you this: As a farmer I have fought for years for the AAA payments for agriculture. It is my intention when the Department of Agriculture bill comes before the House to urge the Congress to do away with those payments of \$185,000,000 to agriculture; payments to my own group of people, if you please; but I will not get up here today and urge you to cut the control work of tuberculosis, venereal disease, cancer, and other destructive elements. The farmer can contribute his share of triple A payments as his contribution toward national financial security. The Government in turn must eliminate all unnecessary people in its employ, useless bureaus, and agencies. That which is worth while and necessary to the future of America will stay—that which is not absolutely essential, must go. Thank you.

(Mrs. NORTON asked and was granted permission to extend her remarks made earlier today.)

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I move the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HORE, Chairman of the Committee on the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 2700, directed him to report that it had come to no resolution thereon.

HOOR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special order granted the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] today be vacated and that it may be transferred to Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SHORT asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two newspaper articles.

Mr. RIEHLMAN asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Democratic Chronicle of Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. PLUMLEY asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. HOFFMAN (at the request of Mr. CHURCH) was granted permission to revise and extend the remarks he made earlier today.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was granted permission to revise and extend the remarks he made today.

Mr. FORAND (at the request of Mr. ROONEY) was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. ROONEY asked and was granted permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee of the Whole and to include certain letters and editorials.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Texas (at the request of Mr. WEST) was granted permission to extend the remarks he made today at the point in the RECORD where he addressed the House.

Mr. KEEFE asked and was granted permission to revise and extend the remarks he made today.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled joint resolution of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. J. Res. 27. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the terms of office of the President.

JOINT RESOLUTION FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to and file with the Secretary of State of the United States a joint resolution of the following title:

H. J. Res. 27. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the terms of office of the President.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock p. m.), pursuant to its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, March 25, 1947, at 11 o'clock a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

485. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize certain administrative expenses for the Department of Justice, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

486. A letter from the Acting Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of (a) promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries, and (b) public dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, and its policies; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued March 26, 1947
For actions of March 25, 1947
80th-1st, No. 56

CONTENTS

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Appropriations.....1,13,16 | Livestock and meat..... 1 | Rubber.....14 |
| Atomic energy.....20 | Marketing..... 8 | Selective service..... 15 |
| Budgeting.....27 | Monopolies.....12 | Soil conservation.....26 |
| Claims.....17 | Nomination..... 3 | Sugar and sirups.....6,23 |
| Crop insurance..... 9 | Organization, executive....8 | Taxation.....11 |
| Food production.....24 | Personnel.....7,10 | Textiles.....29 |
| Foreign affairs.....2,21,28 | Prices, control.....25 | Trade, foreign.....29 |
| Grains.....22 | Property, surplus.....4,31 | Veterans' benefits.....31 |
| Lands.....18 | Quarantine, animal..... 1 | War powers..... 5 |
| Lands, reclamation.....30 | Research..... 8 | Wildlife.....19 |

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed \$9,000,000 appropriation for combatting foot-and-mouth disease. Rep. Jenkins criticized Department for not reorganizing and moving more rapidly in connection with Research and Marketing Act. House received audit report on FCIC from GAO. Senate committee ordered reported a revised civil-service retirement bill. Senate committee reported bill to continue various war powers. Senate is to debate sugar controls today. House passed Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill. House completed congressional action on measure to continue synthetic-rubber program.

SENATE

1. ANIMAL DISEASE. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 154, to appropriate \$9,000,000 for combatting foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest (p. 2612). This measure will now be sent to the President.
2. INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION. Passed with amendments S. J. Res. 77, providing for U. S. participation in this Organization (pp. 2565-602).
3. NOMINATION. Continued debate on the Lilienthal nomination (pp. 2612-19).
4. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Banking and Currency Committee submitted its report on H. R. 2535, to authorize RFC to purchase surplus property for resale to small business, with priority immediately following Government agencies and veterans (S. Rept. 73)(p. 2606). This bill had been reported Mar. 21.
5. WAR POWERS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment S. 931, to continue certain powers under title III of the Second War Powers Act (S. Rept. 74)(p. 2606).
6. SUGAR CONTROLS. S. J. Res. 58 (H. J. Res. 146), to continue sugar controls, is to be debated today (p. D55).
7. CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT. The Civil Service Committee unanimously ordered reported S. 637(p. D56). As approved by the Committee, the bill proposes: Optional retirement at the age of 60 with full annuity; retirement at 55 on reduced annuity; involuntary separation at 55; vesting of retirement accounts after 10 years of service; and deferred annuity at age 65 -- at an estimated

cost of \$29,000,000 obtained from a 1% increase in deductions from payrolls, and \$20,000,000 on the part of the Government at the beginning of the system, based upon approximately a 1,000,000 Federal work force.

HOUSE

8. **RESEARCH; MARKETING; REORGANIZATION.** Rep. Jenkins, Ohio, stated that the Republican Food Study Committee "reached the conclusion that underconsumption, not overproduction, was the basis of our agricultural difficulties", that the Department has delayed effectuation of the Research and Marketing Act, that a "sizable and important" group in the Department is in favor of production control instead of the objectives of this Act, that "such marketing functions as the Department now has are scattered willy-nilly and without rhyme or reason", and that funds under the Act should not be appropriated until the Department "has put into operation...the kind of organization and policies which the Congress enunciated" (pp. 2668-9).
9. **CROP INSURANCE.** Received from GAO an audit report on FCIC for the fiscal year 1945 (H. Doc. 182); To Expenditures Committee (p. 2670).
10. **PERSONNEL CLASSIFICATIONS.** Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill to amend the Classification Act so as to bring about uniformity and coordination in the allocation of field and departmental positions; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 2670).
11. **TAXATION.** The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 1, the tax bill (pp. 2621, 2670).
12. **MONOPOLIES.** Rep. Kefauver, Tenn., commended the work of the Antitrust Division, Justice Department (pp. 2665-6).
13. **LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL.** Passed with amendment, 343-39, this bill, H. R. 2700 (pp. 2625-64).
14. **RUBBER.** Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. J. Res. 118, to continue the synthetic-rubber program until permanent legislation is enacted or until Mar. 31, 1948, and to end Government purchase of natural rubber on Mar. 31, 1947 (p. 2624). This measure will now be sent to the President.
15. **SELECTIVE SERVICE.** Rejected unanimous-consent request to consider S. 918, an act to establish an Office of Selective Service Records to liquidate the Selective Service System following the termination of its functions on Mar. 31, 1947, and to preserve and service the selective-service records (pp. 2623-4).

BILLS INTRODUCED

16. **APPROPRIATIONS.** H.J.Res. 159, by Rep. Taber, N.Y., making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947. To Appropriations Committee. (p. 2671.)
17. **CLAIMS.** H.R. 2770, by Rep. Walter, Pa., to allow costs against the U.S. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 2671.)
18. **LANDS.** H.R. 2772, by Rep. Ellsworth, Oreg., to require payment by the U.S. before taking possession of any estate in land. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 2671.)
19. **WILDLIFE.** H.R. 2775, by Rep. Stockman, Oreg., to provide for the conservation

Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

HOUR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2700) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; and pending that I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 1½ hours, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from New York and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 2700, the Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill, 1948, with Mr. HOPE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I suggest that the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] yield time now in view of the fact that our side closed the matter yesterday.

Mr. ROONEY. Yes. I think we shall not have any difficulty with regard to it. We will see that the gentleman has the opportunity to close the debate.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. HAVENNER].

Mr. HAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, the dissolution of an entire service to labor and industry is a matter for grave consideration. Therefore, I would like to analyze the result of action by the House Committee on Appropriations which voted to dissolve the Division of Labor Standards in the Department of Labor and decided to transfer a few of its functions to other agencies.

The Division of Labor Standards is a highly specialized agency and the smallest agency in the Labor Department. It is therefore vulnerable to attack. But size is no indication of worth.

The Division of Labor Standards was established within the Labor Department to represent all of the people in the effort to standardize labor legislation and practices. All of our 48 States have autonomy in such fields as workmen's compensation, industrial safety and health and a good many other fields affecting the relationship between management and labor. Is it not the respon-

sibility of the Federal Government to be at least aware of the legislative action of its 48 parts? I believe it is. No single State will assemble material on what all the others are doing in the field of labor legislation. No other agency in the Labor Department is concerned with assembling State labor legislation.

This is a proper function for the Federal Government—to have a Division of Labor Standards in which information on labor-management legislation is accumulated and which works to encourage the States to raise their standards.

This year 44 State legislatures will be in session. Every 2 weeks the Division of Labor Standards assembles digests of State labor bills. This is not a statistical job; it is a frank effort on the part of the National Government to encourage the passage of better labor laws.

That is the function of the Division of Labor Standards—a clearinghouse for information and promotion of higher standards.

For example, there is much to be done to reduce industrial-accident rates. This is a job being performed by the Division of Labor Standards. But it will not be done if the Appropriations Committee report is approved.

Last year about 16,000 men and women were killed in industrial accidents. Last year about 2,000,000 workers were injured on the job. Has the Federal Government no responsibility to reduce the cost of these deaths and accidents? The cost to American wage earners of industrial accidents last year was \$1,500,000,000. The cost to industry was \$1,800,000,000. Experts say 90 percent of this gigantic waste was preventable.

Can the people in California be responsible for industrial deaths in New Jersey? Can the States themselves reduce this frightful accident record? Whether they can or not, the facts prove that they have not reduced accidents as much as they should be reduced. The States need help, and the Division of Labor Standards has been providing them with help. Through the services of its Federal safety engineers, working in cooperation with the States, the accident rate in the last 3 years—years of the most intense industrial activity in our history—has come down. But 70 percent of the accidents occur in plants which have not yet been approached by safety experts.

It is obvious that the States need help. The very fact that there are only 500 safety inspectors in the States for 40,000,000 workers in industry is proof of that. The fact that the States have indicated their desire for the maintenance of this Federal-State cooperation is further proof.

Because the Bureau of Labor Statistics is an agency which studies objectively the results of labor-management relationship, it cannot be expected to alter the results. That is the job of the Division of Labor Standards and the service should be maintained.

Just as no other agency in the Labor Department is equipped for this Federal-State cooperative effort in the field of safety and health and in the field of workmen's-compensation and child-la-

bor laws, so no other agency can rightfully assume the labor-education job of the Division of Labor Standards.

The House Appropriations Committee has admitted that the workers of this country should be educated for union responsibility. It has admitted that the Federal Government should help public and private agencies to educate the workers in such things as collective bargaining and labor legislation.

The committee admitted this by recommending \$63,000 for the continuation of the labor-education program of the Division of Labor Standards—but by transferring that service to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

This shows a fundamental misconception of the functions of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. That Bureau gathers information and adds up the figures and announces the result—without consideration for the effect of those totals. If the cost of living rises, it says so. But by no stretch of the imagination does it attempt to educate labor or industry on laws or practices. It is a research agency.

But the field of labor education is entirely different than that. The universities throughout the country which are only just now starting classes for the study of industrial-relations problems are not interested in just figures. They want basic texts in collective bargaining. They want the advice of experts in this relatively new field of labor education. In short, they want to raise the level of practices in this field. That is what the Division of Labor Standards was created to do, that is what it has been doing, and that is what it should continue to do.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS].

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Chairman, in 1943 and again in 1945 and again in 1947, I introduced a bill for the prevention or purge of subversives in our Government employ. It is now H. R. 1103. The enactment of such a bill is the way in which employment only of the loyal may be assured. Such legislation is within the constitutional power of Congress.

The token payment on our debt to decency proposed in the pending bill, H. R. 2700, is unconstitutional at least in that it would invade the province of the Executive, and even if it were constitutional, it would be a piecemeal, haphazard, inadequate procedure. The Humphreys case, the Meyers case, and other cases decided by the Supreme Court of the United States have condemned that kind of practice, not that this does not avoid some of the manifest characteristics of a bill of attainder so recently condemned. This may escape condemnation as a bill of attainder, and is better than those preceding appropriation bills that carried similar provisions that were condemned by the Supreme Court. However, I wish to read from the decision in the Humphreys case:

The sound application of a principle that makes one master in his own house precludes him from imposing his control in the house of another who is master there. James Wilson, one of the framers of the Constitution and a former Justice of this

Court, said that the independence of each department required that its proceedings "should be free from the remotest influence, direct or indirect, of either of the other two powers."

We should just as fiercely repel a threatened invasion of the executive province by the legislative as we would resent an intrusion by the executive branch of our Government into the legislative.

It has been suggested that the Conciliation Service in the Department of Labor was not created by Congress. That is all the more reason that we should stop, look, and listen before we intrude upon the clearly defined prerogatives, privileges, and province of the executive department.

I will take second place to no man in fighting intrusion on the part of the executive or the judiciary into our province. What I am voicing again today is a warning, with the utmost friendliness for the objective sought, that we should respect our oaths of office, the traditions of our Government, and the doctrine implicit throughout our Constitution, observed in our legislation, and commended by our courts, of separation of the powers of Government into three coordinate, independent, free branches.

It may be argued with a smile that this is not an intrusion because we are "firing" no one. But if the result be the same that argument is facetious, specious, and untenable.

So I am pleading again, as I have in the past, let us do this job in the way which is within our province, let us exercise our own power and adopt the bill H. R. 1103 or some similar measure, and with the utmost care and propriety let us implement the message of the President of the United States exercising his Executive functions, as he should, by suitable punishment to be inflicted upon subversives, as well as upon their employers, and so keep every single one of them out of every branch of the Government, or drive out those who got in. Otherwise, there is no security, nor possibility of national perpetuity.

Boll weevils can destroy the whole cotton crop. Termites can ruin the finest homes. We must accomplish this purpose if the Government is to endure. My plea is, please do it in the sphere in which we are authorized by the Constitution of the United States to operate. There never has been one syllable of power conferred on Congress to hire or fire executive employees. We can destroy beyond question the whole Department of Labor by denying appropriations. The life we gave, we may take. If that be a desirable end, then let it be done. That is within our power, but let us not stoop to an invasion of the sphere of authority of another independent, coordinate branch of our Government through a back door or side door and thus seek to curtail the functions implicitly and explicitly committed by the Constitution to another branch of the Government.

Let us protect the principle of the separation of powers. Let us protect, as we would be protected against any invasion of any one of our powers. If we revere the Constitution, let us observe it.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. I am so happy, always, to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. WALTER. What assurance would we have that Mr. Warren would be separated from the Federal Service in the event that the legislation as reported was not amended?

Mr. HOBBS. Only the assurance in debate given us by the distinguished, able, perfectly honest chairman of the subcommittee presenting this bill, and others who have assured us that will be the result.

Mr. WALTER. There would be nothing to prevent the transfer of this man from his present position to another position in the same department.

Mr. HOBBS. That is true, but that must come, sir, and I repeat, at the instance and request and under the order of the executive branch and not the legislative branch of our Government. We are not pleading to save any man. We are not pleading here to prevent the Congress from wreaking its vengeance or working its will in any respect in which it is authorized so to do. But we are pleading that it perform its own functions and not those of another branch of the Government.

Before you vote, please read these authorities, directly in point:

Humphrey's Executor v. United States (295 U. S. 602); *Meyers v. United States* (272 U. S. 52); *Morgan v. T. V. A.* (115 Fed. 2d 990, certiorari denied 61 Sup. Ct. Rep. 806); *Opinion of Attorney General Mitchell* (37 Opinions of Atty. Gen. 56, 61).

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, in ordinary circumstances, I certainly would not trespass the proprieties by speaking out of order in connection with general debate on an appropriation bill. I do so only because right soon a bill now in preparation in the Committee on Deficiency Appropriations with an estimate of \$350,000,000 will come to this House which is designed to provide for foreign relief. In the not distant future there will probably be on the floor of this House a bill dealing with relief for Greece and Turkey. It is only in the interest of emphasizing the attention these problems must necessarily receive that I do trespass upon your time this morning.

AID TO GREECE AND TURKEY—A NEW FOREIGN POLICY

We are confronted with a new foreign policy.

It is embodied in 28 words.

It is the essence of the President's message.

Most of the message deals with the Greek request for aid, the reasons for the request, what might happen if aid is denied, and, finally, the kind of assistance to be rendered.

But it is the three-line statement of policy which is the nub of the President's message.

It states in brief that:

I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures.

At once certain questions arise: What peoples? How many? What will it cost? What is included in the term "attempted subjugation"? What is meant by outside pressures? Where does this policy take us? Is it realistic? Will there be firm adherence to it if it is carried into action? How will other nations react? What about Russia?

These are but some of the questions which immediately spring to mind.

APPLICATION OF THE POLICY

Obviously, the President refers to the militant Communist minority in Greece.

But there are also armed minorities in Korea, China, Iran, and elsewhere. The President's reference to "outside pressures" must mean Soviet needling and economic pressures on small nations in the Soviet orbit.

It embraces what might be called psychological aggression.

At the San Francisco Conference in 1945 former President Hoover suggested that the United Nations take account of psychological aggression. It was then waved aside. Now it is on our doorstep and precipitates a crisis.

In general, this new policy would apply to Communist expansion in small nations too weak and unequipped to successfully resist.

To these, in all parts of the world, the President now offers assistance in behalf of the people of the United States.

AREA OF AGREEMENT

In general our people will applaud a spirited resistance to communism.

It is the avowed enemy of our free system.

Lenin and Stalin have made it abundantly clear that the two systems cannot live together in the same world.

They regard us as imperialistic.

American policy must necessarily take account of this sharp conflict.

But all this must be considered against the background of recent history.

SOME BACKGROUND

Not so long ago this Nation was assisting communism.

Eleven billions of lend-lease supplies went to the Soviet Union.

Yugoslavia received thirty-two million and Greece seventy-one million.

A misguided UNRRA program, badly administered, directly aided and strengthened communism.

Of the \$2,700,000,000 of UNRRA aid provided by the taxpayers of this Nation, four hundred and eighty-five million went to China, four hundred and forty million to Poland, three hundred and ninety million to Yugoslavia, three hundred and eighty-five million to Italy, three hundred and thirty million to Greece, two hundred and fifty million to Czechoslovakia, to hundred and thirty million to Byelo-Russia and the Ukraine, one hundred and ten million to Austria, and twenty-five million to Albania.

Since VJ-day, lend-lease aid on a long-term, reimbursable basis has been made available. France received three hundred and ninety-two million and Russia two hundred and thirty-nine million. In addition, substantial loans have been made by the Export-Import Bank.

How fantastic it all appears now as I look back upon the action taken in July 1945 on the bill to expand the capital of the Export-Import Bank. At that time I offered an amendment which read as follows:

Provided, That none of the powers granted herein may be exercised with respect to any country (including political subdivisions, persons, organizations, and business firms, corporate or otherwise, owing allegiance thereto) unless such country has adhered and continues to adhere to and is faithfully observing the first three principles of the joint declaration of the President of the United States and the British Prime Minister, otherwise known as the Atlantic Charter, as set forth in the message of the President of the United States to the Congress of the United States under date of August 21, 1941: *Provided further*, That, if any such country is in the enjoyment of any aggrandizement obtained subsequent to its adherence to the said Atlantic Charter and contrary to the principles thereof, such country may qualify for benefits hereunder by divesting itself of such aggrandizement: *Provided further*, That the certificate of the President of the United States that such country meets the requirements hereof shall be conclusive.

In brief, that amendment would prohibit loans to any nation, which did not faithfully adhere to the freedoms which were assured in the Atlantic Charter.

It would have denied loans to any country which had violated the principle of self-determination set forth in the Atlantic Charter and was designed to protect small nations against aggression.

It was a modest effort to prevent American dollars from undoing the work of dead American GI's, but singularly enough it failed.

All of our previous policies in terms of money have served to strengthen and entrench communism.

The latest available report from Communist Party headquarters in London indicates that in Italy the party has 2,000,000 members, 108 seats in Parliament, and 4 memberships in the Cabinet. In Austria the party has 150,000 members, 4 seats in Parliament, 1 member in the Cabinet. In Bulgaria the party had 450,000 members and 278 seats in Parliament. In Czechoslovakia it boasts 1,000,000 members and 115 seats in Parliament. In Hungary it has 650,000 members and 70 seats in Parliament. In Rumania it claims 500,000 members, 68 seats in Parliament, and 4 memberships in the Cabinet. In Poland it claims 600,000 members and scored more than 9,000,000 votes in the recent election. In Yugoslavia it boasts 100,000 members and gained 6,725,000 votes in the last election. It is in complete control. In Albania it also has complete control.

Here are the beneficiaries of American aid. In many cases they have established complete total government and are directly allied with the Soviet Union.

Our reproof of Bulgaria for holding an undemocratic election was little more than a light tap on the wrist.

Our note to Poland in protest of an unfree election marked by Communist terrorism was nothing more than a mild note.

Yalta and Potsdam made concessions to communism.

Releasing the secrets of atomic energy to the Communists was seriously considered by the administration.

There has been appeasement at every turn.

Now we are confronted with a sudden show of resistance.

What shall we believe? What shall the people believe? Will this be a sincere and genuine effort or is it political in character?

THE SITUATION AT HOME

Until this good hour, the present administration has shown but a mild interest in eradicating communism at home.

Sincere and genuine resistance to Red fascism, like charity, must begin at home.

The record reveals no such effort.

There are Communists in Government today.

The Personnel Division of the Treasury Department testified before the Appropriations Committee that charges were made against 352 persons in that Department—page 268 of the hearings—but only one hearing was held on such charges.

There are Communists in certain labor organizations today.

The Communist Party has actively supported the Democratic administration.

Only a single day before the President's message did a responsible administration official speak on the subject.

Secretary Schwelienbach called for the outlawry of the Communist Party.

Even that suggestion was so timed to tinge it with political suspicion.

Anticommunism was the greatest single force in the elections of November 1946.

Its implications were not lost on the administration. If the administration means business, why are vigorous anti-Communist measures so long in coming?

This ideological malady cannot be successfully resisted abroad until we are completely cured at home. The President's first Loyalty Commission has had 4 months to do something. Little has been done. On Saturday last, there has come a new Executive order and a new Board. Will it achieve more substantial results or must it be done by legislative fiat?

WHAT LIES AHEAD

Appeasement of communism at home and abroad has shaken confidence in the administration.

It now proposes an about-face.

But, is it real? The Congress and the country want definite assurances on that point. The record of the past is too revealing.

If succor for free peoples against armed minorities and outside pressures shall be our policy, there must be some evidence of good faith before the Congress and the country embrace such a policy.

Some pertinent questions suggest themselves.

Who will be selected to administer this aid? To place food and supplies, valued at hundreds of millions of dollars, purchased with funds from the pockets of American taxpayers, at the disposal of intellectual pinks and misguided liberals will mean that communism will be strengthened, not stopped. This Nation is interested in firm and long range results and wants no more experiences like that of Yugoslavia where more than \$400,000,000 worth of United States aid has assisted Tito in maintaining a huge army with which to provoke the very problem in Greece to which the President now directs attention in his message.

Do we propose to meekly submit to Soviet falsehoods in the press and over the radio or do we speak our minds?

How shall this new policy be translated into action? Does it call for a broad delegation of power to be used by certain persons as they think best, no matter what the views of the Congress and the country may be, or shall the policy be reduced to writing and then adhered to as an assurance to those who pay for this policy and this assistance, that it is being carried out?

Does this become another costly goodwill binge without tangible benefits, or do we at long last become realistic and in return for this aid request certain concessions such as naval bases, air rights, travel privileges, the elimination of trade and exchange controls? Communism is not resisted for a day or a week or a month. We are embarking on a long range policy which may lead us into strange and devious paths and it must be implemented in realistic fashion.

What have we to show for more than \$350,000,000 of lend-lease and UNRRA aid to Greece? The very request which is the basis for the present so-called crisis indicates an impoverished, unstable country swept by inflation and powerless to deal with an armed minority estimated at 400,000 Communists. To add additional hundreds of millions would be like bailing out the ocean unless there is an immediate reordering of exchange and the stabilization of currency so that a thin crust at the top does not become the principal beneficiary of our largess.

How many persons is it proposed to send and who are they? Shall we have another experience like UNRRA when mental misfits, indolent adventurers, and hypersensitive pinks squandered billions of American funds?

How carefully has this estimate of Greek and Turkish needs been considered, or does it contain jokers? The people would not like it if, for example, certain quantities of powdered milk at an estimated cost of 23 cents per pound was considered for shipment to these countries when it might be purchased for half that amount.

These are but some of the questions for which there must be adequate answers and they at once suggest a course of action. Once before the Congress delegated broad lend-lease powers to a President which developed many strange and unanticipated results and which will cost this Nation billions of dollars with little to show for it.

Yes, there was a victory, but the President's own message now makes it appear that while we have dispatched a black dictator, we have nurtured a red one. Otherwise, why this message and this crisis?

A COURSE OF ACTION

Resisting communism at home or abroad is no child's play. It requires strong, purposeful, and coordinated action. The following suggestions should be considered for incorporation in any proposal to authorize the expenditure of funds of United States taxpayers for this purpose:

First. The amount authorized should be determined after a most careful and critical examination of the needs and purposes to be served. Waste has become a settled habit in the field of international relief and must be halted. Our own survival in a desperate world is a matter of primary consideration, and we cannot continue forever dissipating the assets and resources of this country. Wherever possible, war surplus supplies, material, commodities, and equipment should be utilized to reduce the cash outlay that might be involved.

Second. There should be a proviso that all goods and commodities for relief shipment should be purchased in the United States.

Third. A commission should be created to administer this aid composed of men experienced in the field of business, economics, and finance and the members thereof should be confirmed by the Senate.

Fourth. There should be a requirement that no aid shall be furnished until a clear and reasonable detailed statement of what is proposed to be done and how it is to be done shall have been prepared in writing and submitted to the Congress for information and study. Congress should seriously consider the creation of a Congressional Advisory Committee to provide constant and sustained oversight of this policy.

Fifth. There should be a requirement that all goods be shipped in American vessels.

Sixth. There should be a requirement that negotiations be instituted with Greek and Turkish authorities for long-term air rights, naval bases, trade concessions, and travel privileges. Is this asking too much? What would Britain or Russia do under similar circumstances?

Seventh. There should be a proviso placing a definite limit on the number of persons to be sent to Greece and Turkey for the administration of this aid, and each person so designated should be required to submit to a loyalty test.

Eighth. Insofar as United States assistance might be regarded as relieving Great Britain of any responsibilities there should be a requirement that all Greek and Turkish credits and balances in London should be freed from all exchange restrictions so that these countries might convert sterling balances into dollars for the purchase of American goods. In the case of Turkey, there should be a reexamination of her assets to determine whether aid from the International Bank might be utilized.

Ninth. There should be a requirement for commitments of adequate newspaper space and radio time with which the United States might tell its story to the people of Greece and Turkey.

Tenth. Revamping of the currency systems of these two countries should be one of the conditions of the loan and should be attended by a vigorous stamping out of black markets under heavy penalties.

It is common knowledge that large quantities of UNRRA funds and commodities went into the black market for the enrichment of speculators.

Eleventh. Consideration should be given to the adoption by the beneficiary countries of a repayment tax. Corollary thereto there should be a definite understanding with respect to any outstanding loans against the Greek Government, in the nature of a moratorium, so that her economy will not be too heavily burdened by repayments on those obligations.

IN CONCLUSION

There should be an evidence of complete good faith in respect of this new policy by an immediate vigorous all-out drive on communism at home.

What shall it profit us to resist communism abroad and lose freedom at home?

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE].

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, there are many who think the task of a member of the Committee on Appropriations is very easy. It is in fact one of the most difficult, as all who have served in that capacity will have to admit. It is extremely difficult at this time, more so, perhaps, than it has been for the past 14 years, because we have been engaged in an ever-expanding system of spending, deficit spending, reckless spending, spending to get into and out of the depression, spending to get into and out of a war, spending to get into a peacetime program.

Let us just consider for a moment whether or not we are willing to approach this proposition from the standpoint that the people of this country are demanding that we approach it, from a realistic standpoint. Let us see what has happened all during these years with reference to these various items that are covered by this bill. Let me give you a few figures in order that we may be realistic. Every bureau, every agency that appears before the committee considers that it and its functions and services are the most important of any connected with the Federal Government. They are indispensable, according to these bureaucrats, and they want even more money. They have grown like Topsy, just grown up until they have mushroomed beyond the realization of the people. Let us see for a moment what these figurers have been doing.

Take the office of Secretary of Labor and the salaries of that office. In 1938 the salaries for that office were \$323,500; in 1947, \$1,083,686. We have allowed in this bill \$819,500, almost three times as much as the salary item for 1938.

Then take salaries and expenses. For the office of Secretary of Labor in 1941 they were \$78,940, and last year, 1947 fiscal, \$1,075,775. The item provided in our bill is \$755,300. Then let us look at the next item in the bill, contingent expenses. In 1938 that item was appropriated for at the amount of \$115,000. In 1947 it had grown to \$681,316. Our bill provides for \$468,400. Traveling expenses in the office of Secretary of Labor were \$680,800 in 1938, and in 1947 they had mushroomed and grown to \$3,017,757. That item in our bill is fixed at \$2,112,400. Take printing and binding in that same office, the office of Secretary of Labor. In 1938 it was \$253,560. In 1947 it was more than double that amount, \$518,388. Our bill provides for that item at \$414,700. Penalty mail in 1945 was \$107,763. In 1947 it was five times that amount, \$551,925. Our bill is fixed at \$119,700.

So we go on. Then we have the Conciliation Service about which there has been so much talk. In 1938 that item of appropriation was \$275,000. In 1947 they had \$2,583,976. We have heard much talk about the appropriation for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in the office of Secretary of Labor. I invite your attention to the fact that in 1938 the appropriation for that year, for this function, was \$784,000, but in 1947 it was \$5,517,465. We fix the figure in the bill at \$3,373,400.

I could go on indefinitely and show that there is no end, apparently, to what will be asked. I invite your attention to some wise sayings, or sayings of wisdom, by the Comptroller General of the United States, Mr. Lindsay C. Warren, in an address he delivered some months ago to the chamber of commerce at Asheville, N. C. Listen to what Mr. Warren said:

The States are now, for the most part, in excellent financial condition. Their budgets, unlike that of the Federal Government, are in balance, and most of them have comfortable reserves. If the States will assert their leadership in their proper sphere, there will be less incentive for further expansion of Federal power.

But the weaning time has come, and it is a difficult task to wean the bureaucrats.

Here is another statement made by Mr. Warren:

I, for one, still believe that there are important functions to be exercised by the States and their subdivisions. There are highly proper and necessary contributions that the Federal Government should make, but if the States, in order to obtain Federal funds, surrender too many of their rights and functions to the Federal Government, something very precious, something very valuable and democratic, and something uniquely American will have gone out of our public service. The danger is that our people, looking to Washington indiscriminately for aid, will sell their political birthright for a mess of Federal pottage.

We have come to the weaning time. That is always a difficult time, in politics as well as elsewhere. We have come to the time when we must wean the bureaucrats, and the public is demanding that. That is what they said on November 5. I for one shall vote to wean as many of them as possible to keep our Government American and from becoming communistic, and we all know that it has been

tending that way a long time ago. Let us not be deceived. Everyone likes the Government's protection, Government aid. We have been spoon feeding, we have been nursing the bureaucrats too long. There is no record in history of any human being who wanted to be weaned away from Government aid. They get a taste of it, and it is almost impossible to get them off of it.

Many years ago former United States Senator Robert L. Owen, one of the first Senators from the State of Oklahoma, one of the authors of the bill creating the great financial institution that largely controls our Government today, the Federal Reserve System, a member of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, a man who had few equals and no superiors when it came to statesmanship, a man who now has seen 91 summers but is still intellectually brilliant, the recent inventor of the Gobar alphabet, when he saw this danger approaching made a statement that may sound crude coming from a statesman, as he was, I say, and may sound a little commonplace. Nevertheless it is illustrative of the weaning time that has approached. Senator Owen in speaking on the point that we are now discussing, of weaning people from the Federal pay roll, referred to a 6-foot boy 16 years old chasing his mother through the cornfield and howling, "Damn her hide, she's trying to wean me." That is the point we have arrived at right now. That is why we are being damned, if you please, by some of our brethren who have long been promoting this program. They are damning our hides because we have called the weaning time.

Here is a statement from a man who recently delivered a speech which most of you got in the mail this morning, Paul M. Millians, vice president of the Commercial Credit Corp., of Baltimore, Md., before the annual meeting of the Council of State Chartered Building, Savings, and Loan Associations of Maryland. He said:

Please understand, however, we are not condemning all Government aid.

Neither are we.

There are great and deserving needs which Government must support * * * many demands for public aid have strong emotional appeal.

No one here is without sympathy for the social unfortunate and we are all willing to provide a floor for these high enough to violate no one's self-respect. We can all think with deep emotion about the Nation's obligation to the returned veteran, we can think with still deeper emotion about those who did not return and about their loved ones who weep. The hunger and despair of peoples in war * * * devastated nations of the world pull at our hearts.

But national solvency comes ahead of all claims against the Federal Treasury. About public debt we must be cold, dispassionate, rational. We cannot feel about public debt, we must think.

Now we think that the weaning time has come. Let us wean the bureaucrats. They are old enough to wean. Most of them have been in the Government for 14 years. Let us not be afraid that they will upbraid us. The people elected us to do the job. Let us acquit ourselves

like true representatives and get back to peacetime appropriations of figures such as I have referred to and could refer to in many other instances.

We have a bill here, Mr. Chairman, that in my humble opinion is too high and not too low. The figures should be further reduced.

(Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLEY].

Mr. KELLEY. Mr. Chairman, I am rather amazed at the extent to which the Republican Party has gone in its efforts to circumscribe the rights of labor. When I refer to labor, I mean all labor, organized and unorganized. There are something like 55,000,000 workers in the United States. I hope they take cognizance of what has been going on under the auspices of the Republican Party in this Congress.

Why this onslaught against labor? Why this apparent coordinated effort to restrict the activities and the rights of labor by denying sufficient funds to carry on the work of the Conciliation Service, the Vocational Training Service, the United States Employment Service, the National Labor Relations Board, and many other functions of the Labor Department? This is not the first attempt that has been made in this session of Congress to cripple the functions of the Government dealing with labor or to deny the rights of labor. So the question naturally poses itself—why this concerted efforts on the part of our Republican friends?

The Conciliation Service has done a great deal of good in the prevention and settling of labor disputes—thousands of them each year—not given publicity in the papers because they have been handled silently and efficiently. Mind you, these crippling actions are being carried forth at a time when all of the functions of the Federal Government leading to the prevention and settlement of labor disputes are so fundamentally necessary. I am constrained to say that the workman today is being persecuted on all sides. Restrictive labor legislation is being proposed which would prevent him from exercising his natural rights as a workman for the protection of his family. Adequate funds are being denied the agencies of the Government which have as their prime purpose the handling of labor disputes, at the same time that this Congress has failed to reduce the cost of living and to enable labor to achieve a proper living wage, which was suddenly taken from it when the war ended. Let us not forget that when we are talking about doing something to lessen labor disputes and to keep labor relations harmonious a negative position is not sufficient. The important thing is to take a positive position and do something for the welfare of labor. People who are persecuted—and I use this word advisedly—such as are labor families today by the majority of the Congress, make fertile soil for the growth of radical doctrines.

(Mr. KELLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, it would really start beginning to get amusing if it were not so serious to listen to our friends on the Republican side make the speeches that they are making. They started out with a 20 percent cut across the board for the wealthy income-tax payers. Now they have been forced to make a mild concession with a few crumbs. Then they got tied up on the matter of a six billion or a four and a half billion dollar budget reduction and now cannot get out of it. The bill has been in conference for several weeks.

While I do not know how many times the Republican members of the conference committee have met, there has been but one meeting of the full conference committee.

Now we hear the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE] standing in the well of the House weeping crocodile tears for economy. Yet, he introduced a soldiers' bonus bill which would cost the people billions of dollars. Yet, with reference to a few millions of dollars which mean so much to labor, organized and unorganized, they would wipe that out which would have serious effects upon the Conciliation Service, upon the National Labor Relations Board, agencies of government which are of great importance to both management and labor. The gentleman argues vigorously how strong he is for economy.

Only the other day I heard my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], who is now in the chair, whom I personally like, and who I believe is a great legislator, argue against false economy. But then when my friend, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], took the floor and warned the Republican Members about the \$6,000,000,000 cut which they have promised the American people to make in President Truman's budget, my friend, the gentleman from Kansas, on a bill costing twelve to fifteen million dollars more to keep foreign labor in the United States, argued it would be false economy if the bill did not pass. I voted with him.

I thought it was all right. If it is all right for him to argue false economy, then it is all right for us to argue false economy in this case. I say he and other Republicans have caught themselves in a trap on the \$6,000,000,000 cut.

I wonder how they are going to reconcile that. I wonder when the projects come in later and when the Committee on Appropriations cuts them out and our Republican friends stand in the well of the House and cry for assistance, what are we going to say and what are we going to think? You have caught yourselves in a beautiful trap. On the roll call vote on the measure which the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] so

brilliantly led the fight, and I was with him, you will find outside of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN], all of the Republican leaders voted for the bill. Only two outstanding Republican leaders—

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? I am no leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. Oh, of course you are a leader. The gentleman is chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments. That automatically makes the gentleman a leader. Whether his party likes him as a leader or not, we admit the gentleman is one of the outstanding, although probably one of the most annoying leaders of the Republican Party—annoying to his own party.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Did I annoy you any yesterday?

Mr. McCORMACK. Now, the gentleman is my chairman and I do not want my chairman to lessen himself in my eyes. I place you among the leaders of the Republican Party and you cannot escape your responsibility.

Let us see what the majority party is doing in this bill. By "majority party," let us call names; the Republicans. Well, they are practically wiping out the effectiveness of the Conciliation Service. They take away 100 employees, top officials included, and then they say they cannot be replaced. Some of those officials have been there for 37 years. One of the officials has been in the Department of Labor 37 years. Another man has been in the Federal service 39 years, 8 years of which was in the Department of Labor. Another man has been in the Federal service for 29 years, in the Department of Labor. So it is men of experience of that type who are being eliminated. They cannot be replaced even by other persons. We placed a veto upon replacements at the hands of the executive department.

Then, we have the National Labor Relations Board. Half of its appropriations are cut, and at a time when there is greater demand for their services; at a time when we are having hearings before the Labor Committee. They are going to report out a bill. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HARTLEY] said the other day it is not going to be a punitive measure. I believe him. I do not know what it will be when it gets through this House, in which I have seen coalitions work. I have seen them work before. No matter what the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HARTLEY] intends, no matter what his committee reports, I predict it is going to be a far different bill when it gets through this House than when it comes into the House, if there are not punitive measures contained in this bill against labor and I hope there will not be.

Now, for all practical purposes they are wiping out the Conciliation Service.

We have labor troubles in Massachusetts—differences between labor and management. Every State is trying to explore to see what can be done. We are all Americans. We realize that labor and management have to live together, and the public interest has to be served. In Massachusetts we have a problem.

The present Governor, Governor Bradford, a Republican by politics, appointed a committee to investigate and report recommendations to him in relation to labor legislation. That committee is known as the Slechter committee, and is composed of Mr. Sumner H. Slechter, of Harvard, Mr. Douglas V. Brown, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Father Thomas E. Shortell of the Holy Cross College, and several others. That committee made a unanimous report to Governor Bradford only recently. I have that report before me and the recommendation of Governor Bradford to the Massachusetts Legislature. What is the main thing they report? "New and stronger conciliation service, which gives new opportunities and new responsibilities to employers and trade unionists; and new arbitration service of assured competence and impartiality." Governor Bradford in his message to the legislature called this conciliation service the Magna Carta of labor-management good-will relations.

We have in Massachusetts a Republican Governor and a Republican legislature recommending a strong conciliation service. We have here in the Federal Capitol a Republican-controlled House, recommending practically the abolition of the effectiveness of the conciliation service that has been in existence for some years in the Federal Government. Management has all testified to the fine character of service rendered by the Conciliation and Mediation Service.

The National Labor Relations Board is handling itself in an excellent manner and at a time when we need them. Their appropriation is cut in half, practically wiping away the effectiveness of the National Labor Relations Board to give even a minimum of service to both management and labor when disputes arise.

As the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLEY] said a few moments ago, the record is being laid for the country. They, the Republicans, are in control, but they have to answer. Political parties must lie in the political bed they make, just the same as all other persons in public life.

We have got to take the consequences of our acts. We see this pattern being set up with the cloth being cut to fit into the picture of the vested few of this country: The 20-percent-across-the-board tax reduction; cutting down the statute of limitations in suits over wages and hours to 1 year; this indirect attack upon the agencies that are of great importance to the workingmen and the workingwomen, not alone the organized but the unorganized. We find this whole pattern, and the record might as well carry the fact.

I realize the chances are that nothing will be done in this body. Under the hysteria of attacking a man they expect to get it over. I know a prominent Republican who occupies a high position, who was the governor of a great Commonwealth—and I admire him. He became a member of an organization the nature of which he did not know, but he resigned only a few months ago. That man knew nothing about the real

purposes of the organization—and he comes from Massachusetts and is a man whom I respect very very much. That man said he did not know what he had joined and I believed him. I met another man 12 years ago when I was chairman of a special committee investigating communism, nazism, fascism, and bigotry. I was in New York and we came across a prominent judge of New York City who belonged to a bigoted organization. I called him in. I asked him if he belonged to this organization. He said, "Yes, I do." I asked him if he knew what the organization was. He said he did from the constitution. I said, "That is what I thought; you did not know what the real purposes of this organization were and I thought you did not know. You joined an organization with a fine patriotic constitution without making a special investigation as to the character of the leadership." I said, "Forget it, it will not be made public." Yet, if I had followed the tactics of some others I would have made his name public and he would have been branded as a member of a bigoted organization, smeared in the press, and his reputation ruined. I wanted more evidence than that to convict a man of being a member of a bigoted organization. The man was well known, one of the chief jurists of New York City. I do not know whether he is alive today or not.

A number make mistakes, sometimes, of joining organizations and then finding the objectives such that we are not in agreement with them and withdraw. That happens. Men join organizations without knowing, and when they find out certain things they withdraw. We have one of the Justices of the Supreme Court who did that, yet he has developed into one of the soundest Justices of the Supreme Court, a man whose opinions on civil liberties are absolutely sound. In my own mind I started out being critical of him, but he has made a great reputation for himself; and he said he did not know the real purpose of the organization when he joined it. Those things can happen in the case of others. It could happen in the case of this man Warren. But outside of that, assuming he is guilty of everything, why destroy the Conciliation Service? Why for all practical purposes destroy the Conciliation and Mediation Service by writing into the bill language which prevents those hundred employees and top officials of this agency from being replaced in case under present circumstances they have to be let go.

And so, Mr. Chairman, this talk about economy; yes, we have the case of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABEL], with his bill. We have the case of my friend, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE]. I was with him. We have others. It will be interesting to make a survey of the bills introduced by the Members of this House requiring the appropriation of money, introduced by those who voted for the \$6,000,000,000 cut, to find out what bills they have introduced and how much they will cost the taxpayers if they become law.

Yes; economy. I say to the Members of the House and particularly to my friend the gentleman from Kansas [Mr.

Hope], that it is false economy, as he said it was false economy only a few weeks ago to fail to put through an extension for 6 months permitting alien labor, foreign labor to remain in the United States and to make the appropriations therefor. I joined with you in that action. I say it is false economy to make these drastic cuts that are carried in this bill at the expense of the workingman and the workingwoman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL].

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I do not intend to say anything at this time in connection with this bill, but I trust that the committee will indulge me if I dwell upon cuts in an appropriation bill that has previously passed the House. I think what is now happening is of more than passing concern to all the Members without regard to which side of the aisle they sit on.

It has been brought to my attention through the press as to what is happening now at the ports of entry, chiefly in New York, San Francisco, and Detroit, and along the entire Canadian border as the result of the—should I say looseness?—in prescribing cuts in order to arrive at what our Republican friends term economy. Not so long ago the Board of Commerce and the merchants of Detroit appealed to me to protect the merchants and the businessmen throughout the Nation against the uncontrolled influx of goods from Canada. We of the Committee on Ways and Means, prescribed an effective rule, and it became part of the customs law. Today, regardless of the law, by the elimination of customs guards along the border and in the ports of entry this country faces a deluge of foreign goods and the entry, by the way, of perhaps unwanted illegal immigrants. The situation is very drastic, very dangerous, and I want to protest this unwarranted, this senseless economy as prescribed by the Committee on Appropriations.

I want to say to you that I think the Committee on Appropriations does not know enough about it all to justify what they have done in the past. The situation is desperate. It is a dangerous situation which exists, and it ought to be corrected promptly. I want to say on this occasion that unless the committee treats these subjects with more care and diligence and with greater intelligence and foresight, the time will come when the Committee on Appropriations will be abolished, as I have advocated for a long time, and its functions reinvested in the legislative committees who know more about the subject matter covered by appropriations. This is one outstanding example of a condition created by the Committee on Appropriations in its desperation to arrive at what they call economy, which is working against the best interest of the American merchant, the taxpayer, and against the citizens generally.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DINGELL. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. My recollection is that I read in the paper yesterday, I believe, that as the result of this drastic reduction in appropriations, that at the port of New York the personnel would be reduced from 840 to 100 persons.

Mr. DINGELL. I understand that is correct.

Mr. COOLEY. They are maintaining only a skeleton organization in that important office.

Mr. DINGELL. That is right, and it will permit smugglers and dope peddlers in New York and elsewhere to operate as they please. The condition of demoralization is going to be general, because the cut is drastic from one end of the country to the other.

Another thing I want to touch upon is the unwarranted cut affecting the Internal Revenue Department and the special agents charged with the responsibility of recovering millions of dollars in taxes due the Government from tax evaders. Preliminary work of these highly trained specialists in tax-evasion work indicates possible recovery of over \$600,000,000, which is being jeopardized by an appropriations cut of less than one-twentieth or thirtieth of the amount to be recovered. This is not economy, but rank injustice to the Treasury and to the honest taxpayers. I am told that estimates of recovery for the next 2 years from this source amounts to four or five billions of dollars. I will have more to say on these matters later.

EXAMPLES OF TAX EVADERS WHO MIGHT IN THE FUTURE ESCAPE DETECTION IF THE INVESTIGATIVE STAFF OF THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE SHOULD BE REDUCED

An oyster packer, operating in the Chesapeake Bay area, acquired oyster beds either by lease, or from the State, or by purchase of leases from other dealers. During the slack period when oysters were plentiful and the market was low, he would buy all the oysters he could get and then have them dumped overboard on one of his oyster beds, where they could be readily dredged or tonged when very few oysters were coming into packing houses from other sources. When they were purchased and dumped overboard, the prevailing price was between 50 cents to \$1 per bushel, but when the price rose to \$3 or \$4 per bushel, they were dredged and sold at the prevailing market price. Investigation disclosed that the oysters were charged to purchases on the books of the packer at the current market price when dredged, thus overstating purchases by the difference between the price when actually dumped and the market price when taken up. Additional tax and penalties of over \$27,000 were levied in this case.

Alex Steinberg, of Dallas, Tex., was one of the most important figures in the liquor trade in the Southwest. He was charged on four counts with attempted evasion of his and his wife's income taxes, amounting to almost three-quarters of a million dollars for the single year 1943. Testimony in his trial brought out that Steinberg dealt in enormous quantities of whisky, the

payments for which were frequently shipped to him by express in the form of currency. Steinberg was found guilty as charged, and reports by newspapers in the Dallas area indicate that this conviction had had a very salutary effect on potential tax evaders throughout the Southwest.

In 1934 a promoter was convicted in the Fulton County, Ga., Criminal Court on three counts of larceny after trust and two counts of violations of the Georgia securities laws, and sentences of from 2 to 3 years on each count, to run consecutively, were imposed. After slightly more than 2½ years imprisonment, he obtained a pardon from Governor Talmadge and moved to Miami, Fla. Said to have been insolvent at the time, he first found employment as a parking lot attendant, and later as an electrical appliance salesman. In 1939 he entered the real estate field and organized several corporations that developed vacant properties by erecting groups of store buildings and theaters, which upon completion were rented or sold. Using borrowed funds he also dealt extensively in bonds of Florida East Coast Railroad which were depressed because of the road's financial straits prior to the war. With a group of associates he has gained representation on the boards of directors of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and Chicago & Great Western Railways. His battle for control of the first-named, and his plan for consolidating the three carriers into a Great Lakes to Gulf system, have been nationally publicized. Investigation of this individual and two of his corporations disclosed additional taxes and penalties of approximately \$173,000 to be due.

A Kentucky doctor was in the penitentiary from 1932 through 1936 as the result of a conviction of violating the narcotic laws. After being released from the penitentiary he began an abortionist business in Covington, Ky., and was able to make contacts with several prominent doctors in Cincinnati who assisted him by furnishing him with prospective clients. This doctor was found to have 15 different bank accounts or building and loan savings accounts in different banks and associations, all under assumed names. No other assets of any consequence were discovered, and it is not believed that any other assets existed, inasmuch as the doctor, due to the nature of his business, was afraid to list his assets under a correct name thus laying himself liable for civil action in those cases where his abortions may have been a failure. Investigation found assets totaling \$140,000 and additional tax for the years 1937 through 1945 was assessed in the amount of \$71,938.

A notorious operator of a policy-numbers racket in the St. Louis area was subject to tax deficiencies and fraud penalties in the amount of \$224,471 for the years 1942 through 1945. This man maintained no records and investigation had to be based on other sources of information. It was finally proven that this man received large amounts of currency in connection with his operations which he failed to report on his tax

returns. He had accumulated a large amount of net worth but had reported only nominal income.

An individual operated a wholly owned corporation and a sole proprietorship on the black market in nylon yarn and hosiery. The total income tax paid by the corporation and his individual business amounted to \$68.19 whereas the aggregate taxes due for the years investigated exceeded \$112,000. Before the investigation was completed, the individual died and after appointment of his wife as executrix for her husband's estate, two safe-deposit boxes were located in New York, N. Y., one of which contained \$107,345 and the other \$76,750, all in cash. An additional safe-deposit box maintained by the taxpayer where he resided in Philadelphia, Pa., yielded \$2,370 in cash. This cash no doubt represented the proceeds of the taxpayer's sales in the black market. Upon the discovery of the funds in question, the taxpayer's representatives consented to the payment of the additional taxes previously mentioned.

One of the largest fraud cases developed during the drive against tax evaders was that of the Longchamps Restaurants in New York City, headed by Henry Lustig who started his career many years ago behind the handles of a pushcart. There were four codefendants in the case, namely, his nephew, E. Allen Lustig, secretary of the seven Longchamps corporations, Joseph Sobel, certified public accountant, Wallace Platt, office manager, and Platt's brother, Martin, the restaurant king's bookkeeper.

The fraud operations in this case consisted of keeping two sets of books—one "honest," the other "elaborately falsified"—the siphoning of approximately \$2,000,000 in cash from the restaurant chain's tills into Lustig's personal safe deposit box, and Lustig's asserted pocketing of thousands of dollars in tips handed by customers to his attractive hatcheck girls.

The Platt brothers turned State's evidence and their sentences were suspended. Allen Lustig was sentenced to a prison term of 3 years, and Joseph Sobel, the chief accountant for the Lustig Enterprises, to a 2-year term. Henry Lustig was sentenced to 4 years on 22 counts for willful failure to defeat and evade taxes of the various corporations, the sentences to run concurrently, and was sentenced to 2 years on a conspiracy count to also run concurrent with the 4-year sentence, and to the payment of a fine of \$115,000.

The total taxes and penalties in this case amounted to \$7,726,124.

(Mr. DINGELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New York [Mr. RAYFIELD].

Mr. RAYFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I have read the report of the Appropriations Committee very carefully and cannot recall ever reading a report of a committee of this House which is so vindictive in its approach to the problem before it. It is well established that the Appropriations Committee has as its only function the consideration of legislation for the

appropriation of money for the efficient functioning of the executive offices of the Government. In carrying out that function the committee must, of course, exercise judgment as to how those functions can be conducted most efficiently and economically. However, this does not give to the committee the power to direct the executive side of the Government as to how its functions should be carried out.

The report of the committee on the pretext of alleged maladministration by Director Warren recommends the virtual elimination of the entire administrative and supervisory staff of the Conciliation Service. If the report is adopted it will make the Conciliation Service a headless body.

Public, labor, and management representatives in the field of industrial relations are virtually unanimous in their belief that a strong conciliation and mediation service is the cornerstone of a sound government labor-relations policy. Although some of these groups may differ as to the method whereby that function should be carried out, they are all in accord with the basic principle that a strong conciliation service is essential in the maintenance of our free collective-bargaining system. It is, of course, fundamental that a strong conciliation function requires adequate and effective supervision, for without proper direction it is impossible to perform the conciliation and mediation functions efficiently and effectively.

The committee report recommending the elimination of the supervisory structure of the Conciliation Service is a repudiation of the virtually unanimous informed opinion that we should have a strong conciliation service. It is a repudiation of the unanimous recommendation of the President's Labor Management Conference that the Conciliation Service be strengthened. It is a repudiation of the recommendations of the Labor-Management Advisory Committee which participates on a regular periodic basis with the Conciliation Service in the program of building and strengthening the Service.

The committee's action is based upon charges made by disgruntled laid-off employees against Director Warren. These charges are preposterous on their face and are completely unfounded. They have been refuted by responsible public officials, such as Senator WAYNE L. MORSE, who was a former public member of the War Labor Board, and by five former public members of the War Labor Board under whom Mr. Warren served.

It has been charged that Mr. Warren has hired a group of high-priced WLB people to build up his organization. Let us look at the facts. Of the 30 grade 14 and 15 employees who may be affected by the proposed cut, only 5 were ever employed by the War Labor Board. Of the 7 regional directors whose jobs would be eliminated by the committee report, all were employed by the Department of Labor before Mr. Warren took office as Director of the Conciliation Service and none were employees of the Labor Board. Let us look at the records of

these regional directors whom the committee would have thrown out:

| Name | Years of Labor Department service | Total years of Federal service |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Colwell, H. Ross..... | 8 | 39 |
| Cunningham, Edward J..... | 37 | 37 |
| Durham, Howard E..... | 8 | 11 |
| Marsh, E. P..... | 29 | 29 |
| Spillane, James J..... | 6 | 6 |
| White, William F..... | 12 | 12 |
| Williams, Clarence H..... | 12 | 13 |

Under the committee's proposal, these 30 grade 14 and 15 employees having a total of 346 years of service in the Federal service, 254 years of which were in the Department of Labor, would be removed from Government office. These men have an average of 12 years in Government service. Is it wise governmental policy for us as Congressmen to wipe out this vast reservoir of experience when the public is demanding that we provide for a strong Conciliation Service? Upon what foundation are we to build if we eliminate this vast store of experience in government and labor-relations work?

The report of the committee is based upon distortion and misrepresentation of the transcript of the record. The sole reason given by the committee in its report for the elimination of the positions of regional director and assistant regional director is that in an office out of which work only three conciliators, there is no sense in having a regional director and an assistant regional director. The facts are that there are actually from 20 to 50 conciliators supervised out of each regional office with a regional director and an assistant regional director. This one misconception is sufficient to invalidate entirely the premise on which regional staffs were cut. Such unsoundness in the exercise of judgment on the part of the committee should cast doubt upon the merit of the whole report, particularly as it relates to the United States Conciliation Service.

These unfounded charges upon which the committee relies are merely being used as a smoke screen to cripple the Conciliation Service. If the report is adopted the Conciliation Service will be left a less-effective organization than it was before the President's labor-management conference.

The record of the Conciliation Service in the year and a half since Mr. Warren assumed office has been acclaimed* by both labor and management representatives and by impartial experts in the field of industrial relations. In 90 percent of the disputes in which the Conciliation Service has been called in prior to work stoppages they have succeeded in closing the cases without a work stoppage occurring. This is a truly remarkable record when we consider the difficult problems which confronted the Service during this reconversion period from a war economy to a peace economy. That record was possible only because there was sound direction from on top and through the supervisory personnel in the field. Without supervision and close watching of key cases throughout the

country, it is doubtful that this remarkable record could have been made. If we vote for an appropriation which contemplates that each conciliator go off on his own without any supervision or direction, we are voting for industrial chaos. We are voting for more strikes. I do not think the Congress wants more strikes. I know the people do not want them. I know the people expect us to provide means for peaceful settlement of strikes. This appropriation bill would defeat that purpose. Unless the funds for the office of the Director and his administrative and supervisory personnel are restored, the people of the country will know that this Congress has voted for industrial chaos and for more strikes.

The recommendation of the committee represents an attempt to usurp executive functions through an arbitrary use of its control over the Government's purse strings. It attempts to give the executive departments detailed instructions as to how the executive shall carry out its designated functions. Such an attempt is, of course, contrary to our basic constitutional concept of separation of powers.

I do not believe that the Congress desires to usurp the executive functions of the Government. I do not believe that the Congress desires to promote strikes. I feel confident that the Congress will not adopt this irresponsible report.

(Mr. RAYFIEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS].

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. Chairman, at this time I should like to protest the cut in the appropriations for the Veterans' Placement Service, as has been proposed by the majority members of the Appropriations Committee.

An examination of the hearings before the subcommittee reveals that this Veterans' Placement Service has done a singularly outstanding job in behalf of veterans. During the first 11 months of 1946 there was something in the neighborhood of 5,394,000 applications filed by veterans. Employment-counsel interviews to those veterans amounted to 952,000. Local job referrals of veterans were in the neighborhood of 4,231,000. The number of handicapped job seekers during the first 11 months of 1946 totaled more than 640,000 with approximately 400,000 of that number being disabled veterans. In addition to assistance to those there has been a steady increase in the activities of the employment counsel. Actual job placements directly attributable to the Veterans' Placement Service have been increasing each month, and the figures that we have show that 193,000 local placements of handicapped workers was made by this service during the first 11 months of 1946.

I would like at this point to read from the statement of Mr. Faulkner regarding this service, and I here quote:

We know of no precise method of directly measuring the contribution which the activities of the public employment service has made to the economic well-being of this country. We have attempted, however, to

make some conservative estimates from time to time of the importance of selected activities. For example, if we take the total number of nonagricultural placements, exclusive of short-time placements, made during the first 11 months of 1946 and make the assumption that the Employment Service has been responsible for shortening by only 1 week the duration of unemployment for the individuals placed, the savings to the State unemployment compensation funds, and to the Veterans' Administration servicemen's readjustment funds on the basis of average weekly benefits amounted to more than \$50,000,000. If, in addition, account is taken of the fact that such placement activities resulted in an extra week of employment and earnings at the average weekly wage of \$35, the additional wage payments to individuals would increase the national income by \$150,000,000.

The veteran represents the biggest investment that this country has today. Many men are still being discharged from the service. Thousands of veterans are now getting out of colleges and schools. These men also represent the greatest productive factor that the United States has. It is important not only to them but to our economy and to the country as a whole that these young men are placed in worthwhile jobs and become self-supporting and productive. The Veterans' Placement Service has succeeded in a great measure in bringing this about thus far.

Mr. Chairman, I regret to see the appropriations for this service reduced in any way because this is the service that has given aid to the veteran who is not going to school under the GI bill of rights and who is not receiving his \$20 for 52 weeks of unemployment. This agency is designed to assist those veterans who are anxious to become productive and useful citizens forthwith. It has rendered a great service thus far. It is entitled to our continued support. The veteran needs and wants the assistance of this agency, and this Congress will be practicing false economy if it does not grant to them the appropriation which has been requested.

(Mr. SMATHERS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FORAND].

[Mr. FORAND addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. FORAND asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER].

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, I regret exceedingly that the Appropriations Committee has seen fit to recommend a reduction in the amount going to the United States Employment Service, and particularly the service provided for veterans in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. This is one of the most worth-while laws we have passed for the benefit of the serviceman. It is being carried out in an efficient manner. All of the employees working under this service are quite busy and have produced

excellent benefits in finding positions for veterans. The service should be strengthened—not reduced.

In the months ahead positions and jobs are going to be even more difficult for the veteran to find and therefore more veterans will be calling upon the Readjustment Service for assistance. And yet, in the face of this, we are trimming the personnel of this Service drastically. I am glad that an amendment will be offered to increase the funds for this service. I hope the amendment is adopted.

(Mr. KEFAUVER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, we on numerous occasions have legislated when the Supreme Court, in the judgment of the Congress, has invaded the legislative field, such as just recently in the McNabb case, the Insurance case, and the case of Local 807, but jealous as we are in the protection of our prerogatives, it seems that we ought to be recognizing the prerogatives of another of the integrated branches of our Government.

We are endeavoring today to do by indirection that which the Supreme Court said not so long ago could not be done when we limited an appropriation so as to prevent any part of it from being applied to the salaries of three Governments officials that we did not feel ought to be on the pay roll. I voted for that limitation, albeit with grave apprehensions as to the legality of what we had done. But it certainly seems to me that now, when attention is going to be paid to the loyalty of people on the Federal pay roll, we should adopt another way of removing those people whose services are no longer desired.

I, for one, feel that Mr. Warren has outlived his usefulness. I am thoroughly convinced that his membership in two organizations which were branded by Francis Biddle as being subversive makes it impossible for that man to function satisfactorily in that position. On the one hand you will find management regarding him with suspicion. On the other hand you will find employees going farther than they might ordinarily do because of the belief they have in philosophies they think he might possess. It seems to me that if Mr. Warren is interested in the preservation of a service that means so much to the workers of America he will resign immediately, and if he does not resign I am thoroughly convinced that it will not be very long before he is separated from the service. However, I repeat what I said at the outset of these few brief remarks, we ought not invade a field that is not ours.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, it is very easy to understand why the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. ROONEY] works himself up into a sweat and wears out the carpet walking back and forth

through the well of the House. All you need to do is go back over the record and recall the finding of the so-called Shepherd committee—a Democratic committee—in the other House, where they found that money appropriated by the Congress for the relief of the unfortunate and the needy was being used for political purposes. That report was filed several years ago. The practice then condemned has continued to this day. All you need to do is recall the report of another committee of the same body about the political activities down in Kentucky, where money appropriated for the needy, for the unfortunate, was used to elect a Member of the upper House. During the last campaign Republicans promised economy. They promised to do what they could to get rid of government by bureaucrats. The first time we make a move to carry out those promises along come the Members of the minority side and complain of what we are doing. Why should we not keep our political promises? I know that is a novel doctrine to some of the gentleman on the other side. From the time when the New Dealers first came into power and repudiated the promises they made and which got them elected to office—within 6 months of the date they took office and from then right down to the present moment that party has had no idea of carrying out a campaign promise.

This is not a move to do something that should not be done. Whatever Mr. Warren may have believed in the past is at the moment to me of no concern. It is what they are doing now. Here is a letter dated March 22 from a constituent who is honest and straightforward. Listen to what this department, the Wage and Hour Division, is doing. Not last year; not 2, 5, 10 years ago but in March of 1947. Their representative went down to this industry. Here is the report from the employer:

At the end of the day he—

The Labor Department's representative—

had been able to find that we should have started paying overtime 2 months before we did, and so he requested us to make up the 2 months' back overtime. Up to this point, although we did not agree with the law, we had no fault to find as we want our employees to have all they are entitled to. Even though this may be more than our agreement called for, we will pay.

There is the statement of a man who is complying with the law and with the request of the Department. Then, what happened? This man from the Wage and Hour Division asked the employer if he could ask the employees some questions.

He had asked if he could visit the employees in the shop and was given permission to do so. He went out and asked them if they were satisfied with their jobs and asked them about their wages.

Now, get this:

He asked them if they had previously worked for another firm in St. Joe, to which they replied in the affirmative. He then said he thought he would be able to get them some extra money from this firm by which they were previously employed; and if they would get it, to remember who got it for them and to tell their friends.

For whom was he campaigning?

Now, what do you think of an employee paid by the taxpayers' money going out into the factory after he has settled all the questions which arose in that factory and after the employer has agreed to make all the payments suggested, going back to the men and women in the factory and saying, "For whom did you work before?" Of course, there was no complaint from anyone concerning that, but he said, "I will go over and see if I cannot get you some more money from your old employer." In other words, if that man were a lawyer, he would be disbarred and would not be permitted to practice. A Federal employee going around to factories in the country asking the employees if they work too hard and if they work too long, and if by some possibility they might not think that they were entitled to something—some additional compensation—from someone else. That is a practice which I understand has continued since 1937. And if they say they are satisfied, this Federal employee still says, "I will go over and look over the books of your last employer and see if I cannot stir up a lawsuit for the employer." An employee of the Federal Government who goes about the country stirring up agitation is not needed on the Federal pay roll.

Mr. ROONEY. I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

[Mr. MILLER of California addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. WORLEY].

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Chairman, I have received a number of telegrams this morning from various veterans' posts of the American Legion, Disabled American Veterans and Veterans of Foreign Wars protesting the arbitrary cut the majority party has made in the Veterans' Employment Service. I understand the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] will offer an amendment to correct that mistake so that this service for veterans will continue.

If the Republican Party is really interested in helping the veterans, I believe the House would be interested in knowing just why this cut of nearly a million dollars was made in the appropriation. I understand the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] the chairman of the subcommittee in charge of this bill, has 13 minutes remaining, and we would appreciate having his views as to just why this arbitrary cut was made, and how he thinks it can be justified.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, the welfare of our men and women who have been disabled in the service of their country is in jeopardy. Does anybody deny that disabled veterans have earned a right to the pursuit of happiness found in jobs that are suited to their abilities, interests, and to their ambitions? Does anyone deny that these same veterans,

disabled in the service of their country, shall have the assistance they need in finding and establishing themselves in jobs that provide for them the shelter, the food, the clothing they need? Does anyone deny that disabled veterans have a right to dignity and to self-respect in their occupations and to the satisfactions of work well done?

These questions, my colleagues, we must squarely face in our consideration of appropriations for the support of the Veterans Employment Service. Can we return to our States and face our neighbor's boy who lost a leg at Anzio Beach or the butcher's son who left his eyes on Saipan and tell them "There wasn't enough to go around for you. You'll have to shift for yourselves."

Disabled veterans seek only an opportunity—an opportunity to demonstrate their capacities, their skills, and their abilities to do things as well, yes, better, than their nondisabled fellows. They want the opportunity to prove that they will stick to jobs much better than these fellows; that they are better accident risks; that they are better producers than their fellows.

This is the message which the field assistants of the Veterans Employment Service are bringing to employers in behalf of disabled veterans. The results are apparent: From January 1, 1946, to November 1, 1946, the placements of disabled veterans increased almost 300 percent. This increase did not just happen. Constant, conscientious, and consistent effect upon the part of the Employment Service produced these results.

The development and application of special techniques for counseling and placement of disabled veterans will be completely abandoned with the curtailment of the United States Employment Service. Disabled veterans need counseling and guidance. Their choice of job opportunities is substantially broadened through job leads developed only through the use of these techniques. Continued development and improvement of special selective placement techniques for disabled veterans by the United States Employment Service is imperative if disabled veterans are to continue to have the service they have earned.

I appeal to you in behalf of the disabled defenders of our great Nation that you face your conscience—remember the sacrifices made by these disabled defenders—and give to the Veterans Employment Service enough to enable them to serve the disabled veterans adequately.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD].

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I am sorry the distinguished gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] was not on the floor of the House yesterday afternoon when I addressed myself to the appropriation for the Customs Department. Had he been on the floor yesterday afternoon or had he read my remarks in the Record this morning, he would not have made the remarks he did on the floor of the House today.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER].

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Chairman, the debate thus far is indicative of the approaching contest. The question is: Are we going to make a courageous and determined effort to keep faith with the people and reduce expenses of government in accordance with the mandate given to the Eightieth Congress.

Within a few minutes the Clerk will be reading the bill for amendment. In accordance with advanced notice, given by those who are opposed to reducing these expenses, amendments will be offered, the very purpose of which are to destroy the accomplishments of this subcommittee. I warn the House that crippling amendments should be voted down if there is to be any real saving by the Congress.

For week upon week this subcommittee has been meeting daily, from early morning until late at night, in an effort to see that adequate money to carry on the necessary functions of government is provided. There is no disposition on the part of the committee or the majority to cut expenses simply for the sake of cutting expenses. The real purpose is to carry on Government efficiently and at the least possible expense—plenty of dollars for necessary and proper activities but not one penny for waste, extravagance, or political partisan activities. I hold in my hand the printed hearings. There are 847 pages. Every item carried in this bill has been justified before the committee and it is now the duty of the Congress to uphold the hands of a committee possessed of sufficient courage to make cuts where cuts can be made without injury to government, even though pet projects are eliminated and selfish interests are offended.

According to the printed report accompanying this bill, it carries \$77,825,520 less than the Presidentia budget estimate. The bill as reported carries a total of \$1,685,586,780. Now that is not as great a reduction as I should like to see; however, the committee says that this is the largest amount that can be taken from this particular budget and still permit adequate money for the several agencies and departments to do the things that should be done in the interest of all the people during the coming fiscal year.

Mr. Chairman, let us approach the amendment stage in a spirit of calmness and sincerity. Let us act conscientiously, thoughtfully, and not emotionally. Let us forget that the center aisle divides us politically. Up to now the indication is that those who have controlled the Congress during the last few years have become so in the habit of increasing budgets rather than decreasing budgets that it is going to be very difficult for them to espouse the new philosophy of the majority and proceed along the line of less spending, less taxes, more efficiency, and eventually a balanced budget.

Mr. Chairman, unless we do adopt this philosophy and act accordingly, we will have betrayed the trust that the people placed in us in November.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the remaining time in order that I may answer a few of the questions that have been submitted.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 13 minutes.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, it ought to be perfectly apparent how difficult it is to keep a pledge made to the American people to reduce expenditures of Government. Everyone says, "Oh, yes. Don't touch this agency. Go over to the other one. It is all right to go into that one but don't touch this one."

I just could not understand how my distinguished friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] could get up here and make the speech he made. Evidently my friend has not even read the report of the committee. Evidently he does not know anything about what is in the report or he could not have made the statements he made.

Let me give you a few facts to demonstrate the truth of what I have just said. He has stated that we have emasculated and killed the Conciliation Service. Yes. We have practically killed the Conciliation Service by our action. Let me give you the figures and let us see whether we have or not.

Under the leadership of the gentleman from Massachusetts and a strong New Deal Congress, what did you do for the Conciliation Service? In 1938, you gave them \$273,000. In 1939, you gave them \$283,470. In 1940, you gave them \$325,000. In 1941, \$383,400. In 1942, \$444,300. In 1943, \$475,917. In 1944, \$502,700. In 1945, \$493,000. In 1946, \$504,350. In 1947-48, \$2,050,000. You did not tell the Congress that. You did not tell the American people that. Those figures speak for themselves.

Now, you said we have destroyed the functions of the National Labor Relations Board. What are the facts? Again I say the Minority Whip evidently has not read the report. He listens to a lot of propaganda from these birds down in the Department. Let me give you the facts. In 1945, the National Labor Relations Board, under the generous treatment of the New Deal Congress and under the leadership of the gentleman from Massachusetts, got from this Congress \$3,664,373. What did they get in 1946? I will give it to you. Let us not listen to a lot of bunk. Let us get the facts. In 1946, the same Congress, under the leadership of the gentleman from Massachusetts, so generous, gave to the National Labor Relations Board \$4,307,530. And in 1947, \$4,481,900. The 1948 estimate was \$7,984,000. Your committee this year gave to them \$4,033,700. How does that stack up?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I do not.

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course you will not.

Mr. KEEFE. I have given you the facts.

Mr. McCORMACK. But there is one important fact lacking.

Mr. KEEFE. There is no important fact lacking. Anyone who wants the facts can look in the record and find them. It is too hard to do that for some people. They prefer to listen to a lot of this bunk that is passed out by the interested parties.

Now I want to talk to you about this Veterans' Employment Service. I had a lot of people come to me this morning, and it is perfectly obvious that the Members of Congress themselves are not familiar with that situation. Let me see if I can tell it to you and thus dispel a lot more bunk that has been handed to you, showing how hard it is to try to reduce an appropriation once it has been granted.

Under the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act, with which I assume you are all familiar, which was passed by the Congress in 1933, if you read the Wagner-Peyser Act you will see there is a provision in that act for the establishment of a veterans' placement service. Ever since 1933 right down to the present moment, there has been in every employment office in the United States a veterans' placement and counseling service. That is the service some of you think we have cut down. I have had Member after Member come and say: "You can't cut that old Veterans' Employment Service that has been in these employment offices."

We have not taken a dollar away from the Veterans' Placement Service and the Veterans' Employment Service. That has been in the employment offices since 1937.

We have given \$71,000,000, the exact sum asked by the States to carry on that function; every dollar they asked for we have appropriated.

Then what have we done? Let me tell you. You will have difficulty finding out and some of you do not want to find out. Some people do not want the truth. They want to give you some more bunk.

There is an outfit called the Veterans' Placement Service, which was created as the result of title IV of the GI bill, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act. I had something to do with preparing the language in that bill and I know what I am talking about. In title IV of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act a committee is set up consisting of the Secretary of Labor; Mr. Hershey, the head of Selective Service; and General Bradley, the head of the Veterans' Administration. They are authorized under the provisions of that law to select a secretary, and they selected, or somebody selected, a man by the name of Perry Faulkner, from Ohio. He came down here to be the secretary of that veterans' placement body set up in title IV of this bill. Now, if you read title IV—and I suggest that the gentleman from Massachusetts and others read it so they will know what there is in title IV—you will see it provides for a liaison between this committee set up here in Washington—

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I do not yield. The gentleman cannot interrupt at this moment.

It provides for a liaison in the form of a representative to be appointed to sit in each State, one man who would transfer to the local employment services the ideas of this committee set up under title IV.

Instead of doing that, what have they done? They have created a new Federal employment service for veterans, an en-

tirely new service superimposed upon the regular Employment Service, and they have hired some 677 special agents throughout the country operating under the direction of Mr. Faulkner here at the Federal level. The Employment Service is under the Department of Labor. Mr. Faulkner's service is responsible only to General Bradley in the Veterans' Administration. Administratively the Secretary of Labor has no control over it whatsoever; and, as I told you yesterday, when the Secretary was discussing this matter before our committee, he said that as an administrative proposition the whole thing was simply "nuts."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. KEEFE. I do not yield. I want to give these facts to the gentleman.

The party in power, represented by the majority of this committee, had tremendous difficulty in getting from Mr. Faulkner this year just exactly what he wanted. Look at the record and read it, and you will find it. He had a lot of difficulty understanding the budget estimates. He could not understand what the Bureau of the Budget had done. He said he wanted only 500 people in the field. The Bureau of the Budget gave him 640. He could not understand that, neither could we. So we cut his outfit about a million and a half dollars, that is all.

We have given everything to the Employment Service to carry on its veterans' service as it has carried it on up to the establishment of this service, and we gave Mr. Faulkner \$1,700,000 to carry on his service on top of that. I think the committee has been exceedingly liberal.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it not the fact that the request made of the Bureau of the Budget and by Mr. Faulkner, the head of this veterans' employment service, was in the amount of \$3,309,300, and that the committee cut it to \$1,756,800?

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman is absolutely misinformed; and whoever gave him those figures has been just as guilty of misstating the facts as many of these other things that have been said here during the debate on this bill. I have the figures right before me. I do not have to take it from somebody down in the department. Look at the budget itself; it is there, nobody can take it out. The Employment Service for 1948 requested \$2,650,600. They had for expenditure in 1947 \$2,342,500. Now, the committee allowed them \$1,756,800, or a reduction of \$585,700 in that item.

Now, let me say this to you, my friends. You are going to be right up against a wedge in the road. You are either going to keep your promises to the people that sent you here or you are going to listen to this suave talk that I have listened to now for 8 years. You will never cut the estimates of the Bureau of the Budget until you cut, and that requires action here today.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired. All time has expired.

The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, namely:

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, if the Members read the Times-Herald for today, they will have observed an editorial which says that Congress evidently pulled a "boner" in enacting the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill with a slash of \$6,500,000 for the Customs Service.

Now, the accuracy of that editorial is on a par with some of the inaccuracies that have been ventilated on this floor. No. 1 is that there was no slash of \$6,500,000 in the Customs Service. The committee did take out \$3,500,000, but only when they came to us with an estimate of more than \$6,000,000 over and above the fiscal year 1947. So, in truth and in fact the bill as it left this floor had in it over \$3,000,000 more for the Customs Service than in the fiscal year 1947.

Now, when some inquiry was made as to how that editorial was written and where they got the figures, it was stated—and I shall not use names this morning—but it was stated this morning over the telephone that that editorial came from New York, and it indicates what is going on at the present time by way of an organized effort on the part of the bureaus and the agencies and the departments of government to seek to roll back the intent of Congress and to have this money restored. In other words, the bureaus are seeking to frustrate the efforts of Congress to achieve economy.

Now, it is only a few days that the Treasury announced that 8,200 revenue agents would be fired, who are collection men. The Treasury forgets that there are over 33,000 administrative employees in the Treasury, as compared with 26,000 who are gathering taxes in the field, and in that report—and I wrote the language myself—we said the committee was going to review Treasury and make sure that the field force was not dissipated and impaired. But notwithstanding that expression of intent, they are firing them in the wrong place, and I have been advised from very credible sources that the best propagandists and informational specialists and publicists in the Treasury Department have been assigned to carry on this campaign in the country. That is a pretty fair indication of what is going on.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I think the gentleman, in all fairness, ought to state the source of his information.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Definitely not. I am not going to give anybody the ax. You know what will happen. Any person's job will be just as good as through at 6 o'clock tonight if his name is revealed.

But I am telling you about the announcement in the paper, and it is on a par with this editorial that appeared in the Washington Times-Herald this morning. Evidently they do not want any economy, so they send any number of inaccuracies into all the corners of the country. That is why the governors and others are calling up Members of the other body right now, and they are wanting to find out what we did and what the basis for it was.

They are getting \$3,000,000 more in the Customs Service than they had last year, and they asked for a good many additional employees over and above the number now on the rolls. The committee took out \$1,668,000 for new personnel—that is more persons than they had in the fiscal year 1947. Now, how do you justify this statement from the Treasury Department that men now in the Customs Service have to be laid off? That is a part of an organized campaign.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. Is it not true that the bureau also asked for a foreign agency, which the committee disallowed?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes. They wanted \$2,200,000 for a customs agency service abroad, a service that can be performed by the consular service in the State Department.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DINGELL. I think, with all due deference to the gentleman, there is much to be said for a foreign connection in the customs service with which, perhaps, the Committee on Appropriations is not at all familiar. A smuggler is frequently detected before he leaves a foreign land.

I want to ask this question of the gentleman. The gentleman admitted that a cut has been made in the customs service.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Yes; half as much as was reported in the newspapers, but still more than three million above the fiscal year 1947.

Let us get the facts straight. They asked us for \$6,500,000 more for fiscal 1948 than they had in fiscal 1947. We just halved that amount and gave them \$3,150,000 more in 1948 than they have in the current fiscal year. Most of the cut came out of the fact that we disallowed not the people who are on the rolls today but the increased number that they requested over the current year of 1947. Then, in addition, we disallowed the amount for setting up this foreign agency, because we thought the State Department facilities could provide the information that is necessary.

I want to admonish the agencies of government that they forget that the

Congress, which has the appropriating power, also has the rescinding power. I am going to suggest to the chairman of the subcommittee that we ask the bureau chiefs in the Treasury Department, including the Secretary, to come up some day soon and confront them with these releases and say, "Where did these come from? Where did you get these figures?" And then point the finger at them and say, "Look here. Maybe the cut should have been more. Do not forget that if we cannot enforce the will of the people for economy and there comes a test of strength as to whether the Congress or the appointed bureaus are running the Government of the United States, we can exercise the rescinding power over in the Appropriations Committee and take away a little more."

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, in talking with the Chief of the Secret Service yesterday, he informed me that they have to let 95 of their agents go, at a time when counterfeiting is going to come back actively again. He told me that about 95 would have to be let go, men assigned to the important duty of detecting counterfeiting.

On this situation in the Customs Service our Republican friends are apologizing and defending themselves, and it is going to grow and grow and grow, until between now and June 30 they will arrive at the inevitable result of having trapped themselves.

The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] has a very unusual habit when anybody disagrees with him of charging in his loud-voiced manner that everything the other fellow says is bunk, bunk, and he uses a lot of other common, common phrases of that kind. The gentleman has referred in such a manner to everything that has been said by any Democrat who disagrees with him, and I have heard him say the same thing about Republicans who disagreed with him, so it is apparent that the only inference we can draw is that the superintelligent Member of the House is the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

He overlooked putting in some important facts when he made his presentation on dollars and cents. He did not tell you that the activities of the Conciliation Service in 1938 would not be comparable with the activities in 1948 or the fiscal year 1947. He did not tell you that there would be increased business. He did not tell you that there are increased salaries.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman refused to yield to me, but I yield to him.

Mr. KEEFE. I thank the gentleman very much. That is very kind of him.

Mr. McCORMACK. I have never refused to yield to the gentleman, that I can remember.

Mr. KEEFE. I suggest again that the distinguished gentleman read the record and the report, and he will see that they have a rapidly declining business in the Conciliation Service, instead of an ex-

panding one. That is their testimony.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman overlooks the fact that during the war there was not so much activity in the lines in which many agencies were engaged, but that they will have to engage in increased activities after the war. This applies to the Conciliation Service and the National Labor Relations Board. The War Labor Board took over during the war and had jurisdiction over a lot of these activities. Now, with the termination of the War Labor Board, the Conciliation and Mediation Service and the National Labor Relations Board must pick up these activities.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Is it not a fact that the cases which now come before the Conciliation Service are much more involved and take much more time and are very much more important to the economy of our country?

Mr. McCORMACK. I believe the statement just made by the gentleman from New York is based upon his study and experience as a member of the subcommittee having jurisdiction of that subject matter.

I have here an editorial from the Washington Star. While I admire that paper, I do not believe by any means that the Washington Star is a Democratic paper. In talking of the action of the subcommittee on appropriations under the heading of "Bad politics," the editorial said:

On the whole record, however, it would be difficult to say that Congress would be wholly unjustified in coming to the conclusion—

That is, talking about Mr. Warren—that Mr. Warren is the wrong man for the job he holds. But that is an entirely different thing from saying that the Appropriations Committee is justified in the action it has taken.

The committee has not been content merely to lock the door on Mr. Warren. Instead, through an abuse of its control of the purse, it has assumed a veto power over the filling of Mr. Warren's post and the posts of about 100 other executives and employees of the Conciliation Service.

That is what I said during my remarks. That is what the gentleman referred to as "bunk." Well, the Washington Star is in the same category as the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The gentleman from Wisconsin, if I may say so, in his dynamic character, has an unfortunate habit of characterizing the remarks made by other Members. So far as I am concerned, any time he criticizes anything I say as bunk, I consider the characterization coming from the gentleman from Wisconsin as one of the finest and highest compliments that I can receive.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, it is always a pleasure to listen to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]. He says it is all right with

him to have what he says characterized by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] as bunk. You know what was said when the fellow kissed the cow—"Everyone to his taste." If the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] has no objection to the characterization, I am sure I have none. Whether his statements were accurately described as bunk can be determined by a reading of the RECORD.

Here is what is griping some of our friends on the other side. There are a lot of good, fine, patriotic gentlemen on the other side, and they vote with us once in a while and sometimes twice in a while—in fact, whenever they think we offer something worth while. We helped them to put through some good legislation last year. That brings me to the point of asking: Did not the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] vote for this bill, the Treasury and Post Office bill which went through the other day, one of the bills which he is criticizing today and because of which he now complains about the discharge of some people in the customs service?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. The vote was 387 to nothing.

Mr. HOFFMAN. To nothing?

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is right.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Then the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] must have voted for it. Nevertheless the gentleman comes here today and cries and weeps and moans about the cut in the bill and criticizes what he says is going to happen and of what he thinks is going to happen he is fearful. Here is what is the matter with some of those boys on the other side, if I may violate the rules by so referring to them, and I would like to address my colleagues on this side of the aisle.

For years the agencies down there in the executive departments and elsewhere all over the country have been spending Federal money to elect New Dealers and some good Democrats from the South, and some of us are glad to know that is one good thing that has come out of all that spending. Now, when they find that we intend to carry out our promises and give the country a little economy and a little efficiency, a little freedom from bureaucratic rule, they realize that if that pocketbook is taken away from them they will not have all that money to be spent in their behalf. Sure, it hurts. Running for office on your own pocketbook is one thing, and running for office with Federal funds and influence is something else again. If I had been running in that kind of a campaign in that way, I too, would be fearful of what might happen to me the next time because my funds could not possibly equal the funds of the Federal Treasury. If you cut some folks from the Federal funds and their jobs they cannot buy any more CIO-PAC support through the activities of the Labor Department and the National Labor Relations Board and all those Federal

agencies which have been campaigning over the years. They are fearful of what might happen in 1948. Cry about it? Sure. Weep? Sure. It will not do them any good because the Republicans are going to carry out those campaign promises they made. That may be something of a shock to some, as I said before. It is unusual, but that is the way I think it is going to be. That is the way I hope it will be.

Republicans and Democrats who want economy and efficiency, who are tired of government by Federal employees, will do well to deprive the bureaus and agencies of the funds which enable them to carry on extralegal activities.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman, of course, speaking as he does, has lived up to just what I said he was a little while ago—one of the great leaders of the Republican Party.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I only wish that were true. For 10 years I tried to get the House—but you so dominated it that they would not listen—I tried for 10 years to get the Communists kicked out. When President Truman found out the Congress was about to do it, along he came, tagging along behind. I will not say that of him and I will not say it of any Member of this House, but I will say that of somebody, just like the stink that follows an automobile when the gas is burned out, along they come. Now, they are all against Communists. They all want to do something about these wicked departments, because they do not believe the people were exercising good judgment in November but they nevertheless realize it might happen again in 1948. So they want to get in before the storm comes.

Oh, do not let them steal your thunder. Let us cut this appropriation just as the committee suggested we should, for the reasons given by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] who know what they are talking about, and not follow along some of these campaign speeches that might well be made on a soap box in Boston or somewhere else.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] has expired.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I have asked for more time this morning to supplement my remarks of yesterday on the abolition of the Division of Labor Standards in the Labor Department appropriation bill. I understand that after I left this hall yesterday, the chairman of the House Subcommittee on Labor Department and Federal Security Appropriations, undertook to instruct me as to the action of the committee on the child-labor and youth-employment function of this Division. He attempted to reassure me that I might save what he apparently regarded as my crocodile tears, or something of the sort, over what the Republican majority had done to the future protection of our Nation's youth.

Let me assure the chairman and Republican members of the House Appropriations Committee that I have read their report with exceeding care. But I am sorry to tell them that it does not make me feel any better. Had they extended me the courtesy yesterday of allowing me to finish my remarks, I would have explained why. I shall do so this morning, although I hope some of you may be sufficiently interested to read my full statement in the RECORD of yesterday. The Republican majority of the House Appropriations Committee cut in half the funds available for the child-labor and youth-employment function of the Division of Labor Standards and transferred the functions to the Wage and Hour Division of the Department. Now that action to which they point with pride will satisfy nobody who is seriously concerned for the welfare of children.

The functions were transferred from the score that the Wage and Hour Division administers the wage-and-hour provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, and therefore could and should administer the child-labor provisions and perform all the research and advisory services now being carried on by the Division of Labor Standards. Now if anybody should know what the intent of Congress was when it enacted the Fair Labor Standards Act and conferred upon the then Children's Bureau, and now the Division of Labor Standards, the administration of the child-labor provisions of the act, I really think I should. I was chairman of the House Labor Committee which deliberated over many possible methods of administering this act. Every draft proposed to use the experience and skill of the Children's Bureau in some way to enforce the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The final version placed all responsibility for their administration in the Children's Bureau.

I also understand that my remarks were construed by the gentleman from Wisconsin as reflecting upon the competency of the Wage and Hour Division. I can assure you that they were not so intended. I have a high regard for the Wage and Hour Division, but I know full well that that Division is an enforcement agency. Its job is to check employers' pay rolls, time records, invoices—things like that, a type of accounting job. Why should they now be saddled with research on hazardous jobs for youngsters? Why should we believe that they are equipped to work with State administrators and women's groups and labor and community organizations in developing better State child labor standards? Why should they be asked to negotiate agreements with States on certificates of age?

I note by the report that you are also proposing that they become safety and health inspectors for the States. At the same time you cut their funds by 25 percent. They are now getting around to only 8 percent of the plants and you expect them to take on all of these new functions. With a smaller staff they will probably get around to 4 percent. They have plenty to do in the enforcement of the Wage and Hour Act without

becoming the promoters of improved standards of child labor.

The Congress that passed the wage and hour bill, as I have said before, decided after much deliberation to keep the child labor and youth employment functions separate from the Wage and Hour Division. What facts had this Congress that would change the decisions of its predecessor? A small House Appropriations subcommittee has taken upon itself to rewrite the law.

If this Congress takes that step, it will not be on the merits of the question, I can assure you. This Congress will be playing politics with its future generations. It will be doing so at a time when, as a result of war, over two and one-half times as many youngsters are at work as in 1940, at a time when a million fewer children are in high school than in 1941.

In further reply to the gentleman from Wisconsin, I fear that there is some misunderstanding about the point of view expressed by the Secretary of Labor concerning the transfer of the child-labor and youth-employment functions of the Bureau of Labor Standards to the Wage-and-Hour Division. He did not state definitely that he would recommend the transfer of the entire functions of the Bureau to the Wage-and-Hour Division but said that he would study the problem when the Wage-and-Hour Division was transferred back to Washington. It may be that there are some inspection functions which could be transferred to the Wage-and-Hour Division, and in cases of duplications of functions, I would not oppose such a transfer. However, I would oppose the transfer of the entire Division, as it was erroneously stated the Secretary of Labor suggested. The majority of this Congress insist they received the people's mandate last November to economize in government. We Democrats are as interested as anybody else in true economy. But we do not think you Republicans received any mandate to exploit America's future citizens. The American people did not give you a mandate to recreate the sweatshops of the nineteenth century. They gave you no mandate to condemn their 12- and 14-year-olds to long hours, night work, back-breaking toil for starvation wages, hazards of life and limb, too early contact with the seamy side of life. They gave you no mandate to deprive their children of a chance to learn to work and to live and to develop to the height of their capacity. They gave you no mandate to deny their children the proudest heritage of America.

Further reference was made to the transfer of a considerable amount of money from the Bureau of Labor Standards to the Wage and Hour Division for the child labor and youth employment program. The truth of the matter is that this bill decreases the funds of the child labor and youth employment program by 50 percent. That 50 percent has been transferred to the Wage and Hour Division appropriation. The other 50 percent is so-called economy.

The kind of economy that will help to provide a tax decrease at the expense of the children of America.

I presume, Mr. Chairman, this economy is considered necessary because I understand that tomorrow a bill will come to the House to cut the taxes of the wealthy people of this country who can well afford to pay taxes, 30 percent. Is that the kind of economy you want? It certainly is not the kind of economy I want. Or is that the kind of economy you believe the people gave you a mandate for?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from New Jersey has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I address my remarks not only to the Members here, but to the gentlewoman from New Jersey, who I know cannot disagree with what I shall say, because she well knows that they have the so-called Walsh-Healey Act still on the books; not only the Fair Labor Standards Act but the Walsh-Healey Act. She did not tell you about that. She did not tell you that ever since the Walsh-Healey Act has been on the books that the Wage and Hour Division has not only made the inspections for child-labor violations, but the Wage and Hour Division has done all of the work of enforcement and punishment and recommendations, every single thing, that the Children's Bureau does as to child-labor work under the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Now then, to say that the Wage and Hour Division is not equipped to handle this function is to say that they are not able functionally or otherwise to handle the functions placed upon them as to child-labor interests.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. The gentlewoman did not yield to me, but I will yield.

Mrs. NORTON. The gentleman knows perfectly well that the Wage and Hour Division cannot handle the children's affairs as well as the Children's Bureau can. He knows that.

Mr. KEEFE. Well, that is a categorical statement by the gentlewoman, and may I say to her that I recommend that she read the hearings, and if she does, she will see.

Mrs. NORTON. I have.

Mr. KEEFE. Well, if she has, then she knows that her statement is not correct, because she knows that I asked the specific question of Mr. Walling, "Is the Wage and Hour Division equipped to do this work?" And the answer of Mr. Walling, the Wage and Hour Administrator, was that they were; that they are already doing that work under the Walsh-Healey Act.

Now, then, why give any misrepresentation to the press or the public or this Congress? The fact of the matter is that Mr. Schwollenbach himself very definitely said they were giving consideration to turning this over to the Wage and Hour Division, and perhaps the only reason that it was not turned over at the time of the hearings was because the Wage and Hour Division was still located up in New York and had not got back to Washington. Now, that is all there is to it.

May I say to the gentlewoman from New Jersey something that perhaps she does not know and she ought to be informed on the subject, that we were given a budget estimate showing just exactly how this transfer could be effectuated, and it is in the record.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. KEEFE. I do not yield further. The gentlewoman has not read the record. If she had she would know those facts, and she would not make the statements she made on this floor, and I think it is high time that instead of just going on with these glittering generalities of talking about how we have done away with the protection for the little children and the youth of America, you ought to listen to what Katherine Lenroot, the head of the Children's Bureau, said about the man who is addressing you on that subject, when she spoke night before last in my own city, and you would get a different impression and you would not be talking about the gentleman from Wisconsin like you have been. I know something about the Children's Bureau and I have been one of its protagonists, as the gentlewoman from New Jersey well knows, ever since the Children's Bureau has been in existence.

You shake your head. I am not going to try to convince the gentlewoman from New Jersey. A lot of people have tried to convince Boss Hague up there and they have not been successful.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, in summing up this debate, which has been very interesting, there comes to my mind the fact that the people of these United States of America spoke out at the last election as to the course they would like for their Government to follow.

Something was said by one of the previous speakers about our getting certain mandates. We did get a mandate to reduce the cost of Government, because the people know that the only way to balance the budget, the only way to reduce taxes, and the only way to get the ship of state out of the dangerous position it is in at the present time is to move it out of the danger zone through economy in Government back toward a sounder financial economy. We are their representatives, supposed to carry out their wishes. The Republican majority have from the first day they came here up to this very minute given every evidence of carrying out that mandate of the people. We have worked and voted for economy. The Republican Party has been opposed in this effort by you of the minority at every step of the way from the day the President called for a budget of \$37,500,000 to run this Government in peacetime, four times what it had ever cost to run the Government in peacetime before. You are opposing us again today. You of the minority here on the floor of the House made your initial step by trying to defeat the will of the people which we of

the Republican majority were trying to carry out when we voted in this House to cut the budget by \$6,000,000,000. After we had achieved that objective, then the strategy of opposition to every economy became very plain through the minority leader and the minority whip, who has injected himself so forcefully into the debate today. That strategy is to fight the reduction in the cost of Government, the reduction sought by the Republicans, every time an appropriation bill comes on the floor of the House. They seek to prevent the Republican majority from reducing governmental expense in the interest of the taxpayers.

It is unfortunate that all of the American people who voted in this last election and who will have an opportunity to vote in the 1948 election that they cannot be in this gallery today, yes; that they could not have been here when we were voting to reduce the budget, yes; that they could not have been here when we were voting 2 weeks ago on the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation bill, so the people in the districts represented by those on the minority side who have sought to block the way, could have found out exactly what their strategy is, and what they are trying to do. After they had opposed reducing the appropriation in the Treasury-Post Office Appropriation bill and sought to block the reduction that we sought to bring about in the interest of the American people, when they had to answer a roll call go down in the printed record they voted 100 percent to support the action the majority had forced through on that particular bill. I predict that when the roll is called today the dissidents on the minority side will make a similar record, so that they can say in the next campaign to their people, who are so far away that they cannot be here to keep a watchful eye on them, "Oh, yes; we voted for a reduction in the cost of government."

This is the people's fight, and the Republicans will not turn back. They will keep their promises. If we do not cut the cost of government now and thereby reduce the Federal pay rolls it will never be done. The people of the Nation should know the opposition on this floor joined with the bureaucrats here in Washington are standing together as they have stood for the past 14 years solidly fighting against our efforts for economy in the interest of the great mass of the American people.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$819,500.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY: On page 2, line 6, strike out "\$819,500" and insert "\$1,190,000."

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on this amendment close in 10 minutes.

Mr. ROONEY. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the motion is not in order now, until some debate is had on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is well taken. The motion is not in order at this time, since there has been no debate on the amendment.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, being a member of this great subcommittee, I suppose I should defend my chairman, the gifted gentleman from Wisconsin, who does not always use the word "bunk," who does not always answer the gentleman from New Jersey by referring to Mayor Hague, incidentally a great man, who has done more for public health, welfare, and education, and to help the little man in the State of New Jersey than the gentleman from Wisconsin ever did in his life. The gentleman from Wisconsin is really a charming fellow, when you get to know him. I spent 9 weeks with him as a member of this subcommittee, and it was just one grand tea party. If you did not agree with him, whether you were a member of the minority or the majority, it did not get you anywhere. He wrote the bill. You saw him on the march here awhile ago, strutting as he usually does from one side of the floor to the other, and you have listened, I am sure, to all those fancy expressions of his.

In yesterday's debate he quoted the Secretary of Labor, Mr. Schwollenbach, as having said that the set-up in the Veterans' Employment Service was "nuts." I will say at this point that Secretary of Labor Schwollenbach at no time in the hearings reflected in the slightest degree upon the ability or integrity of Mr. Perry Faulkner, the Director of the Veterans' Employment Service, appointed by General Bradley, the Administrator of the Veterans' Administration, or upon the work of the Veterans' Employment Service. He did say that it was an unusual situation where General Bradley appointed Mr. Faulkner and he—Secretary Schwollenbach—appointed the entire staff. Mr. Schwollenbach advocated a much larger appropriation—larger to the extent of about a million dollars for the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States Employment Service.

We now have before us the first item in the march of the gentleman from Wisconsin to cut the vitals out of the functions of the Department of Labor. We have here an item requested by the Bureau of the Budget in the amount of \$1,190,000 for salaries and expenses in the District of Columbia for the Secretary's office. Is it such a great increase? Oh, no. In the present fiscal year the amount under which they are now operating is \$1,015,400. But the gentleman from Wisconsin has cut that down to the amount of \$819,500. It is apparent, as pointed out here yesterday and today, that the march of the gentleman from Wisconsin and his colleagues against the Labor Department is well on the way. Why have they singled out that particular Department and not the other items in this general bill, the total amount of

which is \$1,763,412,300? Although the amount requested by the Department of Labor for its annual appropriation for fiscal 1948 is only \$103,578,700, which is less than 6 percent of the total amount \$1,763,412,300 requested in this appropriation bill, nevertheless the gentleman from Wisconsin and his colleagues on the majority side have cut the Labor Department operations to the tune of \$12,714,500, which is 46 percent of the total cut of \$27,725,500 referred to by the gentleman from Minnesota yesterday.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, can anyone advise us how long it will be before we vote?

Mr. KEEFE. At the present rate, and if the same tactics are indulged in, which I understand will be indulged in all through the bill, I assume we will be here until midnight.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Let me say that that is another familiar expression of the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I object to the extension of 5 minutes if that is the way the gentleman is going to speak.

The CHAIRMAN. The objection of the gentleman from Michigan comes too late.

Mr. ROONEY. May I say that the usual careless language so often used by the gentleman from Wisconsin has again been heard. When anyone who disagrees with him is talking, that Member is using dilatory tactics—tactics designed to interfere with what? With the gentleman's full sway as a dictator and as a czar of this appropriation bill. He might well stop, look, and listen.

There was an editorial in this morning's Times-Herald referring to a subject which has been discussed previously. I quote from it:

Because of this \$6,500,000 Customs Bureau slash—

And that was the slash, you know, in the Treasury, Post Office appropriation bill passed a week or so ago by this House—

about 1,600 of the Bureau's employees are in process of being let out, effective March 28, which is next Friday. Customs work at the key port of New York, where most litigious tolls are paid, and most smugglers ply their trade, will be crippled by this proposed cut.

Harry M. Durning, Collector of the Port of New York, now has a staff of 840 men engaged in this valuable work. Durning has been forced to notify 740 of his staff, including 600 war veterans, of their impending dismissal. This will leave America's greatest port with a skeleton force of 100 men.

According to John C. Tulloch, an old collector of the port and border patrol organizer at the important boundary point of Ogdensburg, N. Y., these dismissals also will leave the Canadian border "wide open" to

smugglers of all manner of contraband, and to illegal entry of aliens as well. Similar results are expected along the Mexican border.

The loss in revenues to the Government, if such a condition lasts any considerable length of time, will more than outweigh the cut of \$6,500,000 in the Customs Bureau's allotment of funds for 1947-48.

Somewhere in the hiring-and-firing confusion, a serious injustice has been done our Customs Bureau, and it is one which ought to be rectified without delay.

The Senate can still perform this job, when its acts on the cost-cutting bill passed by the House. We hope the Senate will do just that, and plug these serious port and border leaks. It seems obvious that better ways to save money can be found than this one.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I am sorry. I do not have time.

So I say, you are here today doing the very same thing in connection with the Labor Department appropriation when you single them out for slaughter and cut them 46 percent of the actual amount admitted by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] as the amount cut from the budget estimates in connection with this appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] has expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I regret exceedingly to hear the kind of speech that has just been delivered on this floor, when a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for Labor and the Federal Security tries to make the Members of the House believe that the chairman of this particular committee is a swaggering czar, strutting, and so forth, and so on; and that the chairman of this subcommittee has written the bill without consultation with his colleagues. I feel that the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] has violated the rules of the House in so stating, and I am looking right at him when I am saying this.

Mr. ROONEY. I say I am looking right at the gentleman, too.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. It is regrettable that we cannot discuss this particular bill upon its merits. I know and any member of the majority on the subcommittee will testify to the fact, that very little interest was given in the hearings by either of the two members of the minority on that committee. Scarcely ever did they offer anything constructive. I ask you to go through the hearings and see whether you can find any place where those two members of the minority offered any constructive suggestions.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I refuse to yield. The gentleman might as well sit down. Scarcely any place in the record can you find anything constructive

offered by either the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY], or the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY], and I challenge them to find it.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I also refuse to yield to the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I refuse to yield.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me too bad, after 6 weeks' hearings and attempting to do something worthwhile for the people of this Nation; that the majority members of the committee must virtually carry the entire load by themselves. Certainly we had to write the bill, the four of us in the majority. There was no cooperation from the others whatsoever.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield at that point?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. With the exception of the Public Health Service.

I am just saying these few words in the hope that we can get down to sanity in the discussion of this bill, Mr. Chairman. Let us discuss issues, let us not try to attribute to the chairman of this subcommittee, one of the most capable men in the Congress of the United States, statements to the effect that he is a czar, that he is strutting around, and so forth, and so on; whereas, if the truth were known, that particular man knows more about this bill than any Member of either body of the Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and all amendments thereto do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, may the amendment be read again?

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will again read the amendment. There was no objection.

The Clerk again read the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROONEY) there were—ayes 65, noes 114.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, line 7:

"Contingent expenses: For necessary expenses of the offices and bureaus of the Department, for which appropriations are not specifically made, including purchase of two passenger motor vehicles (including one at not to exceed \$3,000); transfer of funds to United States Public Health Service for costs of health service program as authorized by act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); commercial and labor-reporting services; when authorized by the Secretary of Labor, dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members, not exceeding \$400; newspapers, press clippings, and teletype news service not to exceed \$7,300; and contract stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the

act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); \$468,400, of which \$1,000 is for payment of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act."

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as this amendment applies to the Veterans' Employment Service I ask unanimous consent that at this time all four amendments be considered at once and that I be permitted to continue for an additional 5 minutes and to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VAN ZANDT: On page 3 strike out lines 3 and 4 and following the figure "600;" add the following: "\$474,950, of which \$21,510 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV except section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, and of which \$1,000 is for payment of claims pursuant to part II of the Federal Court Claims Act."

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, at this time I do not speak for any particular department of Government.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, may I interrupt the gentleman and say that I do not have any objection to his having five additional minutes.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. May I make this inquiry? Will the gentleman agree to the consideration of all four amendments at this time?

Mr. ROONEY. Not at this point. I cannot say that I have studied it sufficiently. You see, the minority has been in entire accord with the accepted position of the gentleman in regard to increasing the Veterans' Employment Service. That has been our position all through the hearing. So I withdraw my objection to his proceeding for five additional minutes.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Then, Mr. Chairman, I renew my request that I be permitted to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, I speak at this time for two of America's great veterans organizations, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Naturally, they are concerned with the employment of veterans so much that at the moment they have at heart the interests of 1,300,000 unemployed veterans in the United States, the majority of whom are veterans of World War II. These organizations cannot understand why it is necessary to cut from this bill less than \$1,000,000, and in so doing deny the unemployed veteran the service of 644 agents, whose responsibilities are to secure and place veterans in employment.

In the enactment of the provisions of title IV of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944—Public Law 346—Congress declared as its intent and purpose that there should be set up an effective job counseling and employment place-

ment service for veterans and that to this end policies shall be promulgated and administered so as to provide for them the maximum of job opportunity in the field of gainful employment. For this purpose there was created to cooperate with and assist the United States Employment Service a Veterans' Placement Service Board. The present Chairman of this Board is Gen. Omar Bradley, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of the Selective Service System, and the Honorable Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Secretary of Labor, are the other members. This Board is charged with determining all matters of policy relating to the Veterans' Employment Service of the United States Employment Service.

The Chairman of the Veterans' Placement Service Board was given direct authority and responsibility for carrying out its policies through the Veterans' Employment Representatives in the several States. This authority has been delegated to Mr. Perry Faulkner, executive secretary to the Veterans' Placement Service Board and Chief of the Veterans' Employment Service. The veterans' employment representatives in the several States are charged specifically by title IV of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 as follows:

In cooperation with the public employment service staff in the State, he shall (a) be functionally responsible for the supervision of the registration of veterans in local employment offices for suitable types of employment and for placement of veterans in employment; (b) assist in securing and maintaining current information as to the various types of available employment in public works and private industry or business; (c) promote the interest of employers in employing veterans; (d) maintain regular contact with employers and veterans' organizations with a view of keeping employers advised of veterans available for employment and veterans advised of opportunities for employment; and (a) assist in every possible way in improving working conditions and the advancement of employment of veterans.

Section 605 of the Servicemen's readjustment Act of 1944 assigns budgetary responsibility to the Board as follows:

The Board through its executive secretary shall estimate the funds necessary for the proper and efficient administration of this title; such estimated sums shall include the annual amounts necessary for salaries, rents, printing and binding, travel, and communications. Sums thus estimated shall be included as a special item in the annual budget of the United States Employment Service. Any funds appropriated pursuant to this special item as contained in the budget of the United States employment Service shall not be available for any purpose other than that for which they were appropriated, except with the approval of the Board.

In March of 1946 the Veterans' Placement Service Board, in order to adequately carry out the provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, deemed it necessary to materially increase the field staff of the Veterans' Employment Service. It was only after careful planning that the additional field staff was requested of the Bureau of the

Budget. This additional staff was to include a few more assistant veterans' employment representatives in those States where the necessity warranted; but in the main the requested personnel, which are now called field assistants, were to be located in strategic areas throughout the various States and their duties were to locate job opportunities for veterans. However, the actual placements were to be made by the local employment offices as the Veterans' Employment Service had no desire whatsoever to attempt setting up its own employment service.

The headquarters staff very carefully planned, with the assistance of each individual State veterans' employment representative, the areas wherein the selected field assistants were to work. Vigilance has been maintained at all times to insure that the individual worked within his assigned area. The number of field assistants requested for their respective States was planned on a basis of 1 to every 30,000 veteran World War II population. Following this plan of expansion, the Veterans' Employment Service in March of 1946 requested approval from the Bureau of the Budget the following positions for the fiscal year of 1947.

Field: 1,029 positions at a cost of \$3,101,750.

Department: 66 positions at a cost of \$241,529.

Total positions, 1,095; total cost, \$3,543,279.

The Bureau of the Budget did not approve the Veterans' Placement Service Board's expansion request, however the Appropriations Committee of Congress granted the following positions:

Field: 738 positions at a cost of \$1,924,405.

Department: 57 positions at a cost of \$171,990.

Total positions, 795; total cost, \$2,096,395.

The Veterans' Employment Service, by exercising extreme conservatism in recruiting practices and observing economical management procedures, was able to successfully meet the ever-increasing demands being made upon it as of the first of the calendar year of 1947. However, it was apparent that the excellent record of job placements for veterans could not be maintained with the then current Veterans' Employment Service staff. The Veterans' Placement Service Board, therefore, after careful study, again recommended to the Bureau of the Budget in February of this year substantially the same addition in personnel as was made last year.

For the fiscal year 1948 the following positions were requested of the Bureau of the Budget:

Field: 1,005 positions at a cost of \$3,263,446.

Department: 57 positions at a cost of \$209,044.

Total positions, 1,062; total costs, \$3,472,490.

The Bureau of the Budget recommended that Congress grant to the Veterans' Employment Service the following:

Field: 644 positions at a cost of \$2,521,697.

Department: 32 positions at a cost of \$128,799.

Total positions, 676; total cost, \$2,650,496.

H. R. 2700, the present bill you are considering, grants to the Veterans' Employment Service only \$1,756,800 for personnel services. Such a radical cut in appropriation would force the Veterans' Employment Service to lay off all of its newly appointed field assistants. These men are doing a splendid job of selling merchandise—the veteran. It is by placement of veterans in jobs that the Veterans' Employment Service is seeking to carry out congressional directives. Job placements of veterans represents the greatest of all benefits to veterans. Successful placement of veterans in jobs, in the minds of the Veterans' Placement Service Board, represents the most economical and beneficial service that could possibly be rendered to those citizens who have risked their lives in the service of their Nation.

Your cooperation and support is earnestly and sincerely solicited to the following amendments to H. R. 2700.

Inasmuch as section 605, paragraph (a), of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, specifically states:

Sums thus estimated shall be included as a special item in the annual budget of the United States Employment Service. Any funds appropriated pursuant to this special item as contained in the budget of the United States Employment Service shall not be available for any purpose other than that for which they were appropriated, except with the approval of the Board.

It appears necessary to earmark all funds assigned to the Veterans' Employment Service. H. R. 207 does this only on personal services, hence a qualifying clause is suggested in each of the other budget items.

I. CONTINGENT EXPENSES

The Veterans' Employment Service requested the Bureau of the Budget for contingent expenses the sum of \$21,510, and they, in turn, recommended to Congress that the Service be granted \$18,700. In reporting out the appropriation bill the committee recommended a 20-percent cut in contingent expenses. The bill should be amended to increase the amount of \$468,400—line 3, page 3—to \$474,950, of which \$21,510 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV—except section 602—of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

The above category covers what might well be called practically all expenses for items other than personnel, travel, and printing and binding. The items include supplies, communications, transportation of things, equipment, and other materials necessary for the maintenance of any Federal service. In their request to the Bureau of the Budget for the sum of \$21,510, the Veterans' Employment Service felt they were justified if they were to carry out their work efficiently and in good order. The Bureau of the Budget in their recommendation to the Congress lowered the figure to \$18,700, or \$2,810 less than the original request. No doubt this lesser figure was due to general cuts of practically all objects which we requested in the budget

for the fiscal year 1948. The amendment serves to restore the original amount requested.

II. TRAVELING EXPENSES

The Veterans' Employment Service requested of the Bureau of the Budget for traveling expenses—departmental and field—the sum of \$888,000 and they, in turn, recommended to Congress that the Service be granted \$600,000. In reporting out the appropriation bill, the committee recommended a 30-percent cut for this item. The bill should be amended to increase the amount of \$2,112,400—page 3, line 6—to \$2,580,440, of which \$888,000 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV—except section 602—of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

Requests for travel funds for field personnel were figured on a formula which the Veterans' Employment Service has learned from many years' experience is quite accurate.

Twelve dollars a day covers both transportation and per diem. The State veterans' employment representatives, naturally, due to their administrative duties, are not in travel status as much as the assistant veterans' employment representatives, while the field assistants, whose work is solely in the field and not of an administrative nature, should be in travel a great portion of the time. However, with the exception of those field assistants working in thinly populated areas, there will be very little of this \$12 a day travel cost spent in per diem. Nearly all will be transportation costs.

To arrive at the figures requested of the Bureau of the Budget, the Veterans' Employment Service merely multiplied the number of days the various members of their field staff should be in travel status, in order to properly do their job, by \$12.

Each agency in the Government bases their individual travel requests upon such a formula, although the amount for each day's travel may vary in some instances. The Veterans' Employment Service formula is their own and, as has been previously stated, is based upon past travel records of field personnel. Stringent travel regulations are carefully enforced by the administrative staff of the Service. Employees in travel status are limited to their specifically assigned territories on the basis of a pre-audited itinerary.

III. PRINTING AND BINDING

The Veterans' Employment Service requested of the Bureau of the Budget for printing and binding the sum of \$50,000, and they, in turn, recommended to Congress that it be granted \$40,000. In reporting out the appropriation bill the committee recommended a 20-percent cut. The bill should be amended to increase the amount of \$414,700—line 8, page 3—to \$432,700, of which \$50,000 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV—except section 602—of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

The request for \$50,000 was made by the Veterans' Employment Service to cover necessary items involved under printing and binding. A successful potential employer—potential employer

relationship is considered absolutely essential in the present pattern of the Veterans' Employment Service job-promotion program. Explanatory documents, technical tools such as charts, graphs, maps, and illustrative materials, as well as leaflets, pamphlets, and booklets have known to be invaluable media in aiding the promotion of the program. Receipt of systematized summaries of new legislation, changes in regulations, new directives, and actual listings of job opportunities are musts from the standpoint of both the field operations of the Veterans' Employment Service as well as the United States Employment Service. With the pending liquidation of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration and the apparent necessity of discontinuing certain functions of the Selective Service System, the absolute need of increased effort in this field appears obvious. Media for transmitting vital information to the various State employment services also is included in this item.

IV. UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

General administration: In reporting out the appropriation bill the committee recommended that the United States Employment Service be granted the sum of \$2,656,800, of which \$1,756,800—line 8, page 5—shall be for, and so forth. The bill should be amended to increase the total of \$2,565,800—line 8, page 5—to \$4,372,496, of which \$3,472,496 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV—except section 602—of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

Justification for this amendment is found in the forepart of the document. Your attention is called to the current liquidation of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration and the suggested transfer of certain responsibilities of the Selective Service System to the Veterans' Employment Service. Acceptance of additional responsibilities once assigned to these agencies on the part of the Veterans' Employment Service certainly should be considered as potential additional evidence for the need for the sum requested by the amendment.

I want to call to your attention at this time, and I repeat what I said in the beginning, there are more than a million unemployed veterans in the country today. You who are Members of this body look to the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the D. A. V., and the other great veteran organizations to assist the Government and assist the people in general to place the veteran in employment. All, we agree, these organizations have done a magnificent job. But when you deny them the services of these 644 field men, you are taking away one of the most valuable assets they have to place the unemployed veterans in jobs.

We of organized veteranhood believe in economy, sure we do, but we do not believe that economy should be practiced at the expense of the men who bared their chests to the bullets of the enemy on the many far-flung frontiers of this last war. We earnestly solicit your vote in support of these amendments all offered in behalf of these great veteran groups who speak for the veterans of this country.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VAN ZANDT. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. I wish to commend the gentleman for his statement and say that I am in entire accord with him at this time. I withdraw my objection to considering the four amendments en bloc, as proposed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. I have now had time to study them.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the four amendments may be considered en bloc.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the remaining amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 2 offered by Mr. VAN ZANDT: On page 3, strike out line 6 and substitute therefor the following: "Department, \$2,580,440, of which \$838,000 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of Title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944."

Amendment No. 3 offered by Mr. VAN ZANDT: On page 3, strike out line 8 and substitute therefor the following: "Department, \$432,700, of which \$50,000 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of Title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944."

Amendment No. 4 offered by Mr. VAN ZANDT: On page 5, strike out line 8, and substitute therefor the following: "Public Law 600), \$4,372,496, of which \$3,472,496 shall."

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, how easy it is to run to cover in the field of economy.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, is the gentleman rising in favor of this amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin yield to the gentleman from New York?

Mr. KEEFE. I do not yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I want to understand for what purpose the gentleman rises.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has been recognized.

Mr. KEEFE. If the gentleman who attempts to be so facetious will just sit down for a little while, I am sure when I have finished he will understand thoroughly why the gentleman rose. He cannot wait to hear the gentleman from Wisconsin speak. He wants to clap his hands because the Congress of the United States will not be able to save as much money as we thought we were going to. He gets up on this floor and agrees to everything that my friend the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT] says. Oh, yes, he is for it. He is not only for that but he is for every other thing that will be presented here that will spend more money, and you will find that out before we are through with this bill.

I have received all the telegrams that you have received from the Veterans' Affairs Members of Congress. We went into this thing very thoroughly. This is not anything new. May I say to you of faint heart who get these telegrams that I told you back about 3 weeks ago that you were going to have to have courage if you were going to cut the expenditures of

Government. I told you in this well and warned you what was going to happen. You are not going to get any help over on this side except from a few fine Democrats who want to save this country.

You are going to get the type of thing that my friend from New York is suggesting—that we increase everyone of these appropriations. That is what you are going to get. I warned you about it then, and it has all come to pass. Now, turn to the record. How many of you have read the record on this Veterans' Service? I do not think very many have read it from the questions that have been asked me. You have not had time to read it and it is not fair to expect that you would have had time. But you do have a committee that has worked diligently on this thing, may I say to you, despite the statements of the gentleman from Brooklyn who from the very first day that he came on this committee has attempted at all times to give no real suggestions, as the gentleman from Minnesota, has said, except to throw flies in the ointment all the time, as he is doing today. I expected that, too.

How many of you know what this agency is that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT] is talking about? How many of you actually know what this organization is? I tried to explain it here a few moments ago when there were a few people on the floor. I tried to point out to you just what this veterans' placement service is and what is involved. I told you then, and I repeat now, that ever since 1933 when the Congress of the United States passed the Wagner-Peyser Act there has been a veterans' placement service in every United States employment office in the land. When we enacted the GI bill, if you remember, and you can go back and read it in title IV, we made provision for a board composed of the Secretary of Labor, the head of the Veterans' Administration, and the Director of Selective Service. They chose a secretary of that board. His name is Perry Faulkner, and he is supposed to represent that board. To do what? Read the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. WORLEY. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, does the gentleman suppose that we will finish this bill by midnight?

Mr. KEEFE. I do not think so, if we give it the consideration that it is entitled to receive. In view of some of the statements made here, I think it is going to take quite a long while.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. I am trying to give you this information because many Members on both sides of the aisle have asked me to give this information. There is quite

a bit of confusion in the minds of many people on this subject, and the confusion has been deliberately generated.

Let me read to you, if you will, some questions and answers appearing on page 488 of the hearings:

Mr. KEEFE. The thing that the Congress would be interested in and is interested in, I think, Mr. Faulkner, is this: We had a Veterans' Employment Service in the United States Employment Service and it was contemplated to have one under the Wagner-Peyser Act, in the State operations. This is an intensification of that veterans' program that you are undertaking?

Mr. FAULKNER. Yes, sir.

Mr. KEEFE. And it may be summarized by the statement that you are intensifying the scratching of the field for jobs and job openings for veterans?

Mr. FAULKNER. Yes, sir.

Mr. KEEFE. And you are doing it in a supplementary way, over and beyond what the regular service is doing. That is right; is it not?

Mr. FAULKNER. Yes, sir; and it is all encompassed in the one phrase in the law that you wrote, that the veteran shall be given a maximum job opportunity.

Mr. KEEFE. And when you have found these job openings you report them to the Regular Establishment, and the Regular Establishment then calls in the veterans who have those skills to fill those jobs.

Mr. FAULKNER. Yes, sir.

Mr. KEEFE. And if there are no veterans, then a civilian has a crack at it?

Mr. FAULKNER. And my men are supposed to be out at veterans' meetings, where they can find veterans, hunting veterans for those jobs, too. That is the other end of it.

Mr. KEEFE. I assume that the work is not as onerous in those locations where there is a surplus of jobs and job opportunities; is it?

Mr. FAULKNER. No.

Now, the fact of the matter is, when you provided in title IV of the GI bill for this committee and Mr. Faulkner was appointed secretary of that committee, there was absolutely not a thing in that bill—and I defy anyone to get up here and point it out if he thinks otherwise—that provided for a Federal veterans' placement service of the character and kind that is contemplated in the amendments offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT]. In fact, it is the opinion of those who know about it that the whole thing is subject to a point of order, and there is no authority for it in point of law. This committee has gone along with this program despite the fact that we think it is subject to a point of order, and we have not raised the point of order and are giving Mr. Faulkner \$1,700,000—enough to employ 500 men in this field to supplement the tremendous number of men who are engaged in that work in the regular employment offices that we are giving \$71,000,000 to in this bill. All I can say to you is, if you just want to go out and say the sky is the limit and say the limit is there, because the veterans' organizations ask for it, that is the privilege of the Members of this House. But let me tell you something, if you are going to save any money, if you are going to cut Government expenses, you have got to exercise some reason.

We have given to the veterans every single service you can think of in the way of finding jobs and job counseling. Those are in the regular offices of the employment service. We are now adding

500 more to go out in the States and assist veterans in job placement. The committee has given Mr. Faulkner over \$1,700,000 for this purpose. I ask you in all seriousness, my friends, to read the hearings. If you will only do that I am sure you will conclude, as the majority of this committee concluded, that we have done right well by the veterans who fought this last war.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] has again expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I will first say to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] that my record in this House on the Committee on Appropriations belies the statements he made a while ago. For me to take his position in regard to this amendment would be to act like an undertaker, and I am sure I do not look like an undertaker at a funeral, not only of the Veterans' Employment Service but of the United States Employment Service and the Labor Department as well. This I refuse to do. Justice has a great part in these appropriation items.

The veterans of this country are very much interested in the Veterans' Employment Service. Secretary Schwelbach has stated that they have been doing a fine job. He pleaded for sufficient funds to the amount submitted by the Bureau of the Budget, to carry on their work. He has stated that Mr. Faulkner and his staff, whom he appointed, as Secretary of Labor, were doing a fine job in this service.

I am in receipt of a telegram from the department commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of my State, Mr. C. Burton Huse, in which he says he understands the Labor Department appropriation bill H. R. 2700 does not provide adequate funds for Veterans' Employment Service:

This is a most important service; absolutely necessary that it not be curtailed. Urge support of amendments to increase funds.

I agreed to consider the four amendments proposed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT] en bloc, and after having read the language and figures in those amendments I stated that the gentleman from Pennsylvania should be commended for the position he took. I am sure no Member of this House wants to curtail the employment services for war veterans, nor does any Member desire to curtail, as suggested and proposed by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], the regular United States Employment Service, which has been cut to a ridiculously small amount by the gentleman from Wisconsin and his colleagues.

Before I sit down I would like to say to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN], who reflected upon the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] as to his attendance at committee hearings, that our attendance was much more faithful and diligent than his. I vigorously resent his statement on the floor of this House or anywhere else about the attendance of any member at any committee meetings. I happen to

be a member of three subcommittees of the House Committee on Appropriations, all important and all sitting at the same time during the past 10 weeks.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield, although the gentleman did not see fit to yield to me.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I regret if I did not see fit to yield to you at the time, but under the circumstances it was impossible. May I ask the gentleman if the subject under discussion was not the question of attendance but—

Mr. ROONEY. The gentleman brought it up, though.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. It was a question of whether the gentleman had made any suggestions worth while throughout the hearings of several weeks.

Mr. ROONEY. The suggestions of the gentleman from Rhode Island were worth while to my mind and to the mind of the gentleman from Rhode Island. They probably were not worth while in the eyes of the gentleman from Minnesota because he represents a farming district and is strictly looking out for the interests of his people. It is my responsibility to see that the gentleman from Minnesota does not so gage a Labor Department appropriation bill as to cripple the activities of the Department and bring about the attendant wrecking of a program which is for the benefit of an industrial district such as the one I represent.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. ROONEY. Let me say one thing more to the gentleman from Minnesota. He has made a statement here on the floor with reference to a number of questions asked by the gentleman from Rhode Island and myself during the hearings. A reading of the record of the hearings will disclose that most of the record was taken up by the imposing gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], the chairman. As a matter of fact, although he started out, as he said, to streamline the hearings and cut the volume of the record.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one additional minute.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I object unless the gentleman will yield to me.

Mr. ROONEY. I will gladly yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendments do now close.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the pending amendments do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROONEY) there were—ayes 130, noes 89.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. ROONEY and Mr. KEEFE.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 163, noes 99.

So the motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendments offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROONEY) there were—ayes 110, noes 145.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 113, noes 150.

So the amendments were rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Department, \$414,700.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 3, after line 8, insert a new paragraph as follows:

"Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia and purchase and distribution of reports and of material for informational exhibits, in connection with the promotion of health, safety, employment stabilization and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry, and the functions under the Fair Labor Standards Act (except the enforcement of the child labor provisions of such act) transferred under and pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946, \$473,000."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment restores to the Department of Labor, Division of Labor Standards, what has been stricken out by this committee. It is a function of government which I sincerely believe is a very necessary function. As you will note, the sum that I have included in the amendment is \$473,000. That does not include the enforcement provisions of the Child Labor Act. The amount that was spent by the Division of Labor Standards in 1947 was \$642,142. The Division of Labor Standards this year requested for the fiscal year 1948 \$865,142. So you can see by this amendment that I am not attempting to justify the budget that has been sent up here, but just asking for \$473,000.

There has been one item in this bill that has been discussed pro and con, yesterday and today, and that is whether or not the Wage and Hour Division can do this work that has been done by the Division of Labor Standards, pertaining to the Child Labor Act. As I remember the hearings, when Mr. Walling was asked by our chairman, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], whether or not he could take over the enforcement provisions of this act, he said, "Yes." The Budget Director said, "Now, you are talking about the enforcement provi-

sions." And again the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] said, "Yes; the enforcement provisions of this act."

The enforcement provisions of the Child Labor Act is the smallest part of that sum. It only amounted to \$92,000. The youth employment and research part of the Child Labor Act amounts to the largest part of that sum, which is \$236,557. That is what I intend to leave in the Division of Labor Standards. I do not believe the Wage and Hour Division can do it, and if this committee had any advice from Mr. Walling, Director of the Wage and Hour Division, if he could do it, they did not ask him at that time how much money he needed. But in my contact with the State directors all over the country, I have yet to find one who has harmonious relations with the Wage and Hour Division. This Division of Labor Standards that has operated so successfully in the past has made a record second to none when we talk about States' right. They do not attempt to go into any State and enforce any actions of their own. Their intention has always been to work with the various directors of labor in enforcing the provisions of the Child Labor Act and setting those standards for minimum wages and the doing away of the sweat shops that our children work in today.

One of the most important functions of the Labor Standards Division is the Accident Prevention Division. I have definite proof in the State of Rhode Island that they have done a good job with the funds allotted to them. In Rhode Island they have supplied safety technicians, they have set up State industry-wide safety programs, and it has helped us to train management and union safety representatives.

Last year, 1946, with this Division's help, we were able in Rhode Island to reduce job accidents 14 percent, and save management and labor, in the smallest State of this Union, over \$3,500,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Rhode Island has expired.

(Mr. FOGARTY asked and was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to point to the record and let us get the facts. I have before me, on page 554 of the hearings, the colloquy which took place between the gentleman who is now addressing you and Mr. Walling, Director of the Wage and Hour Division, referring specifically to the thing which my friend from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] has just discussed.

Instead of making any generalized statement as to what was said and putting the conclusion that you want to put on it to suit your own convenience, let us listen to the questions and answers as they were submitted:

Mr. KEEFE. All that would be necessary would be to set up within the over-all picture of the Wage and Hour Division this group that devote themselves to a study of these reports which your agency makes and

determines the policy ultimately as to what is going to be done with these violators.

It seems to me that some very substantial savings can be effected, and it was contemplated by the President when he submitted his reorganization plan to the Congress that substantial savings would be effected by this transfer. Up to date it is costing us a lot more money, according to the figures that have been submitted. Mr. Watson Miller indicates that on the Federal Security side, they see no savings that can be effected.

Suppose this committee, in its wisdom or lack of wisdom, decides to abolish completely the appropriation for the Division of Labor Standards, and transfers to your Division a sum of money to carry out these functions. Could you carry them out?

Mr. WALLING. I am sure we could.

What is the use of talking any further about that situation? That is what the committee did. We transferred the functions relating to child labor that had just been put in the Division of Labor Standards, by the way. Let us get this thing straight. The Children's Bureau went over to the Federal Security Agency and they left in the Labor Department the enforcement and the child-welfare provisions and functions; and Mr. Schwellenbach, the Secretary, said "All right, I will turn those functions over to the Division of Labor Standards." That was done only recently.

What actually happened was that they took the personnel and the functions that were in the Children's Bureau and left them in the Labor Department, and said: "You are now part of the Division of Labor Standards." That is all that happened.

All we have done is transfer those same functions over to the Wage and Hour Division; and Mr. Walling says, "We can handle the job." By so doing we are saving about \$150,000; that is all. The amendment offered by my friend from Rhode Island would simply mean to put back into this bill the appropriation request and would nullify completely the action of this committee.

I ask that the amendment be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FOGARTY) there were—ayes 53, noes 147.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 3, line 9;

"Commissioners of Conciliation: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to exercise the authority vested in him by section 8 of the act creating the Department of Labor (5 U. S. C. 611), including not to exceed \$50,000 for the temporary employment of arbitrators and mediators on labor relations without regard to the civil-service and classification laws; and not to exceed \$133,500 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$2,080,000."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY:

On page 3, line 17, after the words "not to exceed" strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$125,000."

In line 20, after the words "not to exceed" strike out "\$133,500" and insert "\$291,000."

In line 21, after the words "District of Columbia" strike out "\$2,080,000" and insert "\$2,678,400."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment, if it were to be acted upon favorably, would restore the amount requested in the budget estimates for the United States Conciliation Service.

Since the start of the debate on this bill yesterday you have listened to quite a bit about the Conciliation Service and about the charges made by the gentleman from Wisconsin against the Director of the Conciliation Service.

The committee report provides for the appropriation of funds for the office of Associate Director of the Conciliation Service. It calls for the elimination of the position of the Director, Mr. Warren's, and along with this, the elimination of 101 positions, most of them dealing with the top directing force of the Conciliation Service who have been so successful in directing its affairs.

Now, the position of Associate Director, which has been allowed by the gentleman from Wisconsin and the majority of the committee, implies that the associate will be associated with a director, but no funds are supplied or provided for an office of director. It seems to me that just because the gentleman from Wisconsin makes the charges that he does against Mr. Warren, No. 1, that he made a speech one time in which he referred to the matter of the right of Federal employees striking against the Government, which right he has denied; No. 2, that he at one time belonged to an organization known as the American League for Peace and Democracy, a Communist front organization, as well as the Washington Book Shop, from both of which he resigned as soon as he found out within the space of a month or two that they were Communist fronts, that it does not follow that 101 other employees, among them 32 low-paid clerks, all in the low grades, should be summarily removed from their jobs and the Conciliation Service wrecked.

You have heard a great deal in this debate regarding the Conciliation Service. You know that it and its activities have been endorsed by both management and labor. If you read today's RECORD you will find a number of such endorsements made by the leaders of management throughout the country. They are all agreed that Warren has done a fine job. I yesterday read to you a letter from one of the heads of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., which letter was one of many such, in which the vice president of the company stated that were it not for the efforts of Mr. Warren and his Conciliation Service, a strike which would have tied up this country's communication system would have occurred.

We are penny-wise and pound-foolish to reduce appropriations for an organization which has done so much to keep industrial unrest at a minimum, an organization which has the approval of labor as well as management. In today's RECORD, as I previously stated, you will find any number of similar endorsements. You will find that Mr. Warren and the

Conciliation Service have been wholeheartedly endorsed by the National Association of Manufacturers and the leading industrial firms throughout the country. If the Conciliation Service were run on any basis that would smack in the least of communism or Communist ideas these firms would not have endorsed Mr. Warren and his associates as they did.

Under the permission which I expect to obtain after the Committee rises I include at this point an editorial from the Miami Daily News of March 19, 1947:

LEGISLATION BY FIAT

At the core of President Truman's proposals for labor legislation last January was the strengthening of the Government's conciliation services for the settlement of disputes before they reached the strike stage. That proposal fell on deaf ears insofar as the Republican Congressmen were concerned.

Now, according to Washington reports, the conciliation service already functioning in the Labor Department will be crippled by withholding its funds, another example of the second way to skin a cat which the Republican leaders have hit upon since they obtained control of congressional committees.

Representative FRANK KEEFE, of Wisconsin, who heads the House Appropriations Subcommittee in charge of Labor Department funds, does no conceal the fiat legislation he is preparing. "I have said this before," he told a reporter at the Capitol, "and I will say it again: I intend to do everything I can to see that Edgar L. Warren does not continue as head of the Conciliation Service." Having been rebuffed, presumably, in his request to Secretary Schwelienbach for Warren's removal, Representative KEEFE will recommend withholding funds to pay the salaries of Director Warren and at least 11 of his assistants.

Congress was sat upon by the Supreme Court when it attached a rider to an appropriations bill specifically withholding the salaries of Goodwin Watson, Robert M. Lovett, and William E. Dodd in 1943. Representative KEEFE might keep his act constitutional if Warren and his aides were not named in a bill cutting the funds of the Conciliation Service. But constitutional or not, such an act is fiat legislation usurping the right of the executive department to name its own officers.

There are legal ways by which the Congress can abolish the Labor Department's Conciliation Service. There are not enough votes in Congress to do so, and Representative KEEFE's proposal is a subterfuge designed to accomplish the end without a roll call of the majority.

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, again, my friends, I think we will turn to the record. Loose talk does not get very far, and certainly you must recall that the gentleman who left the well of the House just got through saying that Mr. Warren made a speech some place out in Chicago in which he referred to the right of Government workers to strike. Why, what a loose statement that is. Do you know what the facts are? He ought to know them, because he participated in the hearings.

Now, let me read to you something from the hearings of last year. You will find, if you turn to pages 145 and 146 of last year's hearings, the complete text of

the speech or statement that Mr. Warren made, in which he advocated the right of Government workers to strike. Did he make that in his speech out in Chicago? He did not. He made it in the fall of 1945 after he was made head of the Conciliation Service and he made it to an interdepartmental group of Government employees right down at the Labor Department. Now, why not give the people the facts about this situation?

Here is his own statement: He says:

As far as I know, that is a correct or approximately correct quotation of what I said in this panel discussion in the autumn of 1945.

You have heard the statements with respect to Mr. Warren. I told the Members of this Congress that I did not even know whether Mr. Warren had ever been a member of any subversive organization until I asked the Committee on Un-American Activities to send me a list of everybody in the Labor Department with any such leanings and tendencies, and for the first time I found the name Edgar L. Warren. So when I had him up before the committee—I deal across the board in these things; no running around behind the bush; I lay the stuff out on the table—I asked him this question which appears on page 662 of the hearings:

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Warren, were you at any time an economist with the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor?

Mr. WARREN. Yes, sir.

Mr. KEEFE. Did you live at 103 George Mason Drive, Arlington, Va.?

Mr. WARREN. I did.

I did not even know the man, and I had to identify him because the report from the Committee on Un-American Activities showed that Edgar L. Warren was at that time an economist with the Wage-Hour Division and that he lived at that address. So he admitted, as the record clearly showed, his record with these two subversive organizations.

My friend from New York says, "Oh, he only belonged to them for just a little while. He resigned." How does he know it? Where did he get the information?

You are not going to get rid of radicals in the Government if you are going to permit them to come in here and say, "Oh, yes, I joined this organization. I did not know what it was. When I found out that there were Communists running the show, why, I got out. I changed my viewpoint." He says he got out years ago, yet in the autumn of 1945, after he was made head of the Conciliation Service, he advocated the old party-line concept of the right of workers to strike against the Government.

Now, you can have it for what you want, that is merely incidental. This fellow Warren down there, in the manner in which he is running the Conciliation Service, which the RECORD will show I have supported 100 percent as a member of this committee, and have supported it in every way up until this year, is simply overloaded with \$10,000-a-year men that he has taken over from the War Labor Board, and is now reorganizing the Conciliation Service. In the reorganization he is getting rid of the

philosophy that the place to have conciliation is out in the field. He wants to build a bureaucratic outfit here in Washington of these \$10,000-a-year cronies.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

COMMISSIONERS OF CONCILIATION

Mr. Chairman, I have consistently advocated the need for maintaining a Federal labor conciliation service of the highest and most efficient type to help settle labor-management disputes. If we are to have labor peace we must provide such an agency. On the one hand to strike out the appropriation for the top direction of the United States Conciliation Service and on the other to ask for labor peace is an irreconcilable position. I am opposed to sweeping labor legislation setting back the clock for labor, and I am for legislation which will deal with specific injustices that may have arisen in the course of the years which affect the public interest. I believe such a policy to have been the true mandate of the people last November 5. An essential element in such a policy is the maintenance, unimpaired, of at least the machinery for conciliation which we have, and its strengthening and improvement. An appropriation bill should not be made a vehicle for crippling this vital service at this time.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

I would also like to refer to the sharp cut in the appropriations for the United States Employment Service contained in this bill, a cut of 80 percent. No one can tell now how soon we may have another serious depression. Certainly the high cost of living, the touch-and-go relations between labor and management and the still prevailing tendencies in our economy to excesses of rise and fall promise that we had better be aware of this danger. The whole fate of the world hangs on the security of our internal economy, too. Under these circumstances I consider it very unwise to eliminate, what is for all practical purposes the core of a national employment service system, and to make the United States Employment Service almost solely a bookkeeping agency. If considered in terms of only a stand-by agency—and its work of coordination, technical development, and supervision of the State employment services is far more than that—it would yet be worth the money needed to keep it in shape to head off or to cushion a major depression. I am also opposed to diminishing the services made available for veterans under the Veterans' Employment Service, and voted for the amendment to restore the full amount of that appropriation. I believe that the USES is a necessary factor in maintaining the full value of the Veterans' Employment Service. For these reasons, Mr. Chairman, I will vote for the amendment to give the USES the money to do the job.

(Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment close in 5 minutes.

Mr. FOGARTY. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, I think I should explain to this Committee the incident that occurred Saturday in regard to Mr. Homer Hartz, president of the Modern Frog & Switch Co. in my congressional district, inasmuch as his name has entered into the debate.

It happened that Mr. Hartz called at my office Saturday morning, and I confronted him with the article regarding Mr. Warren which appeared in the Washington Star last Friday evening, stating that he and some leading industrialists in the city of Chicago, had signed a statement in behalf of Mr. Warren. When I asked Mr. Hartz how he happened to sign that statement, he said a good friend of his, head of one of the large industries in Chicago, had called him up stating that he and another party were signing a statement and asked if Mr. Hartz would join with them. Having confidence in this man, Mr. Hartz innocently signed the statement. He signed it by an emissary of Mr. Warren's coming to his office, a man that Mr. Warren had sent out to Chicago from Washington for the explicit purpose of getting this statement signed. I understand that Mr. Warren has sent emissaries to other cities such as New York, Boston, and other places, to get so-called character witnesses.

I then called on the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] in his office and introduced Mr. Hartz to him. Mr. Hartz was astounded when he was shown the testimony of Mr. Warren where he admitted being a member of Communist-front organizations. This is the reason why character witnesses in a case of this kind are of no value.

We have seen a demonstration here today with the galleries full. We have seen a party of 500 delegates of the Congress of American Women, another group which has been identified by the Attorney General and is mentioned in the Washington Daily News of today along with 10 others as a Communist-front organization. The list also includes the Washington Book Shop and the American League for Peace and Democracy, to which Mr. Warren belonged. If Mr. Warren did not know what these organizations were and what they stood for, he certainly should have because he was a director of the Washington Book Shop. Furthermore, anyone who knew about the Washington Book Shop at all knew it was not only a Communist-front organization, but it was the Communists' headquarters in Washington where they held meetings in the back room. If Mr. Warren did not know this, then I do not think he is qualified to fill the position he has been holding in the Government.

The President of the United States came out Saturday with an order to get rid of people who have belonged to Communist-front organizations. I agree with the gentleman from Wisconsin that if we are going to start cleaning house we had better start now.

In regard to this matter of character witnesses and the telegrams and letters that Mr. Warren has solicited, I direct

your attention to the case of Carl A. Marzani, one of the most notorious Communists we have in this country who has just recently been indicted. He held a key position in the State Department. I asked for his record at the Civil Service Commission. Here in brief is what they said:

The Commission rated Mr. Marzani ineligible. From this rating Mr. Marzani appealed and was given a hearing before the Board of Appeals and Review, at which time Messrs. H. C. Barton, Chief of the Presentation Division; Emil Depres, of the Board of Analysis; Prof. Edward S. Mason, of the Board of Analysis; and Maj. D. Thompson, of the Army Services Forces, all of whom were fellow employees, with the exception of Mr. H. C. Barton, who was the supervisor under whom Mr. Marzani was employed, and all of whom were with the Office of Strategic Services, testified emphatically regarding Mr. Marzani's loyalty. Thereafter the Board of Appeals and Review recommended eligibility, and the case was again reviewed by two staff members.

Then Mr. Marzani was rated eligible.

It is a well known fact that character witnesses are recruited generally among people who do not know all the facts.

There are thousands of men capable of filling the position of Mr. Warren, and as well as others who have never held membership in Communist-front organizations.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to attempt to defend the name of Mr. Warren because I do not know anything more about him than the chairman of my committee knows about him, and that is not very much. But I do not think it is the right way to do things. I think you are establishing a bad precedent in taking funds away as to any particular individual in the Government.

As the previous speaker just stated, the President has given notice of how he intends to rid the Government of all Communists. But in that notice he is also fair enough to say to all those who are being accused that they have a chance for a trial. That is something we are not attempting to give anybody here. We do not give anybody any kind of a trial to prove whether or not he is right or wrong. But let that be as it may; what you are doing in this appropriation bill today is cutting the Conciliation Service \$600,000, at a time when industrial peace and stable relations between labor and management is more essential than it ever has been in the history of our country. In the face of the grand job that the Conciliation Service has done in the past year and a half in preventing strikes and settling strikes and in view of the good record they have made, you say you are going to slap their face by cutting them to the tune of \$600,000. Oh, yes, it is all right to talk out of one side of your mouth one day and then talk out of the other side of your mouth the next day, but when you go throughout the country preaching to the people that you are going to take care of this labor situation and that you want peace between labor and management you are not going very far in that direction today when you are cutting the most effective arm of this Government for the

prevention of strikes and industrial unrest.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this pending amendment do now close.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Apprentice Training Service: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to conduct a program of encouraging apprentice training, as authorized by the act of August 16, 1937 (29 U. S. C. 50), including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$2,015,600.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY: On page 4, line 8, strike out "\$2,015,600" and insert "\$2,544,200."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to increase the amount allowed by the majority of the committee for the Apprentice Training Service to the amount set forth in the President's budget estimate.

In the figures submitted by the Bureau of the Budget, \$2,544,200 was requested for this very vital training service. The majority of the committee saw fit to cut this requested appropriation almost 21 percent.

The Apprentice Training Service is a State program, supervised by the Federal Government. It is one that is entirely voluntary. Neither the employees nor the employers are compelled to participate in the program, but they do participate in it because they wish to do so and because the employees wish to learn a skilled trade. This policy of voluntary cooperation between employer and employee has accounted for a great increase in the apprentice-training program for the ensuing fiscal year. This is because of the fact, first, the deficit in the number of skilled workers caused by the war and the preceding depression years; second, because of the experience employers had during the war with workers with limited skills and who were not skillful to the extent that they were of sufficient use to the employer; third, because of the increasing age of the present skilled labor force in the country. You can appreciate what this means in such industries as the construction industry which is at the moment one of the most important industries with which the American people are concerned.

Fourth, because of strong aid in favor of the program from national employer organizations, as well as from international unions in promoting apprenticeship among their members.

And lastly, because of the availability of a large number of veterans who desire to learn a skillful trade.

The work load of the Apprentice Training Service has been greatly increased, has been increased far beyond the amount of work that can be handled by the present staff and by the amount of funds which have been allowed in the

present fiscal year. As a matter of fact, as I pointed out yesterday, the program has grown in this respect: The number of establishments participating in the Apprentice Training Service, in this voluntary program—not a program in which the Federal Government says to the employer or employee, "You must participate"—the number of establishments which have participated in the program as of January 1, 1946, in the amount of 30,628 has grown to the amount 78,753 as of January 1, 1947. In other words, an increase of 157 percent.

The number of registered apprentices participating in this program as of January 1, 1946, was 28,329, whereas, as of January 1 of the present year, 1947, we had 105,679, or an increase of 273 percent.

Yet in the face of this substantially added number of establishments, this added number of registered apprentices, the majority of this committee have seen fit to cut 21 percent of the appropriation for this worthy service. I trust you will support my amendment.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, one would think that this apprenticeship training service that the gentleman just talked about is a Federal service in its entirety. As a matter of fact, may I state again that apprenticeship at its State level had its origin in my State. I know something about it and I have been one of the people who supported it vigorously down through the years. The man who heads this, Mr. Patterson, headed the apprenticeship training service in my State. What does he do down here since they called him to Washington? What he is doing is to give leadership from an office here in Washington to the extension of apprenticeship in the States and trying to get those States, of which there are many, which have no State laws on the subject of apprenticeship, he is trying to get them to see light and to enact legislation providing for State systems of apprenticeship, not Federal systems.

So in that effort this terrible committee, headed by the strutting slave driver, the gentleman now addressing you, gave to the apprenticeship training service at Washington exactly within \$6 of what they had for expenditure in 1947.

One would think that the gentleman on the other side would at least tell the members of the committee what the subcommittee has really done. He has left you the impression that we have destroyed this service—oh, how we have battered it down, these terrible people, the czars!

Well, we have given to the apprenticeship training service—and you can understand that this is the truth; all you have to do is read the record on page 11 of the report—we are giving them within six bucks of what they had last year. I think you will agree that is a pretty generous act, in view of the necessity for money in other parts of the world.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman means that he as czar cut \$6 out of them?

Mr. KEEFE. That is what this "terrible" committee did,

Mr. Chairman, I ask that this amendment be voted down.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. KEEFE. Did the gentleman from Rhode Island speak on this amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. No.

Mr. KEEFE. Very well.

Mr. FOGARTY. For once the gentleman is wrong.

Mr. Chairman, it always amuses me to hear the chairman of this committee get up and ask those of us on this side: "Why do you not give us all the story?" I do not know yet of one amendment today where he has given you all the story when it meant something to him to have the amendment defeated.

Why does he not come out and tell the whole story? Why does he not tell that this apprenticeship-training program is one of the great programs of our Government, that the service is doing an excellent job and wants to expand to the tune of \$500,000 more this year. But this generous committee, headed by that overgenerous gentleman from Wisconsin, says "No, we do not believe that program is helpful, we will give you what you had last year and see if you can get by with that, notwithstanding the housing and other programs that need so much skilled labor."

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. Has the gentleman read the report of the committee?

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes; I have.

Mr. KEEFE. I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that this "terrible" committee the gentleman has castigated so many times this afternoon states in this report on page 11 with reference to this service:

This has been a splendid contribution on the part of the apprentice-training service and should be continued. The committee has been very sympathetic to the apprentice-training service and desires to see its work continued at the level it has been carried on in the current fiscal year.

Mr. FOGARTY. I think that is exactly what I said, but I said further that they are asking an additional \$500,000 to expand and that the majority refused to give them that \$500,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$5,500 for purchase of newspaper-clipping services; reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered; and not to exceed \$15,000 for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); \$3,373,400, of which amount not to exceed \$2,202,700 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$695,000 for a cost-of-living study and report.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma: Page 4, lines 15 and 16, after the semicolon, strike out the figure "\$3,373,400" and insert "\$2,373,400."

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, this is simply an amendment to cut \$1,000,000 off of this appropriation. We have heard so much recently about the unreliability of statistics that the Government statisticians have been foisting upon the people, especially from the Department of Labor, and about all of the soft jobs that they have in that Department, that I think the only mistake our committee made with reference to this amount was by fixing the amount \$1,000,000 larger than it should have been.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it seems that the requested budget was \$6,750,000. This committee has already seen fit to decrease it by \$3,000,000, and even though we do not have any agreement with those on the other side, there are a great many people in this country that think the Bureau of Labor Statistics is one of the very fundamental and necessary functions of our Government today, and it seems to me that when you cut out \$3,000,000, almost in half, that you have gone far enough.

I hope the amendment is not agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

General administration: For expenses necessary for the general administration of the United States Employment Service, including one Director at rate not to exceed \$10,000 per annum and other personal services in the District of Columbia and contract stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), \$2,656,800, of which \$1,756,800 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except sec. 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944: *Provided*, That the appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$2,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the United States Employment Service when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FOGARTY: Page 5, line 8, strike out "\$2,656,800, of which \$1,756,800" and insert in lieu thereof, "\$4,796,000, of which \$2,650,600."

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

Mr. VURSELL. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FOGARTY. I appreciate the generosity of the Republican leadership on this day.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to make a little correction here? I know what he is endeavoring to do, but may I suggest that we have already just voted down the

amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania to raise the amount for the Veterans' Placement Service, and that same thing is now embodied in the figure which the gentleman has submitted in his amendment, so we would be voting on the same thing again.

Mr. FOGARTY. Well, now, I am not going to yield any further. This is not just on that Veterans' Placement Service at all. It raises the appropriation for USES, which I think is advisable at this time.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against that part of his amendment which relates to the Veterans' Placement Service on which the House has just voted.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's point of order comes too late.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, the recommended appropriation for the United States Employment Service, exclusive of the funds specifically appropriated to the Veterans' Employment Service, amounted to \$3,912,900. The committee recommendation provides for only \$900,000, a cut of 77 percent. The funds requested specifically for the Veterans' Employment Service amounted to \$2,650,600, and the recommendation by the committee is \$1,750,000, a cut of 34 percent.

This action in effect emasculates the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933 by abolishing the responsibility placed upon the Federal Government by that act to maintain a national system of public-employment offices and for coordinating these offices throughout the country and increasing their usefulness. This is apparent when account is taken of the fact that the funds appropriated to the States for carrying out their responsibility under the Wagner-Peyser Act, amounting to \$71,728,000, are to be administered by the United States Employment Service. An appropriation of \$900,000 to the United States Employment Service is scarcely adequate to maintain the separate accounts for the 51 State employment service agencies. In fact, I seriously question whether the United States Employment Service will be able to account to this Congress whether the State expenditures have been made in accordance with the requirements of the Congress under this appropriation. Under these circumstances, it is impossible for the USES to carry out its responsibilities for promoting and coordinating these public-employment offices and for providing minimum standards of efficiency and uniformity in administrative procedures.

The United States Employment Service, to carry out its responsibilities, must develop operating methods and tools as required in the face of changing labor market conditions, analyze the experience and practices in the various States in order to provide for the prompt extension of the best operating practices to all local employment offices; in addition, it must provide employment counseling and specialized placement materials to assist disabled war veterans and war-handicapped workers to find useful employment; maintain a national uniform reporting system to appraise operations and work load; provide for exchange of labor market information on

employment opportunities among local offices; and provide for the clearance of labor among the States.

On the basis of the testimony presented before the committee, it is utterly impossible to understand the committee's recommendation. A clue is found, however, in the committee report, which states, and I quote:

It impresses the committee that the functions to be performed by the United States Employment Service are no greater or much different from those performed by the Bureau of Employment Security in the Social Security Administration, which administers the unemployment-compensation program.

Even a casual comparison of the Wagner-Peyser Act with the Social Security Act will disclose at once that wholly different kinds of responsibility are placed on the Federal agencies administering these programs. There is no reference in the Social Security Act to a national system of unemployment compensation. On the contrary, the responsibility of the Bureau of Employment Security consists almost entirely of administering grants-in-aid to independent State unemployment compensation systems. The United States Employment Service, on the other hand, is specifically required by law to promote and develop a national system of employment offices and to coordinate the activities of the employment offices and to increase their usefulness by developing and prescribing minimum standards of efficiency and by assisting them in meeting problems peculiar to their localities and by promoting uniformity in administrative and statistical procedures.

It is obvious that the committee is in error when it states that the responsibilities for administration of the unemployment compensation and of the public employment service are the same and on this basis appropriates to each of the agencies \$900,000 for the next fiscal year. The only responsibility which is common to both of these agencies is the administration and allocation of funds to the States, and it is for this reason that I say \$900,000 will scarcely provide for the bookkeeping functions required of the United States Employment Service in making grants to the States and accounting for State expenditures.

The committee has erred also in assuming that the appropriation to the Bureau of Employment Security represents the total costs of providing administrative grants to the independent State unemployment compensation agencies. On this basis, it has recommended the same amount to the United States Employment Service. The committee has failed to take into account the fact that over and above the \$900,000 which it recommends for the Bureau of Employment Security, it is also appropriating to the Social Security Administration, Office of the Commissioner, \$2,072,000 for salaries, consolidated operations. This latter amount covers the central services to all offices in the Social Security Administration, including the Bureau of Employment Security. These services are personnel and business management, accounting and auditing, informational services, and over-all statistical and analytical activities. For example, it is not

the Bureau of Employment Security, which audits the State agency expenditures, but rather the Social Security Administration. Likewise, State personnel merit standards and examination materials are not developed by the Bureau of Employment Security, but by the State Technical Advisory Service in the Social Security Administration. Indeed, a considerable part of the \$2,072,000 appropriated to the Social Security Administration is for services to the Bureau of Employment Security in addition to the \$900,000 recommended for that Bureau. The United States Employment Service, however, is supposed to provide for all of these services in addition to the administrative services it renders to the Veterans Employment Service out of the appropriation recommended by the committee.

The committee recommendation for the United States Employment Service in effect does away with a Federal-State system of public employment offices and substitutes independent State employment office systems. It destroys a capital investment of many million dollars made by the Federal Government in the development of the public employment service. The report throws aside the wealth of employment-service experience acquired by the National Government during the depression and war years. It means the dissolution of professionally qualified and experienced personnel developed in the public employment service over the years. It is my firm conviction that to liquidate the most effective machinery we have developed for mobilizing our manpower resources is ill-advised.

USES SERVICES TO DISABLED VETERANS AND HANDICAPPED WORKERS

I should like to point out to this Congress that if the committee recommendations for appropriations to the United States Employment Service remain unchanged, a great disservice will be done to the millions of disabled war veterans and handicapped workers of this Nation. You perhaps realize that this segment of our labor force requires a most specialized job assistance if they are to obtain suitable employment and take their rightful place in our economy. To deprive these handicapped people from entering on gainful employment because public employment offices do not have in their possession the kinds of techniques and methods supplied by the United States Employment Service represents no economy at all. On the contrary, any job assistance to handicapped people made possible by the cooperative action of the United States Employment Service and the State employment services is a real contribution to improving the welfare of their families and their communities. Only in this way can the handicapped job seekers become taxpayers.

The specialized job placement problems of disabled veterans and handicapped workers requires a thorough knowledge of physical capacities of these workers and the physical requirements of the jobs to which they may be properly referred.

We cannot allow job services to disabled veterans and handicapped workers to be limited to the resources of the individual local employment office. I

have here a document that I wish to insert in the RECORD, which the United States Employment Service within the past few weeks has forwarded to all States, entitled "Plan of Employment for Physically and Mentally Handicapped Through Public Employment Services." This document is only one illustration of the type of activity which the United States Employment Service must undertake to develop programs in a State employment service.

I say to the Members of this body that the Public Employment Service is not just another Government agency, but one which in all of its daily operations is dealing with the human problems of obtaining and holding jobs. These problems are even more difficult and more complex for our disabled veterans and handicapped workers. We must not deny to these groups the assistance which the United States Employment Service renders. It is our undeniable obligation to assure adequate funds to the United States Employment Service so that these responsibilities may be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933.

(Mr. FOGARTY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I shall not take 5 minutes. This matter has been quite thoroughly discussed. However, in view of the statements just made and in order that the record may be kept straight, let us bear in mind that this so-called United States Employment Service here in Washington during the period of time in which the United States Government operated the hundreds of employment offices throughout the Nation had the responsibility here in Washington for looking after the management of all these offices scattered from one end of the country to the other.

On November 15 last those local offices and all the services connected with them, including the very services that the gentleman from Rhode Island just spoke about, were returned to the States. They are now being operated by the States, and we are giving them \$71,000,000 to carry on those services in the next fiscal year, the very services the gentleman has talked about, except this: The service of coordinating and collecting the ideas of the employment services here in Washington and funneling that information out to the States, and of making the studies of the grants that are made for the administration of these employment offices in the States.

When I made the statement that we gave them \$900,000 for that service we gave them that sum because that is all they need to function in that field. We gave as an illustration the amount of money that is given to the social security function which handles the administration of the unemployment-compensation grants, which is almost identical to this employment service here in Washington.

Mr. ROBSION. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. ROBSION. Is not that part of the program that is carried on by Mr. Faulkner?

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Faulkner's program is part of it. The other part of it is carried on by Bob Goodwin who is head of the USES.

Mr. ROBSION. The States handle that.

Mr. KEEFE. May I say that all Mr. Goodwin has to do is supervise the allotment of funds and the gathering together of information that can be sent out to the various employment offices which since last November are being operated by the States.

Mr. ROBSION. This includes the funds for the program carried on by Mr. Faulkner that the Secretary of Labor labeled as "nuts." Is that right?

Mr. KEEFE. That is correct; yes, sir; that is correct.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. FOGARTY. I do not think the Secretary of Labor ever said that that program of Mr. Faulkner's was "nuts."

Mr. KEEFE. Well, do you want me to bring the record here?

Mr. FOGARTY. Yes; I would like to see the record.

Mr. KEEFE. Would you like me to bring the record here and prove it to you?

Mr. FOGARTY. You have been talking about what is in the record. Let us see it.

Mr. KEEFE. You were there and heard it just the same as I did. It is part of the record.

Mr. FOGARTY. I did not get it the same as you did. Let us see the record. You have been talking about the record all afternoon. Let us have the record and let us take a look at it and see who is right.

Mr. KEEFE. You will get it if you just keep your shirt on.

Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment do now close.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, may the amendment be read again?

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment will again be reported.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 5, line 8, strike out "\$2,656,800, of which \$1,756,800" and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,796,000, of which \$2,650,600."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FOGARTY) there were—ayes 56, noes 131.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Salaries: For personal services for the Wage and Hour Division necessary in performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and by the act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C. 88), and

the functions under the Fair Labor Standards Act transferred under and pursuant to reorganization plan No. 2 of 1946, \$3,748,400, of which amount not to exceed \$746,100 may be expended for departmental salaries.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY: On page 9, line 2, strike out "\$3,748,400" and insert "\$4,803,100."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment seeks to increase the amount allowed by the majority of the committee for the Wage and Hour Division, to make up for a cut of 22 percent which the majority has made.

As you know, the Wage and Hour Division enforces the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, as well as the Public Contracts Act, known as the Walsh-Healey Act. There are approximately 550,000 establishments in this country, with a total of 20,000,000 covered employees, subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act alone. For the last few years about 50 percent of the establishments inspected by the Wage and Hour Division have been found to be in violation of the major provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. That is, with regard to minimum wage, as to overtime, and as to child labor. Of these 550,000 establishments covered under the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Wage and Hour Division has been able to inspect only 45,000, or 8 percent of them, each year. Nearly 380,000 establishments, two-thirds of the total of the currently operated covered firms, have never been inspected during the past 8 years. As I said, under the present budget estimate—and the Department is seeking no increase over the amount allowed them for this purpose for the year 1947—they have been able to make only about 45,000 inspections per year. There is no way in which these laws, the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Walsh-Healey Act, can be enforced unless actual physical inspections are made, and they cannot be made under the amount of appropriation which has been proposed in this bill.

To repeat, the current inspection schedule of 45,000 establishments per year is only 8 percent of the total covered establishments. I would like to tell you something about the inspections in the fiscal year 1946, just 1 year ago. The Wage and Hour Division made 43,832 inspections of establishments under both the Walsh-Healey Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act. Of this number, 22,058, or more than half, were found in violation of one of the major provisions of the acts; that is, the minimum wage, overtime, or child labor provisions. Almost half of them, 20,184, were in violation of the overtime provisions of one or both acts, at some time during the period covered by the inspection. Eleven percent of the inspected establishments were in violation of the minimum wage provisions. The minimum wage law is 40 cents an hour for a 40-hour week, or \$16. It seems to me it is poor economy and not to the best interest of the people of this country if we cut an appropriation which seeks to enforce this minimum

wage law and which seeks to enforce other provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Walsh-Healey Act, such as the overtime and child labor provisions.

The facts with regard to the child labor provisions of the act were discussed by me on yesterday.

Let me close by saying that any reduction contemplated in this bill is going to cause a great deal of danger to the people of this country and the public welfare insofar as enforcing the provisions of these acts is concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 9, line 5:

This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1948."

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, before and during the war out in the San Francisco Bay area we had a rather unholy alliance of the CIO Machinists' Union, Local 1304, and the A. F. of L. Machinists' Union, Local 68, headed by three notorious and unsavory characters known as Hook and Dillon and Turkeyneck Smith. During the war they repeatedly and successfully prevented work on Government and merchant ships, and in some instances even prevented convoys from sailing on time. It got so bad that on one occasion the President at the request of the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission sent a directive to Messrs. Hook and Dillon and Turkeyneck Smith to cease and desist in their efforts to prevent work on vitally needed ships for the Navy and Maritime Commission. Now I refer to page 299 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of January 21, 1943, and quote this directive from President Roosevelt:

I am informed by Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission that actions of your union are seriously interfering with vital war production and have delayed shipments of men and supplies to fighting fronts because, contrary to the action of practically all other labor, you have refused to abide by agreements for work on Saturdays and Sundays and to comply with measures established to prevent unnecessary migration of labor.

You are directed to conform with the amended Pacific coast shipbuilding and ship-repair stabilization agreements and to antimigration measures adopted and generally operating in San Francisco Bay area.

The individuals referred to heretofore ignored the directive. And now—good grief. And good gravy. What next? Here is a letter I received the other day from the California Metal Trades Association of San Francisco:

DEAR MR. ANDERSON: It has come to our attention that Mr. Harry Hook, business agent for the International Association of Machinists, Lodge No. 68, until March 1946, when he was thrown out by the International, and presently business agent for Local No. 168, United Steel Workers of America, CIO, is being seriously considered for a position as labor consultant with the United States Department of Labor.

That is one letter.

Here is another from the National Motor Bearing Co. of Redwood City:

You are probably familiar with the fact that Messrs. Harry Hook and Edward Dillon were the organizers of Local 68, International Association of Machinists, in San Francisco for a number of years and that these men, in their position as organizers, called illegal and unjustified strikes in shipyards and various metal-working industries in the bay area off and on during the war. The situation was so bad at one time that President Roosevelt asked Messrs. Hook and Dillon to return men to work and they ignored this request right in the midst of a crucial period of the war.

I am writing to you at the request of a number of firms in San Francisco and Oakland who are very disturbed over the fact that Harry Hook has applied to the National Labor Relations Board for a position as labor relations adviser, hoping to become a negotiator for the National Labor Relations Board and, as such, seeking civil-service status. We, as manufacturers, object to the National Labor Relations Board appointing a man of Harry Hook's stripe to a Federal agency wherein he could continue the nefarious operations that he has carried on for so many years in the machinists union.

Mr. Chairman, I just want to put the Department of Labor and the National Labor Relations Board on notice that Mr. Harry Hook will only be employed by the Government over my prostrate form. It's high time that our Federal agencies took care to insure the fact that the persons they employ to serve the public are loyal citizens of the United States and that they are possessed of the highest character and integrity.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, we have now reached title II of the bill dealing with appropriations for the Federal Security Agency. I am wondering if we cannot by unanimous consent agree to consider all of the items under title II as read in order to expedite matters, but any paragraph to be open to amendment. I understand there is no objection to the provisions of title II.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I have no objection to dispensing with the further reading of the bill provided I am granted the opportunity to offer two amendments, and I believe the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] has one amendment and the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER] one.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that title II may be considered as read, and that amendments may be in order at any point thereto.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY: On page 15, line 20, strike out "\$14,200,000" and insert "\$19,842,759.97."

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer this amendment because I find that under the George-Barden Act, Public Law 586, passed by the Seventy-ninth Congress, for the further development of vocational education, including vocational education in agriculture, which act provides for 100 percent matching of

funds by the States, there will be a great deal of difficulty caused in the program unless we now appropriate the amount \$5,842,759.97 to cover a deficit in the amount of allowances to the States under this item. In order to assure to the States, most of which have promptly cooperated in this program of 100 percent matching funds, in order to grant them the same amounts as they have in the present fiscal year for vocational education, it becomes necessary to allow this \$5,842,759.97 increase provided in my amendment.

I therefore ask that my amendment be favorably acted upon by the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, as I understand the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York, in the appropriation for the Office of Education for grants to the States for the further maintenance of vocational education, he asks that the amount provided in the bill, namely \$14,200,000 be increased to \$19,842,759.97, and I am only taking this time because this is a very difficult and technical situation.

You will recall that last year this House passed the so-called George-Barden Act, a very good bill, I will say to my friend, the gentleman from North Carolina, and in that bill they raised the amount of authorization for vocational education in three of its aspects to twenty-nine odd million dollars in the form of grants to the States; but when they wrote that bill they did something else. They changed the formula under which these funds are allocated to the States.

Under the law as it existed prior to the enactment to the George-Barden Act there was a distinct formula written into the law setting forth the bases upon which these funds were to be allocated to the several States. Now, that formula was changed, so here is what we are up against. We get this bill from the Bureau of the Budget, and what does it provide? It provides for an allocation of funds on the basis of \$29,000,000, the authorization of the George-Barden Act, and then it carries a budget appropriation of \$14,200,000.

Now, how ridiculous. When the committee got to going into this item, and we had to go into it very diligently, we found that if we accepted the Budget suggestion as to the amount of the appropriation State after State would not get as much money under this new formula as they received under the old law. So the vocational people all over the country began to write and wire me and come to my office with a delegation pointing out the difficulties of the situation and what it would do to the vocational educational system in many of the States of the Nation.

What we were up against was this. We wanted to assure to the States of this Nation that have built their vocational systems of education upon the theory that they would continue to receive these vocational grants the same amount of money that they had in the current fiscal year, so the committee

asked Dr. Studebaker when he appeared before the committee to figure out how much he would have to allocate and what sum in the allocation process would guarantee to all of the States at least the amount of money that they have had in the current fiscal year. He came up with this figure of \$19,842,000 and said, "That is the figure that we must use for our allocation."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for four additional minutes.

Mr. ROONEY. I will not object, although the gentleman objected to Mr. FOGARTY's continuing.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. I have not objected to any person continuing, and if the gentleman does object I assure him I will be very happy to sit down, because I am exceedingly tired. However, I think the gentleman and the Members of this House ought to know just what is involved in this very complicated and difficult situation that we have to deal with.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. I want to take this opportunity to commend the gentleman and his colleagues for the very effective work they have done in trying to effect some real economy in government. It is quite apparent by now that some of our friends on the other side of the aisle yet persist in pursuing that extravagant spending course that has characterized the conduct of government under their leadership for so long a time. I hope the country will understand that we on this side are intent and determined upon making some real economies in government, and that it is now, as I say, apparent that we are going to have to do it on our own.

Mr. KEEFE. I thank the gentleman.

There is just this about this situation. In the limited time that is available I of course cannot give you all the technical information that is necessary with respect to what the committee did with this paragraph. Simply let me say this to you, that with the appropriation of \$14,200,000 and the allocation of funds on the basis of \$19,000,000 each State will have allocated to it the same amount of money that it had last year under the old formula. We are forced to do this because of the new formula that was written into the George-Barden Act, and you would not want it to be any other way than the way this committee has written this provision into the law.

I may say to you that there will come a time before long when we shall have to raise the amount of this appropriation, because when you passed the George-Barden Act you authorized \$29,000,000 to be appropriated, and there will come a time when the States who have to match those funds will come in with matching funds sufficient so that they can very properly ask us to appropriate more

money. If the States actually appropriate at the State level the matching funds necessary to meet the allocation of \$19,000,000, I will be the first one to come in here as a member of the Deficiency Committee and ask that those funds be provided.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Will the gentleman explain to the House the difference in the formula between the present act and the old law?

Mr. KEEFE. The principal difference is this: Under the old law they had it on the basis of population, generally speaking. Under the new law they have provided a minimum amount that must be certified to each of the States, a minimum of \$35,000. There are a lot of States that will benefit by that. They are going to get more money than they ever had in their lives under this program, under this so-called minimum amount that must be given to the various States of the Union.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I probably am playing a little unusual role today in supporting an amendment to increase appropriations. My normal tendency is in the other direction.

May I say to the Members of the House it is time to check up a little when you begin to cut the funds off of the vocational-training program, the one great piece of legislation that this House put into effect and had on the statute books for many years, to encourage work, to encourage thrift, and to encourage boys to learn how to earn a living.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will my friend yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield to the gentleman although he was not so kind as to yield to me.

Mr. KEEFE. Is it not a fact that we have not cut the budget and that we have allowed appropriations in the exact amount that the budget recommended?

Mr. BARDEN. When you stop a program dead in its tracks and the need for that program continues to grow, then you have cut it. You can kill it in that way. Do not make any mistake about that. You can kill it. The formula the gentleman talks about as some mysterious formula, I have never heard of before, and the committee on education has not been a party to any change that would be detrimental to the program.

There is the gentleman from Michigan and many of the finest Members on your side of the aisle. We worked for months and months and turned out a bill which when explained to the House was virtually accepted with unanimous approval on the record that was made at that time. On that basis the legislatures of the various States have already met the requirements under this bill and have appropriated moneys in anticipation of these funds.

I do not know of a piece of legislation that is benefiting the average veteran, whom we talk so much about, any more than this legislation. The vocational-

training schools in my section of the country are crowded with them. This is the cheapest way in the world for the Government of the United States to render this service.

I heard the gentleman talk about how complaints are coming in from all over the Nation. I have been somewhat in the center of this vocational-education picture. I want to say to the gentleman that not one single complaint, not one single criticism, has come to my attention, and I have spoken, I reckon, to as many vocational schools as any man in the country. I am for them 1,000 percent and this House is for them. With all of the schools that have made good you cannot expect to stop that movement dead in its tracks.

I am asking that this appropriation be fixed at a practical sum. The States are going to meet it. If the States do meet it, then the money will remain in the Treasury. If they do, and I think they will, it will be the finest investment that any dollar of the Government of the United States could take part in.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. Yes; I yield to my friend.

Mr. JUDD. If this sum is increased and the States do not qualify under the program, the money cannot be spent. Is that not correct?

Mr. BARDEN. Certainly; the gentleman is correct.

Mr. JUDD. Then we are authorizing and making available the sums that we promised under legislation which this House passed?

Mr. BARDEN. That is right. The gentleman knows that the committee was not only tight but very conservative in arriving at the amount of money, and we turned away every request to match in every other way except on a dollar-per-dollar basis. We stood firm on that. We brought the bill here with a fine report. The House adopted it and practically just embraced it. The gentleman from Wisconsin voted for it and everybody was delighted to have that bill because it was a very carefully prepared piece of legislation. It sickens me now because I know there is not a hamlet, there is not a county, there is not a big city that is not drawing real genuine benefits from the money being spent on this matching fund in the vocational-training program in this country. If it had not sold itself to the people, if it had not done such a wonderful job, there would not be such a genuine wholesale cry for its continuation and program.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for an additional 4 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

Mr. KELLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. KELLEY. Is not this program under the Vocational Training Act an ex-

panding program that millions of people in this country need for vocational training?

Mr. BARDEN. The gentleman is correct. The gentleman from Michigan and I have served on this committee. We have seen this fund grow from a little small amount every year, and he knows and I know that it has justified every dollar of its expenditure.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman on your side who addressed the question to you referred to an entirely different matter when he referred to the vocational rehabilitation program. That has nothing to do with this particular item.

Mr. BARDEN. Well, if he did, he intended to say "vocational training." Vocational rehabilitation is in another field, but the vocational-training program is what the gentleman meant to refer to.

You have many counties and sections of States that are calling for these schools, and we have to say "No" to them. I have some of the finest vocational-training schools and instructors in my district in the country. The white people have taken the lead, and the Negro schools are joining in doing a fine job.

Let me tell you of one colored school in my district—an excellent vocational-training school headed by a fine instructor. That one man has approximately 40 of the Negro veterans in that school and is making every dollar do \$10 worth of work. Then to say that we must stop there—I cannot understand it, gentlemen. You cannot stop the progress in this movement.

Mr. MACKINNON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. MACKINNON. Is this appropriation the maximum amount, or will it still be permissible for the Congress to appropriate under a supplemental appropriation?

Mr. BARDEN. You will either put it in now or I am afraid the program will be cut down.

Mr. MACKINNON. How is the law worded? Is this the amount of money appropriated for the full year, or is there a definite obligation on the part of the Government to match every nickel that the States put up?

Mr. BARDEN. No; there is no obligation to match anything beyond the amount of appropriation that you make. If the appropriation is made and a State does not match it, dollar for dollar, it will stay in the Treasury. So the gentleman was wrong when he said we had done any great changing in the formulas. You have got three or four different formulas in the bill. You have always had different formulas. When you are dealing with agriculture the formula is one thing. When you are dealing with the city population the formula is another, and when you are dealing with home economics it is another. The gentleman intended to be fair about it, but there are three or four different formulas.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARDEN. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. I am a little surprised that my friend, if he has read the record, would make the type of argument he is making—

Mr. BARDEN. Well, now, do not lecture me. What is your question?

Mr. KEEFE. Is it not a fact that I made the statement on this floor that, if the States will match this up to the \$19,000,000 which, under this bill, we are permitting the Office of Education to allocate, that I, as one member of the Subcommittee on Deficiencies on the Committee on Appropriations, will be in here asking for an appropriation to match those funds? But there is not a single showing that you can point to that indicates that the States are going to match this \$19,000,000 which is authorized.

Mr. BARDEN. I can call one State to the gentleman's attention. That is the State of North Carolina. That State has matched every dollar, and they look around and they find beyond the allocation of the \$14,000,000 it will not be available. I wish I could construe the gentleman's statement to mean that, if the need arises, the gentleman could, just by turning a little valve, provide the funds. However, I am going to construe the gentleman's statement to mean that he and his committee will take care of the program if the need arises. I hope the House will make these funds available now, however.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] has again expired.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, if I read and understand the record correctly, I think that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] while not always right, perhaps took just about the same position with regard to this particular appropriation as any other member of his party would have under the circumstances. While I am just as anxious as my colleague from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] about the welfare of the vocational education program, I must say that a reading of the record—and I say this in fairness to the gentleman from Wisconsin—indicates that the gentleman from Wisconsin is entirely friendly to vocational education. But the trouble is not so much with the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] as with the Bureau of the Budget. The Bureau of the Budget fixed the figure and he stayed within the figure. As anxious as I am for the figure to be increased substantially, I doubt very much if we should criticize the committee in following, as it did in this case, the exact recommendation of the Budget.

If I understand the record clearly, it also indicates that under the \$14,200,000 appropriation, some States will actually receive less this year than before, and we would need to provide \$1,532,922.73 additional to prevent any State receiving less than it received heretofore; but to add \$1,532,922.73 would be, to that extent, going beyond the recommendation

of the Bureau of the Budget. Congress has definitely recognized the great value of vocational education and the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget should have been compatible with the expressed will of Congress. Personally I think it is one of the finest programs the Government has ever undertaken. Not only have we recognized it, but we have authorized expenditures in excess of \$29,000,000 annually. Notwithstanding our authorizations and the approval of both Houses of Congress, the Bureau of the Budget holds this program down to \$14,200,000. Congress should not hesitate to override the Bureau of the Budget and provide additional funds. Certainly, however, we would hardly expect economy-minded Republicans to go beyond the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget, especially in view of their expressed intention to reduce drastically the recommendations which have heretofore been made by the President and the Bureau of the Budget. I do hope, however, that the leadership in the Republican Party will appreciate the wisdom of providing additional funds for this particular item which means so much to the welfare of the people of the Nation.

I can, of course, appreciate the difficulties involved in trying to increase this amount at this time here in the House, but I do hope that the Senate will increase it. If the Senate does not increase it, then I hope that additional funds will be provided in a deficiency bill which may hereafter come before Congress.

With regard to North Carolina, as my colleague the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BARDEN] has pointed out, we predicated and based our program on the maximum, in the honest belief that Congress would keep faith with the authorization and that the money would be provided. We are going to be short-changed to the extent of about \$378,000 unless Congress does provide additional funds. Whether or not it will provide it hereafter in a deficiency bill remains to be seen, but at least we have the statement of the gentleman from Wisconsin, [Mr. KEEFE], who is chairman of this subcommittee, that he for one is willing to vote for the necessary deficiency appropriation.

Now, if we have others on his side who will go along on a deficiency appropriation then we certainly are encouraged to believe that the States which can justify and can match the Federal funds will not be handicapped in the vocational-education field.

I understand that Dr. Studebaker will be able to give the Congress the actual data between now and April 15, which is not too far away. If he can obtain the information from the States with regard to the needs, he can give the information to the appropriate committee, then the deficiency can be provided, and our States can be taken care of. I for one am delighted at the support offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

I hope that we may be justified in the belief that his Republican colleagues in the House will support him in the very definite position he has taken with regard to this particular matter.

As I stated in the beginning, I do not feel that we should be too severe on the sub-committee, in view of the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget, and especially in view of the fact that the several States have failed apparently to furnish the data necessary in the determination of the amount of Federal funds which may be needed in the expansion of the program. I am delighted that the State of North Carolina has demonstrated such a great interest in vocational education, and has placed itself in a position to take advantage of the increased grant in aid. Vocational education is close to the people and should be expanded greatly in the interest of the general welfare of the people of our Nation. The program is not restricted to any particular section of the country, and I have every reason to believe that a great and magnificent job has been done in all areas. Skilled workers still constitute one of the great needs of this Nation. Our recent experience has demonstrated to all sections of our country and to all segments of our population the great need for skilled men and women in all vocations. States should be encouraged to expand vocational education as a means of lifting higher the standards of living in America. Now that we have the assurance of the very distinguished and able gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] that an expanded program will have the benefit of his support, and since everything indicates that additional funds in substantial amounts will be needed, I express the earnest hope that the Bureau of the Budget will approve the increase which will be indicated by the information which is now being collected and which will soon be available.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to try to limit debate on this bill. It is now 4:30, and if we are going to finish this bill today we must have some limitation of debate.

Mr. DONDERO. I can make my statement in 2 minutes.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 2 minutes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, will it be in order afterward to move to strike out the last word?

Mr. KEEFE. My request relates to this amendment only.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 2 minutes.

Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I did not intend to speak on this bill, but this amendment has challenged my interest and attention. As one who had something to do with the framing of the George-Barden Act I want to confirm everything the gentleman from North Carolina has said regarding that bill.

That legislation is a matching program, dollar for dollar.

The President in his budget message requested \$14,200,000. The committee has tried to follow that recommendation. The committee has said to the House and to the country that if the States should provide funds beyond the \$14,200,000 and up to the \$19,000,000 figure then the Congress would at a later date provide the difference between the two figures in order to match the State dollars so appropriated.

I will ask the chairman of the subcommittee if that is not about the whole thing in a few words.

Mr. KEEFE. I think the gentleman has very succinctly stated the situation.

Mr. DONDERO. Under those circumstances we should support the Committee and also provide the funds if at a later date it becomes necessary to meet the State appropriations.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. Suppose the \$14,000,000 should be exhausted or all allocated to States now participating but that in October or November when Congress was not in session other States wanted to qualify; how would they be able to get any money under their authorization when the deficiency committee would not be able to function?

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Michigan yield to permit me to answer the inquiry?

Mr. DONDERO. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. I think if the gentleman will read the record of the hearings and examine what Dr. Studebaker said, he would have observed that Dr. Studebaker hopes by the middle of April to be able to have the figures from the States on this situation. All Dr. Studebaker has got to do then is to convey those figures up to the appropriate committee and the Congress, of course, will see to it that this vocational program is carried out.

Mr. JUDD. Through a deficiency for this fiscal year?

Mr. KEEFE. Why, of course; exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RICH. Is a point of order against an item in title II in order at this time?

The CHAIRMAN. That stage has been passed, and it would not be in order at this time.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GORE: On page 21, line 10, strike out the paragraph beginning with line 10 and ending with line 24, and insert "hospital and construction activities for carrying out title VI of the Public Health Service Act, as amended (Public Law 725, 79th Cong.), \$1,509,965, of which not to exceed \$965,000 shall be available for administrative expenses incident thereto, including printing and binding; purchase of eight passenger motor-vehicles; and travel,

including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation."

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, in pointing out the fact that this bill does not carry one dollar of appropriations for hospital construction, I do not in any way contend or desire to suggest that the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee or any member of it intends to deny appropriations for the implementation of the Hill-Burton hospital construction bill.

I rise, however, to point this out and offer an amendment to correct it, for two purposes: One, because of genuine interest in seeing the hospital construction expedited and, two, to prevent juggling of the budget bookkeeping.

You will note in the hearings—if you have read the hearings, and if not, you can find on page 389 this statement by Dr. Hilleboe, who was testifying before the committee in support of provision of the bill. He said:

So the whole chain of circumstances really awaits the statements from us that there is money in the Treasury and it is allocated, and when the plan has been approved and you have started your construction funds will be certified for payment.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to point out that on page 21 of the bill, instead of following the budget recommendation of placing in the bill an appropriation, the committee has deleted entirely the appropriation item and has written into the bill contractual authority. There, again, we are but postponing the reckoning day for appropriation, but in postponing the date you raise doubts in the minds of many small communities as to whether or not their funds will be matched, because you are placing no money in the Treasury, no money in the bank, so to speak, available for this purpose.

Now, on yesterday the distinguished gentleman and my friend from Wisconsin said that he did not intend this to be shown as a reduction in the budget, and he pointed out that the report did not so indicate. But, Mr. Chairman, if you will notice on page 44 of the report, and if my distinguished friend from Wisconsin will notice, you and he will see listed there \$50,100,000 as a reduction in the President's budget and then if you will note on the recapitulation page of the report you will note that it shows a total reduction below the President's budget of \$77,825,520. The fact stands that of that \$77,000,000 reduction below the budget, \$50,000,000 is in hospital construction.

Now, much has been said here about economy. We have been debating a good deal about cutting this bureau some and that bureau, but the over-all figure is what counts in economy. The fact stands that this bill, if passed as reported, reduces the President's budget by only 4½ percent, and included in that 4½ percent is this \$50,000,000 item which the distinguished gentleman from Wisconsin says is no reduction at all. So, you see, there is an actual reduction according to his statement of only \$27,000,000 which is a little more than 1 percent.

But, Mr. Chairman, that is not quite

all the story. The contractual authorization authorizes this agency of Government to enter into contracts, not just to the extent of \$50,000,000, but to the extent of \$150,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, that is why I offer the amendment to make actual appropriations in the amount the committee authorizes to be contracted. This business of postponing the day when we make appropriations, this business of leaving it all to some deficiency committee at some later date raises doubts and a lot of indecision in the minds of the people, and it also casts doubt on the authenticity of the figures of the legislative budget. Here we have another example of a cut which is not real, it is an optical illusion, a committee report showing a cut of \$77,000,000, when actually there is no cut at all. If you authorize contractual authority of \$150,000,000, this bill represents an upping of the President's budget by \$75,000,000. So where is this economy? We are but postponing the date when we will live up to our commitments. The original Hill-Burton Act authorized the appropriation of \$75,000,000 for each of five fiscal years, beginning with this year. Therefore, my amendment would make available the funds for matching the funds raised by the local governmental units for this year and for next year, which is living up to the full obligation of the Hill-Burton bill. I hope the committee will accept the amendment.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I have just this to say. This afternoon the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY] challenged me to produce some testimony. I stated that I would. In justice to the House, I desire to read it. It is the testimony of the Secretary of Labor when he appeared before our committee on March 14, 1947:

Mr. KEEFE. Did you have anything to do with the selection of Mr. Faulkner?

Mr. Faulkner is head of the Veterans Placement Service.

Secretary SCHWELLENBACH. No, I did not. I said that I felt that the set-up, to quote my exact language—I thought the set-up was nuts, that there would be within the Department of Labor an organization that had no responsibility within the Department of Labor and whose head is General Bradley.

Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the pending amendment do now close.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. GORE) there were—ayes 66, noes 129.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, yesterday, as will appear on page 2562 of the RECORD, I stated that the committee has not claimed we were making a \$50,000,000 saving in the hospital program.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. GORE. I do not wish to enter into any argument with the gentleman about what the report shows; but if he will look on page 44 of the report and the specific item on page 49 of the report, he will see what I say is printed in black and white.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The gentleman well knows that from all the racket that has been coming today from the other side of the aisle certainly we must have injured somebody's feelings. So far as I am concerned, it is too bad, but we have to hurt somebody when we are doing this job of cutting down expenditures.

We have, however, in the hospital program, allotted under this bill contractual obligations for \$100,000,000 more than the budget had seen fit to give in direct appropriation.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. DIRKSEN. I believe I ought to contribute this much at least. I was advised by the Budget Bureau only 2 days ago that while there was a request here for \$50,000,000, only a fractional amount of that could have been expended in the fiscal year 1948.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I might add to that in conclusion, Mr. Chairman, that not a single State program had been sent in for approval to the Public Health Service in relation to this entire picture at the time our subcommittee wrote this bill. So why have \$50,000,000 lying around doing nothing? The Congress will make every cent available that is matched up to the authorized limit.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on title 2 and all amendments thereto do now close.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ROONEY) there were—ayes 137, noes 79.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. KEEFE and Mr. ROONEY.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported there were—ayes 146, noes 71.

So the motion was agreed to.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential motion which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. COLMER moves that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, I think in my experience here this is the first time I have ever made such a motion. I am not too proud of making that motion today, but we are confronted with a

situation here where we have to protect ourselves as best we can.

I had an amendment on the Clerk's desk that I wanted this Committee to consider. I had no opportunity to present that amendment, and I took this method of bringing the amendment to the attention of the Committee.

Since it is likely that the forces that are in control will prevail, I am going to take further advantage of this opportunity to state what that amendment is, at least. I recognize, of course, under the circumstances and the temper of the situation that my plea may have possibly little effect.

Mr. Chairman, about 12 years ago when I first came into this House I was rather proud of the fact that I succeeded in collaboration with the late lamented Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi in getting a bill through the Congress known as the Sea Food Inspection Act. We succeeded in getting an appropriation to implement that act, after a knock-down and drag-out fight in this Chamber. We got \$80,000. Subsequently the Department, as the demand for that inspection grew, recommended a cut and they got only \$40,000. This appropriation has been granted annually now for the past 12 years.

The purpose of sea-food inspection, Mr. Chairman, was to prevent the sale of bad sea food that was canned in these factories; to protect not only the packers but the public also.

This year we have asked for the same \$40,000 that has been in the budget and appropriated for the past 12 years. It is not in the bill, even though it was in the budget. The Department of Agriculture receives \$11,000,000 to inspect meat that is processed in the packing houses, yet we are denied this one little item of \$40,000 to inspect seafood as it is canned in the factories.

Yes, we believe in economy, but I contend that this is the falsest kind of economy. Why, the life of one person which might be taken by the consumption of one can of bad shrimp is worth more than \$40,000.

The factories themselves put up about two-thirds of the money necessary to operate the Inspection Service and we ask for only \$40,000. It is argued that if the packers can put up two-thirds of it why can they not put up all of it? The answer comes from the testimony of one of the witnesses from the Department that appears in the record, that the chances are that some bad sea food will be packed in some of these small factories. They do not, of course, compare with the big meat packers and it is said it will cost the Government more than the \$40,000 to go out there and enforce it.

I have brought this to the attention of the committee now and I hope my amendment will prevail.

Permit me to say that this Service has proved of inestimable value to both the public and the sea-food industry. And while I appreciate the fact that the gentlemen over on the left side of the aisle, the Republicans, are in control of this House and have their machine well-oiled

and are running roughshod over others, their action certainly comes with ill grace in cutting off by the motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], the chairman, even an opportunity to offer this and other amendments that are to be offered. Especially is this true when it is realized that under the system that prevails those of us who are interested in this and other appropriations are prevented from appearing before the committee and knowing whether our appropriations are included or not because of the fact that these committee hearings are conducted in secret. The first opportunity that we have of knowing whether our appropriations are in the bill is when the bill is reported to the floor of the House. It is to be hoped that in the Senate where the rules of procedure are more liberal this most worthwhile item may be again included in the bill.

And, finally, Mr. Chairman, I submit herewith a telegram which I have just received from the Biloxi Seafood Shippers Association, by Mr. R. H. Sewell, manager, which indicates how these packers who are affected feel about the matter:

BILOXI, MISS., March 25, 1947.

HON. WILLIAM M. COLMER,
United States House of

Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

The chamber of commerce has contacted us regarding your wire of today advising that House Appropriations Committee has deleted the \$40,000 item for sea-food inspection. Also regarding your intention to offer amendment to reinstate this amendment. We strongly urge in behalf of local packers and packers in other areas that you do all in your power to have this item retained. Canned shrimp and oysters items are experiencing considerable consumer resistance due to present high costs and additional cost at the packer level will only result in increased consumer resistance. Food and Drug Administration has apparently been misinformed as regards packers being in position to assume full cost of inspection. It is our understanding that meat packers, packing for distribution in interstate commerce, have long been furnished inspection on their products by the food and drug at no cost to them whatever. The \$40,000 heretofore granted for sea-food inspection, while but a portion of the total cost of sea-food inspection, has been of great help to the canners in this area. Please be assured that anything that you can do toward having this appropriation retained will be greatly appreciated by all concerned.

Kindest regards.

BILOXI SEA FOOD SHIPPERS ASSOCIATION,
R. H. SEWELL, Manager.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. May I say to the gentleman from Mississippi that the committee does not care very much about this little item of \$40,000 that has been carried in the bill heretofore. The only reason it was stricken out was because we assumed from what Dr. Dunbar testified—and his testimony is right here for anybody to read—that the industry itself would take care of this item.

This \$40,000 item, may I say to my friend from Mississippi—and I think he knows it—is only a portion of the money that is spent in the seafood inspection service. I believe that service costs

about \$121,000 and of this \$81,000 is made up of fees paid by the industry itself. The Department asks for only \$40,000 to supplement what they were getting from fees.

Now, Dr. Dunbar, the head of the Pure Food and Drug Administration, on page 80 of the hearings, testified in reference to this item, and it was on his testimony alone that we decided to strike this \$40,000 out. But the only question involved is just this: Seafood inspection to the tune of \$81,000 is being paid for by the industry, and the industry ought to pay for its own inspection in order to police it, and they are policing it, spending \$121,000, and here they are only asking \$40,000 from the Congress.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. COLMER. I want to say first that the gentleman has both in private conversation and otherwise shown the most sympathetic attitude toward this, and I have not criticized the gentleman about that.

Mr. KEEFE. May I say to the gentleman right at that point, if he will read the report of the committee he will see that the action of the committee is absolutely in harmony with the suggestion of the President of the United States in his budget message, in which he made the suggestion himself that Congress should consider the extent to which fees should be charged to services of this character, for those who are the beneficiaries of it.

Mr. COLMER. But the item was carried in the President's budget, was it not?

Mr. KEEFE. Yes.

Mr. COLMER. Then the fact that 80 percent of it is furnished by those packers, is that any reason that the 20 percent should be denied them, when 100 percent of the meat packers' expense is furnished by the Government?

Mr. KEEFE. Well, I do not think that has anything to do with it at all.

Mr. COLMER. It is the same principle, is it not?

Mr. KEEFE. We found all sorts of certification services in the Pure Food and Drug Administration, where the industry itself is paying for the examination and certification of its products. I want to say as one Member of this Congress that I think the time is here right now when this Congress ought to determine whether or not special services of that character that are rendered to industry, in line with the suggestion of the President himself, should not be paid by the industry that receives the benefit of Government inspections.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER] that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the enacting clause be stricken out.

The motion was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Mississippi desire recognition to offer an amendment at this time?

Mr. COLMER. Yes, Mr. Chairman; I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COLMER: On page 13, line 11, after the word "act" insert a new paragraph as follows:

"Salaries, sea-food inspectors: For salaries of sea-food inspectors designated in accordance with the provisions of section 702A of the Pure Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, \$40,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. FOGARTY: Page 17, line 16, after the word "agency" strike out the sum "\$18,000,000" and insert "\$19,710,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries: For three Board members of the National Labor Relations Board and other personal services of the Board in the District of Columbia and elsewhere necessary in performing the duties authorized by law, \$3,063,100.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma: Page 42, line 7, and page 43, line 19, strike out all of title III "National Labor Relations Board" beginning with line 7 on page 42 and ending on line 19 on page 43.

Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, this appropriation is rather premature at this time. The House Committee on Education and Labor, as we all know, is about ready to report a bill. Nobody knows, I take it, just what that bill will contain nor how much money should be appropriated. I suggest to you that the law under which we are operating now has caused us more confusion and more trouble than perhaps any other law that was ever passed by this Congress. I want to read some remarks I placed in the RECORD on June 14, 1946, giving some factual information:

Senator WAGNER, the author of the bill, stated in 1935:

"The enactment of this measure will clarify the industrial atmosphere and reduce the likelihood of another conflagration of strife."

Eleven years later, we are now experiencing the bitterest labor strife in history.

Senator WAGNER further stated 11 years ago that:

"There is not a scintilla of truth in the propaganda that this bill will create a labor dictatorship."

Now a few labor bosses are dictating to industry, to the Government, and to 130,000,000 American citizens. John L. Lewis was successful in accomplishing practically everything for which he precipitated the coal strike.

Senator WAGNER, speaking further in 1935, of the National Labor Relations Act, said:

"This bill is designed to promote industrial peace."

Apparently it has had the opposite effect. Let us see what the Wagner Act has done. During the past 11 years—

Now almost 12—

there have been more than 37,000 work stoppages—three times as many as there were the 11 years before the passage of the act by Congress in 1935. The number of workers involved in the work stoppages for the past 11 years is almost 17,000,000, again approximately 3 times the number for a like period before the passage of this act. Hence, roughly speaking, there have been three times as many idle, time wasted, and production lost since, as compared with a similar period before the Wagner Act—National Labor Relations Act was passed in 1935.

Consider these facts: In January 1946 there were 325 new work stoppages, with a carry-over of 175 strikes from the month before, both together involving 1,750,000 workers, and 19,200,000 man-days lost. In February 1946, 260 new work stoppages were added to the 200 carried over from January involving 1,450,000 workers and 21,500,000 man-days lost.

Mr. Chairman, I conclude by saying that there is no doubt but that there will be some kind of labor legislation passed by this Congress to remedy the evils that exist and to stop the activities of the labor racketeers. I suggest that this appropriation is premature.

(Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, very briefly we on this subcommittee cannot act as a legislative committee. If the Congress in its wisdom later decides that this shall be taken out of the picture, the Committee on Appropriations can bring in a rescission bill and take away this sum of money. With all due respect for my fine colleague from Oklahoma, I hope that the amendment will be defeated.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. No one will accuse me, I think, of holding any special brief for the National Labor Relations Board, but may I say that for us to abolish the National Labor Relations Board in this way at this time I think would be a definite mistake. I feel confident from what I heard from members of the House Committee on Education and Labor when I appeared before them and when I have talked with them individually that the House is going to have an opportunity to consider what it wants to do with respect to the National Labor Relations Board and the Wagner Act. To abolish it by denying all appropriations in this way I think would be a very great mistake. Let us leave the NLRB to the time when we consider the recommendations of the Labor Committee. Last year the Board received \$4,069,000, and with the increases in pay it is anticipated that the Board will have in this current year \$4,481,000. The 1948 budget estimate came in for \$7,984,000. The committee is recommending in this bill \$4,033,700, which constitutes a reduction in the budget estimates of \$3,950,000.

Certainly the committee has recommended a very sizable reduction in the budget request. I believe we should allow that at this time in order that the Board may proceed until the House has full opportunity to consider what it wants to do in a legislative way. We would be open to justifiable criticism if we were to abolish the NLRB in this manner and with no more debate or consideration than can be given here today.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Committee on Education and Labor, I do not believe I would be trespassing on anyone's rights when I say there has been no such suggestion in the committee.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer a perfecting amendment which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Perfecting amendment offered by Mr. ROONEY: On page 42, line 11, strike out the sum "\$3,063,100" and insert "\$6,157,000."

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire as to the status of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE]?

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] is in the nature of a perfecting amendment. The Schwabe amendment will be held in abeyance until the Committee has had an opportunity to pass upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and other amendments to this section close in 10 minutes.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] would amend his request to limit the time to 10 minutes on this amendment and all amendments thereto.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I believe that can be settled very easily. There are only a few Members interested in speaking.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I shall be very happy to do it that way.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] be limited to 10 minutes.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] close in 10 minutes, 5 minutes to be allotted to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. I make the point of order that the motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] is not in order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts makes the point of order that the motion is not in order at this time. The Chair sustains the point of order. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] may proceed.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I was quite amused awhile ago when we were taking the last teller vote. One of my good friends on the other side of the aisle made the remark that union cards in the Republican steamrollers' union had just been issued today.

Mr. Chairman, the purpose of my present proposed amendment is to increase the amount shown on line 11, page 42, for the annual appropriation for the National Labor Relations Board to the amount of the budget estimate. The majority of the committee have seen fit in this instance to cut the amount proposed by the Bureau of the Budget 50 percent and to the tune of \$3,950,300, in the face of the fact that there have been numerous undue delays in the handling of cases by the National Labor Relations Board due to insufficient personnel, with the result that in many instances parties have been unable to obtain NLRB collective-bargaining elections, or, rather, elections to determine who is the correct collective-bargaining agent in behalf of employees. The further result is that we play right into the hands of the Communists who, after the employees have been waiting for months upon months upon months for remedial action, then are able to say, "You see, we're getting nowhere, let us go out on strike." This is not the orderly way to handle industrial labor relations in this country. This is one of the results we cause when we cut the amount in this budget estimate for NLRB appropriations to the extent of 50 percent. The estimate is being cut 50 percent in the face of the fact that it is impossible, according to the testimony, for the National Labor Relations Board to handle cases under present conditions and under their present appropriation, since in the first 6 months of the present fiscal year the amount of case intake has increased 65 percent over the corresponding period of the previous year.

This in face of the fact that the staff of the National Labor Relations Board has been decreased 25 percent below that which they had at the close of the last fiscal year. Therefore, I fail to see how we are going to eliminate industrial strife and trouble in this great country of ours if we continue as we have here today, to cut appropriations such as this item to the tune of 50 percent, for the legitimate and absolutely necessary activities of the Labor Department. One of the most important, as you all know, is the National Labor Relations Board. I trust that you will vote for this amendment.

Under the permission which I expect to obtain later when we go back into a session of the House, I insert at this point an article by Thomas L. Stokes entitled "Reckless Ax Wielding":

RECKLESS AX WIELDING
(By Thomas L. Stokes)

In its avid quest for economy, Republican leadership in the House continues to exhibit what appears to be something short of wisdom.

There seems little contribution to the public welfare in whacking off 40 percent of the budget for regular operating expenses of the Labor Department submitted by President Truman, or in cutting almost in half the amount he recommended for the National

Labor Relations Board, created by the Wagner Act to protect labor's right of collective bargaining. These are among economies of the second major supply bill laid before the House by its Appropriations Committee.

The wholesale economy in this particular field is surprising. For it was during a GOP administration that the Labor Department was created 34 years ago this month. Formerly there had been a Department of Commerce and Labor. The bill for a separate Labor Department was the last signed by President Taft, father of the present Ohio Senator, before he retired from office on March 4, 1913.

Since its creation the Department's functions have been broadened and enlarged, through both Republican and Democratic administrations, as the Nation has grown, as the labor population has increased, and as the people have recognized the need of improving conditions among workers, organized and unorganized.

This Department, like others, has a general function inherent in our system of government, aside from specific administrative functions. This is to serve as a sort of watchdog on behalf of the people, in this instance of the great mass of workers who keep our industries going.

In carrying out this function, the Labor Department continually inquires into matters affecting labor—working condition safety precautions, employment prospects, protection of women workers, education of workers, and the like. It gathers pertinent information and makes it available to States, organizations of all sorts, and the various public media.

The proposed appropriations cut affects this vital function in various ways. For one illustration, it abolished the Division of Labor Standards, a relatively small agency which had a part in this function. It shifted its components elsewhere on a restricted basis where it did not eliminate them entirely.

The importance of any Federal department is that it and its agencies take the over-all look. Through the facts it can make available it can be helpful in improving local conditions, particularly where local agencies either lack the facts or, for reasons obvious to any newspaper reporter, hesitate to move in. The Federal Government carries prestige and is less susceptible to local influences of one sort and another which often stop action.

The House Appropriations bill, for example, does away with the industrial safety and sanitation service of the Division of Labor Standards, which requires only a few people. In defense, the committee said industrial safety and sanitation is a State matter and explained that safety and sanitation "are being constantly appraised by insurance companies and by private organizations."

But any newspaper reporter knows how private interests can influence local agencies and State legislatures and not only suppress information but prevent action. It is a common experience that reporters constantly go to a Government agency to dig up facts which, when published, open the eyes of people in a local community and force action.

This is a service of Federal Government with which the layman is not so familiar, though he enjoys its benefits. Such service is especially valuable for labor, since it still does not have complete protection in its work and its work conditions.

It seems false economy to withdraw or curtail so severely the many useful functions affected by the appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on

the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, I offer a perfecting amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CHURCH: On page 42, line 11, strike out "\$3,063,100" and insert "\$2,050,000."

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, it is very evident that my amendment if adopted may save the NLRB. I feel quite certain that when Congress amends the NLRA there will be much less work for the NLRB.

My amendment provides for a cut from \$3,063,100 to \$2,050,000, a cut of a little more than a million dollars. That leaves ample money, I am sure for this item. It leaves \$5,000 more than the appropriation for 1941 and \$335,000 more than the appropriation for 1944.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The effect of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHURCH] would be to further reduce the amount below the amount suggested by the committee \$1,015,100. If you will read the report, you will observe that the report itself indicates there was a sharp division on the committee with reference to the appropriation for the National Labor Relations Board. That division is clearly manifested here now. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE] wanted to give them no appropriation at all. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHURCH] wanted to cut it another million dollars. The strident, bold, bad chairman of the committee had to step into the situation when the vote was taken in order to get for the National Labor Relations Board the amount of money carried in this estimate. I think also the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

I do not see how we can expect to consider the amendment that has just been offered or the amendment that has been offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE]. We cannot legislate on an appropriation bill in this manner. Somebody may say, "Well, you just did it. You knocked out the provision for the Division of Labor Standards in the Labor Department." I would fully expect somebody to rise and say that. The difference is just this: The National Labor Relations Board is the creature of the Congress by enactment of organic legislation. It is an act of Congress. I have always taken the position on every one of these bills that it is not the prerogative or the function of the Appropriations Committee to try to emasculate or do away with existing law.

Mr. KEEFE. May I say to the gentleman and my colleagues, who have been so patient during this afternoon, that I hope, with all deference to my friend from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE] and my

friend from Illinois [Mr. CHURCH], who have rendered such splendid service on this subcommittee, that both of their proposals will be rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHURCH].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question recurs upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. SCHWABE].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, in an effort to intimidate, bulldoze and bully the Congress of the United States into continuing a program of extravagance, duplication and waste the bureaucrats of the Treasury Department and the Customs have launched a campaign of deceit, misrepresentation and falsehood to achieve their ends.

Not satisfied to receive \$3,500,000 more than they have for 1947, nor to carry out the express intent of the House of Representatives as given in the report which accompanied the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill, the Bureau of Customs in an effort to obtain publicity for pressure purposes has sent dismissal notices to the most vital personnel in Customs service.

Bureaucrats will hold their jobs and their prerogatives at the risk of encouraging smuggling.

They will dismiss port employees yet spend \$259,000 for traveling expenses.

They will dismiss port employees yet spend millions to set up new bureaus in foreign countries.

They will dismiss port employees yet spend \$250,000 for telephone calls and telegrams.

They will dismiss port employees yet spend \$400,000 to transport household effects of Bureau personnel from place to place, and other transportation items.

They will dismiss port employees yet spend \$271,000 to do repair work on buildings and property that will draw construction materials away from the Government housing program.

They will dismiss port employees yet spend \$55,000 for an Information Exchange.

They will dismiss port employees yet spend \$305,000 for stationery, tires and such automobile accessories, rope, box openers, and such miscellaneous expenses.

They will dismiss port employees yet spend \$350,000 to purchase desks, filing cabinets and such trappings of bureaucracy.

They will dismiss port employees yet spend \$558,000 to hire temporary day labor and other part-time employees.

They will not carry out the will of Congress to cut down administrative expenses and retain port employees. They were given sufficient money to retain these port employees and to hire a few new ones.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I do not understand there are any further amendments.

Mr. ROONEY. We have no further amendments on this side.

Mr. KEEFE. Then, Mr. Chairman, then I ask unanimous consent that title IV, title V, and title VI of the bill be considered as read and open to amendment.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, and I shall not, this will not preclude me from making a pro forma amendment and taking about 2 minutes, will it?

Mr. KEEFE. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, earlier this afternoon I spoke about the ill-advised and unjustified Treasury Department cuts. I referred to the loss of revenues and the sources of loss. I now submit actual samples of tax evaders who might in the future escape detection if the investigative staff of the Bureau of Internal Revenue should be reduced; and I ask unanimous consent that this be made a part of my previous remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it is becoming increasingly apparent that there is a Nation-wide plot on the part of bureaucrats, left-wingers, and New Dealers to sabotage the work of the Appropriations Committee. I think the American people should be placed on guard against it.

It is utterly essential if we are to maintain our free enterprise system that the budget be reduced. The American people voted for this reduction on November 5 and the Republican Congress is determined to carry out their mandate.

But an insidious campaign of misrepresentation, deceit, and falsehood is being conducted to the effect that we are scuttling essential public services. It is being applied to the two bills already reported and I am convinced it is to be applied against every bill as it comes up.

A striking case in point is the propaganda that the Customs Service is being forced to discharge members of its ports patrols and throw our ports open to smugglers.

The facts are that this Service was given \$3,165,000 more than it had for the current fiscal year. It sought \$6,500,000 more. Its original figures were recognized as being padded by both the Treasury and the Budget Bureau.

It can hire at least 400 more employees than it now has and yet it is announcing large reductions in force with the deliberate object of deceiving the people.

Our committee also caught the service in a shocking effort at deceit in the matter of mileage allowances sought.

It so happens that this particular appropriation bill was passed by a unanimous vote of the House.

It is a well-nigh intolerable situation when the bureaucrats, faced with an end of their heyday, use their offices to sabotage a Congress which is struggling to restore sanity to our Government.

And I may as well say to them that we Republicans are determined to do our job and if the administrators cannot give efficient service on the appropriations granted, then we manifestly need new administrators.

This particular administrator, instead of being hurt, will have \$32,500,000 to spend next year, including \$300,000 for telephone calls.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. I wonder if the Chairman's attention has been called to the real words which were spoken by Mr. John C. Tulloch, who has been mentioned here today by the gentleman from New York as the collector of the port at Ogdensburg, when he said this:

With 156 Federal agencies in Washington they should forget patronage for a while and economize there instead of taking off the patrols.

Those are the words, Mr. Chairman, of the collector of the port up in Ogdensburg.

Mr. TABER. He should read the bill and be honest with the people and quit playing to the galleries and falsifying everything in connection with this situation.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, those of us who have worked with the distinguished gentleman who has just spoken, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, day in and day out and year in and year out do not doubt for one moment the gentleman's utter sincerity. He started out seriously about this business of economy. His intentions were good. The only obstacle was that the gentleman and other leaders of his party were talking in theory apart from a practical application of their theories or was it promises?

It was very easy for this House to pass a resolution that we were going to reduce \$6,000,000,000, but what is the score today? For a goodly number of years the gentleman and his party has been telling the country what they were going to do what they would do. Well, that easy saddle of pleasant vaticination has become the hard seat of responsibility. The question now is, and in 1948, I assure you, will be—what have you done? What is the score to date? When we vote on this bill today we will have considered a little more than 40 percent and acted upon a little more than 40 percent of the President's budget. With what result? We will have made an actual reduction of less than 1 percent.

Of course, the distinguished gentleman now blames the bureaucrats, as we have just heard. Well, for 9 years here I have heard the woes of the world blamed on the bureaucrats. The bureaucrats did not write these Republican appropriation bills. Forty percent of \$37,500,000,000, the President's budget is exactly \$15,000,000,000. The Treasury-Post Office bill contained \$13,265,000,000 in the budget request. What did we appropriate? We cut it actually \$97,000,000. Of course, there was that bogus claim of an \$800,000,000 cut in tax refunds, but

when you pass this tax bill tomorrow you are not only going to have to reappropriate that \$800,000,000, but you will have to add another billion dollars to it to make tax refunds.

What is the score in this bill which appropriates \$1,785,000,000? We have heard today a lot about economy cutting of the heads of a few bureaucrats here and there. My distinguished friend from Wisconsin has assumed the role of a martyr to economy, a big bad wolf. The gentleman is really not a big bad wolf, not very.

If you look at the totals in this bill, you will find that, even if you consider that they have cut this hospital item completely out, the cut is only $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent below the budget. Not counting the hospital cut, it is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ percent. I think a Democratic committee might have cut more.

In appropriating 40 percent of the President's budget there has actually been a reduction of less than 1 percent. If we grant all the claims, the \$800,000,000 phony on tax reduction, the \$50,000,000 item for hospital construction, which at least two distinguished majority members of this subcommittee, including the chairman, have said was no cut at all—well, is it or it not—but granting that is a real cut, granting all economy claims, they have cut only a fraction over 6 percent.

What does that mean? We have considered a little more than \$15,000,000,000 of the President's budget. This leaves \$22,500,000,000 yet to be considered. Of that amount 80 percent is for the Army and the Navy and the veterans. Unless you slash national defense and veterans, where are you going to save your \$6,000,000,000? The truth is, you are meeting your responsibilities face to face, and strained though the acquaintance may be, you may as well get acquainted with your responsibilities, and not try to cram an unsound tax reduction down our throats on the theory that great economies are to be effected before we know how much our expenditures will be, before we know what our foreign commitments will be. What's the rush on tax reduction? Mr. Chairman, what are my Republican friends afraid of? Their promises or performances? Or both?

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. OWENS. If what the gentleman says is true, why are we wasting so much time today?

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. Do I understand the gentleman to reply that we have not cut enough?

Mr. GORE. I certainly do, if taxes are to be slashed \$3,840,000,000. What did we do to the Post Office Department? You made a smaller cut than the Democratic committee did last year. Where is this vaunted Republican economy drive? It is completely bogged down. What are you going to do about it?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I will always yield to my friend, the distinguished gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Has the gentleman, since he has been on the floor in connection with these bills, offered to cut appropriations?

Mr. GORE. I offered an amendment today to try to correct the finagling in your budget bookkeeping.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this bill and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

Mr. BONNER. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this bill and all amendments thereto close in 7 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER].

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for March 10 and 11 in the debate on the Treasury Department and Post Office Appropriation Act contains certain statements concerning the Coast Guard and its administration which cannot be supported by the facts. The unjustified inferences resulting from those statements should be brought into the open and subjected to the clear light of the true facts relating thereto.

Mr. CANFIELD, on page 1943 of the RECORD, states that—

The Coast Guard is attempting to build itself up into a full and complete replacement for the independent Navy.

The only apparent basis for this remark is that the Coast Guard in its budget for 1948 originally asked for approximately \$232,000,000. As we all know, during the wartime period from 1939 through 1945, developments in technical fields, including air transportation and communication, were startlingly rapid. Postwar commercial and military conditions cannot be compared with or brought back to 1939. During the war the Coast Guard played a large, active part in development of facilities for safe sea and air navigation. This year the Coast Guard recognized that the country's need for safe transport was vastly different than before the war.

As is well known, this country has been participating in a Provisional International Civil Aviation Organization in determining requirements, standards, allocation of routes, safety services, and so forth, covering international transport. Also there is an established Air Coordinating Committee comprising the heads of the executive departments concerned, which has an over-all responsibility for this country's program relative to air transport. Both of these agencies have stated to the Treasury Department the need for modern and adequate navigational service and rescue facilities outside the United States. In preparing its budgetary program for the fiscal year 1943, the Coast Guard would have been burying its head in the sand and derelict in its duty if it did not present estimates of the cost of the necessary ships, planes, and stations required to meet the

country's needs for safe transport. Estimates were prepared on a considered basis related to the prospective volume of military and commercial sea and air transport and the use of modern technical developments to provide adequate safety. We all have read of many recent instances in which our citizens and our international neighbors, have lost their lives in transport disasters. Were it not for the navigation and rescue facilities, inadequate though they have been, probably many more lives would have been lost. We all know, further, of specific cases in which the Coast Guard can be credited with the saving of lives outside of the continental limits of the United States. The Coast Guard believes, just as you and I do, that these lives are valuable. I do not think that in these terms, the Coast Guard's program can be termed "grandiose."

Whether or not this Congress intends the Coast Guard to provide navigational aids and rescue services beyond continental limits of the United States is, of course, a matter for this Congress to decide. Until the decision has been made in the negative, the Coast Guard should not be scathingly censured for presenting estimates of the cost of such services. In fact, the Coast Guard would have been subject to severe criticism if it did not present such estimates. It is emphasized that the original budget proposal of the Coast Guard was based in every instance on properly carrying out statutory functions, or new functions resulting from developments during the war—functions which other Government agencies requested and urged the Coast Guard to continue—functions which the Coast Guard could not itself determine were unnecessary—functions which have not yet been shown to be unnecessary for the proper continuance of our Government.

Mr. CANFIELD on the same page states:

Some of my colleagues will, a little later, give you specific examples of the waste, the extravagance, and the grandiose schemes of the Coast Guard.

Despite the great number of words used to censure this service, which has always willingly and efficiently performed all tasks assigned to it, the nearest approach to specific examples of waste are vague statements concerning high ranking officers and a completely unsupportable inference that Coast Guard headquarters is deliberately operated with practically all commissioned officers. It is emphasized that, despite the sweeping derogatory statements about waste and extravagance, not one specific instance attributable to the Coast Guard is cited. Gentlemen, if specific instances had been found, I am sure you will agree that they would have been brought to our attention in no uncertain manner by the gentlemen who saw fit to make these vilifying statements about the Coast Guard.

Mr. CANFIELD further states:

We hope to cause a reduction in the great and disproportionate numbers of high ranking officers whose rank was created admittedly to keep pace with Navy protocol.

No explanation is given as to how this number of high ranking officers is disproportionate. If reference is made to the second table on page 586 of the hear-

ings it will be seen that the only great disproportion appears in the rank of lieutenant commander. The reason for this, as explained by the table on page 583 of the hearings, is the absorption into the Service of 676 personnel of the former Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, whose duties are such that it is clearly necessary that they have commissioned status, and the position of the great majority of these officers in the former Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation was such that it is fair and appropriate that they should have the rank of lieutenant commander or above. This is practically the entire reason for any disproportion as it appears in the break-down of officers by rank at the present time. Workable plans have been made by the Coast Guard to bring these proportions to whatever Congress decides they should be as soon as possible without injustice to these officers who have, since the beginning of the war, been absorbed into the Coast Guard.

Mr. ROBERTSON on page 1947 states that—

There would be one officer for every six enlisted men.

No reference is made to the footnote to the table on page 587 of the hearings which makes it clear that if the former Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation officers, who admittedly and necessarily work without an enlisted force, were eliminated from the computation the ratio would have been 1 to 8. Furthermore it is to be noted that the figures used include over 700 warrant officers—officers who have been appointed from the ranks. If they were also eliminated, the ratio would be 1 officer to 12 enlisted men. This ratio of commissioned officers to enlisted men is a fair one to compare with similar ratios in other services. The more or less standard ratio in the Navy, for example, has been 1 commissioned officer to 10 enlisted men.

Mr. ROBERTSON on page 1947 further states:

Captain Richmond, Chief of the Planning and Control Staff, admits that when they have to reduce personnel in the Coast Guard, they let the enlisted men go and keep the admirals.

A careful perusal of the testimony in the hearing reveals that, not only was such a statement not made, but that no statement was made from which such an inference could be drawn. The number of admirals in the Coast Guard today is less than half what it was 2 years ago. During demobilization hundreds of officers in the Coast Guard were reduced in rank, and other hundreds who had been temporarily commissioned from warrant or enlisted status had to revert to their permanent position in the Service. It is clear that any insinuation that the Coast Guard is not striving to achieve a well-balanced workable officer structure which is comparable to that maintained before the war cannot be justified.

Mr. DIRKSEN on page 1991 of the RECORD makes much of the fact that the Coast Guard is asking for three times as

many captains and commanders as were in service in 1940, and states:

Would you not say that the adjective "grandiose" is rather properly applied when an agency reaches out for that kind of an expansion program.

This presents a very simple problem in arithmetic. If you refer to the table on page 579 of the hearings you can readily see that the number of commissioned officers in 1940 has more than quadrupled in 1947, which is the same number as was requested for 1948. Now note, gentlemen, that the Coast Guard is not asking for four times as many captains or four times as many commanders, which the ratio of expansion indicates it should have. It is asking, as Mr. DIRKSEN points out, for only three times as many. I ask you, gentlemen, where is there anything scheming or grandiose about this? Or where is there any evidence of disproportionate numbers of officers in the higher ranks?

Mention was made of the number of flag officers requested. The table on pages 585 and 586 of the hearings shows clearly what the cost of flag officers in the Coast Guard is and will be. The Commandant of the Service is, as he stated in his testimony before the committee, convinced that greater efficiency will result to the Government if flag rank is authorized for each commander of a Coast Guard district and for certain other responsible positions in the service, and that the very small additional expense is well justified. There is no intention on his part to exceed normal percentages for flag officers in a military service, and the Coast Guard will adjust itself accordingly just as soon as an indication of the will of Congress on this matter is expressed in legislation.

Mr. ROBERTSON on page 1947 states:

In the Commandant's headquarters in Washington there are eight officers for every enlisted man.

Gentlemen, allow me to quote from the appropriation bill itself beginning on the second line of that part of the bill which deals with the Coast Guard:

Provided, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay any enlisted man of the Coast Guard while detailed for duty at Coast Guard headquarters if such detail increases above thirty the total number of enlisted men detailed to such duty at any time.

I merely need ask how the administration of this busy agency of the Government is to be carried out at its headquarters unless officers who understand Service functions are brought in to do it. Mr. ROBERTSON did not see fit to point out that his committee provided for some 700 civilians who do the work at headquarters which, to a large extent, could be performed by enlisted men if the Congress had not annually placed a limitation on the number of enlisted men who may be stationed in Washington; this limitation has been repeated annually in the appropriation act for the past 30 years.

Mr. ROBERTSON further states:

Added altogether we have a sordid story of bureaucratic expansion at its worst.

If there is anything sordid about the expansion of the Coast Guard, it certainly does not appear in the RECORD. Reference is made in the RECORD to Coast Guard air bases and their proximity to Navy air bases. In many instances a Coast Guard air station was the first one in the vicinity; other air stations were established by Congress at later dates; so the proximity to other air stations cannot be attributed to the Coast Guard in all cases. Congress in 1916 provided for the establishment of 10 Coast Guard air stations along the coasts of the United States. Since that time Congress has provided for one additional air station. Nothing can be seen in this history of the growth of the Coast Guard that can be considered unreasonable or "sordid."

In the course of the discussion statements were made to the effect that the Coast Guard was not intended to be a "blue water" organization or to function as a military or naval organization. How can this be reconciled with statutes which require the Coast Guard to conduct the International Ice Patrol, to enforce the Whaling Treaty Act, to provide medical aid to deep-sea fishermen, to remove derelicts on the high seas, and, finally, to enforce all United States laws on the high seas and the navigable waters of the United States. The Coast Guard is, by statute, a part of the land and naval forces at all times, and as such has always been required to maintain its equipment in a state of military readiness to function with the Navy in time of war or in time of national emergency, and this requirement of military readiness must be given constant attention in any training program that the Coast Guard maintains. The record of this Service in World War II bears irrefutable evidence that the Coast Guard was properly trained as a military service, and the wisdom of such training cannot be questioned.

Make no mistake, gentlemen, when you cut the Coast Guard you are cutting one of the national defense forces of the United States; while it is very small in comparison to the Navy, it is an efficient organization which gives military training to thousands of young Americans yearly, and at the same time gives valuable service to the Government; it certainly seems short-sighted to cut this branch of our national defense force on the one hand while we are considering compulsory military training on the other. Why do we not realize that we have a service here that provides military training and useful service to the Government at the same time?

It seems entirely unjustified that a service which functioned throughout the war with the Navy on every ocean in which combat vessels were engaged in operations should be accused of "sordid expansion," "disproportionate numbers of high-ranking officers," "wastes, extravagance, and grandiose schemes," because it is requesting that the internal organization of the service approximate that of the Navy even though it be on a ratio of about one twenty-fifth in size. It appears that the Coast Guard has been

severely criticized for requesting that it be given funds to carry out functions which other departments and agencies of the Government believe are necessary, and for requesting that its internal organization be similar to that of other military organizations of the land and naval forces of the United States. It appears to be a most unjust criticism of the Coast Guard to brand its request for approximate equality in officer percentages with the peacetime Navy as unreasonable expansion when it was called upon during the war to serve side by side with that organization and will undoubtedly be called on again in case of any war or national emergency to operate in the same manner.

(Mr. BONNER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED].

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, hope springs eternal in the human breast, it is said, and it is particularly true in the case of those afflicted with many of the so-called incurable diseases.

I call attention to the fact that there is a little hospital in my home county of Chautauqua located at an elevation of about 1,600 feet that has made perhaps more progress toward the cure of tuberculosis than any other institution known in the country. Of course, they are dealing almost entirely with the application of this drug known as streptomycin.

My purpose in taking the floor is to call to your attention some newspaper articles and to give you some idea of the miraculous—and I use that word advisedly—miraculous work being done there in curing tuberculosis cases that are very far advanced. The Government must provide this streptomycin to help this institution and many others like it which are going to take up this type of study, investigation, and cure.

The articles referred to are as follows: [From the Buffalo Evening News of January 28, 1947]

REMARKABLE RESULTS OF NEW TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT EXPLAINED—DOCTORS HERE LEARN OF WORK OF DR. RATHBUN WITH STREPTOMYCIN AT CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY'S SANATORIUM; STILL IN EXPERIMENTAL STAGE

A new hope for combating mankind's terrible scourge, tuberculosis, rests with the miracle drug streptomycin.

This was the word that spread rapidly among Buffalo's medical profession after a demonstration Monday evening of the remarkable results achieved in 4½ months of experimentation by Dr. Walter L. Rathbun at Newton Memorial Hospital at Cassadaga, Chautauqua County's tuberculosis sanatorium.

While it was emphasized that the treatment is still in the experimental stage, the accomplishments have been so impressive as to draw comments of "amazing, miraculous, momentous" from physicians who have worked in the tuberculosis field for half a century and more. Streptomycin is a drug developed from soil fungus.

The results of the treatment were presented in preliminary form by Dr. Timothy C. H. Liang, assistant to Dr. Rathbun (who was unable to attend because of illness), to 20 Buffalo physicians and tuberculosis specialists at a private dinner in the Buffalo Club arranged by Dr. Albert H. Garvin.

FORTY-ONE CASES SHOW IMPROVEMENT

Dr. Liang pointed out that 41 cases have been treated during these 4½ months and all have shown general improvement. In fact, only three cases continue to show the presence of active tubercle bacilli. The others have shown sputum negative, urine negative and generally-diminishing tuberculosis.

Most spectacular of the cases described was that of a Navy veteran of World War I, who entered Newton Hospital last September at the point of death. He was suffering from tuberculosis in nearly every part of the body, including the meninges, or covering of the brain. The disease was so widely disseminated that physicians held no hope for his recovery.

He had been in a coma for 19 hours when streptomycin was injected intramuscularly. "He regained consciousness," reported Dr. Liang, "and he is still with us today. He has gained 28 pounds and he is up and around and taking a new interest in life. Now he has shown up negative in three successive tests for tuberculosis bacilli."

REMARKABLE RECOVERIES

In X-ray plate after X-ray plate, Dr. Liang pointed out remarkable improvements from the disease in 1 week, 4 weeks, 2 months. He cited lung cases and grave bone cases, where tissues had healed and bone structures were being restored, following the use of streptomycin.

Each patient receives two grams of the drug daily for the first 4 days, Dr. Liang explained. Then for a month he receives one gram daily in two injections. Starting with the second month, the dose is reduced to half a gram daily, depending on the individual patient's conditions.

Difficulties, Dr. Liang pointed out, were the scarcity of the drug; the high price and the inability of the manufacturers to produce uniform quality. Variations in the potency of the streptomycin from lot to lot affected results, he said.

The drug costs \$4.80 a gram. While that appears to be extremely high, it is considerably less than the price when the drug first appeared on the market, \$20 a gram.

DR. GARVIN VISITED HOSPITAL

Asked about research with streptomycin at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., Dr. Liang pointed out that experiments there had been conducted before a dosage of the drug had been established and before manufacturers had developed present methods of achieving purity.

Dr. Garvin, who is president of the Tuberculosis Association of Buffalo and Erie County, Inc., visited the hospital at Cassadaga a week ago and studied the treatment first-hand with Dr. Rathbun, the hospital superintendent. The two have been friends for more than 40 years.

"What I have seen is to me a modern miracle," Dr. Garvin said. "I saw a 9-month-old baby with tuberculosis who was sent down from Jamestown to die. That baby was perfectly normal in 8 days."

"In 40 years of contact with tuberculosis, I've never seen anything like it."

Dr. Nelson G. Russell, chairman of the Advisory Board of Health, reported good reported good results in eight cases receiving the streptomycin treatment at the J. N. Adam Memorial Hospital, Perrysburg, under Dr. Horace Lo Grasso, superintendent.

"I saw an improvement in 1 week in a supposedly hopeless case that would have required many months of treatment without streptomycin," he declared. "This is one of the medical events of our lives."

FINAL PROOF STILL LACKING

One note of caution was sounded by Dr. A. H. Aaron, chairman of the X-ray committee of the Tuberculosis Association of

Buffalo and Erie County, Inc. After questioning Dr. Liang, he pointed out to a News reporter that final proof is still lacking that streptomycin actually destroys tubercle bacilli.

The evidence shows, he explained, that the drug inhibits the disease. Whether or not it destroys the bacilli can only be determined by postmortem examination of the tissue, he said.

Dr. Liang, a Chinese doctor who has been working on tuberculosis in this country for several years and has been at Cassadaga 7 months, was accompanied by his wife, Dr. Esther Chang Liang, also a physician, who has been on the staff of the Josephine Good-year Convalescent Home in Buffalo since last fall but now is working with her husband.

[From the Buffalo Evening News of February 20, 1947]

FORTY-SEVEN PATIENTS GET STREPTOMYCIN AT NEWTON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

(By Lance Zavitz)

High in the windswept hills of Chautauqua County is a sanatorium on which the eyes of the medical world are focused because of the promising results achieved in the use of streptomycin as a treatment for tuberculosis.

The sanatorium is Newton Memorial Hospital, Chautauqua County's institution for the treatment of this disease, an institution built with funds provided from the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Newton of Fredonia and maintained by county funds.

A bronze plaque above a fireplace in the reception room reads: "In appreciation of the splendid generosity of Elizabeth Mary Newton of Fredonia, N. Y., who by provision in her will made possible the erection of this group of buildings to be known forever as Newton Memorial Hospital for the treatment of tuberculosis. Dedicated to the memory of her two sons, Albert L. Newton and Henry J. Newton, 1919."

FIVE BUILDINGS IN HOSPITAL

Located atop the ridge which divides the northwestern portion of Chautauqua County from the southeastern district, Newton Memorial Hospital, is 1600 feet higher than Buffalo and is reached by a swift climb from Cassadaga.

It has accommodations for 185 patients, including 60 children. The hospital consists of five buildings—an administration building, infirmary, and separate buildings for men, women, and children.

In this quiet rural setting, Dr. Walter L. Rathbun, hospital superintendent, assisted by Dr. Timothy C. H. Liang and his wife, Dr. Esther Chang Liang, mission-trained Chinese doctors, is employing one of the newest methods of treating tuberculosis and obtaining results which physicians with long experience in the treatment of the disease to date have termed "marvelous." It is not yet, however, a substitute for the conventional methods employed up to now.

Dr. Liang and his wife are graduates of Chee Loo University, operated in the capital of Shantung Province, China, by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

CAME TO UNITED STATES TWO AND ONE-HALF YEARS AGO

Dr. Liang was an associate in medicine at that university and several other medical colleges in China. He came to the United States 2½ years ago and spent a year with Dr. J. Burns Amberson in the Chest Service, Columbia University Division, Bellevue Hospital, and another year on the staff of the State Hospital for Incipient Tuberculosis at Raybrook.

Dr. Albert H. Garvin, president of the Buffalo & Erie County Tuberculosis Association, has been watching the work at Newton Memorial Hospital with close attention.

He has been a friend of Dr. Rathbun, head of the hospital, since their graduation from medical school. Both are impressed with Dr. Liang's ability to carry on the experiments. During the war he performed more than 3000 surgical operations with the Jap-infested jungle for an operating room.

Dr. Esther Liang, generally referred to at the hospital by her maiden name, Dr. Chang, to distinguish her from her husband, has been in the United States only 6 months.

RESULTS WERE SURPRISING

She was resident physician of the Josephine Goodyear Convalescent Home, Williams-ville, until a few weeks ago, when she went to Newton Memorial Hospital to aid in the streptomycin work. She is devoting her attention largely to laboratory studies. Dr. Liang's family is Christian, but Dr. Chang is the first member of her Buddhist family to embrace Christianity.

Decision to try the streptomycin treatment was reached when a Navy veteran was brought to the hospital with tuberculosis in almost every part of his body, including kidneys, lungs, and meninges or brain covering. Dr. Rathbun conferred with Dr. Ralph M. Bruckheimer, Cassadaga health officer and part-time member of the hospital staff, and Dr. Liang. It was decided, in view of the patient's critical condition, that they would be warranted in risking streptomycin treatment. The results were so surprising that its use was extended under the supervision and direction of Dr. Rathbun and Dr. Bruckheimer.

HAD INITIAL DIFFICULTIES

The treatment was started with 41 patients, but is being administered now to 47 patients. It is expected this number will be increased to 60 by the end of next month.

Dr. Rathbun explained that difficulty was experienced at first because the hospital had no funds with which to purchase streptomycin. This difficulty was overcome by the Chautauqua County Tuberculosis & Public Health Association.

The association's executive committee last December 9 voted \$5,000 from its Christmas Seal funds to buy streptomycin at Dr. Rathbun's discretion. The appropriation, to which \$1,000 has since been added, was to form the basis of a fund to be used only for the purchase of streptomycin for further research and for the treatment of needy patients. The fund is to be known as the Dr. Walter Rathbun Fund, the committee stipulated.

While patients are treated at county expense at Newton Memorial Hospital, the normal county appropriation covers only well-established forms of treatment. Special treatments, such as streptomycin, must be paid for by the patient or from funds provided for that purpose, such as the Dr. Walter Rathbun Fund.

May I inquire of the Chairman whether, as I understand, the Budget Bureau is now considering that very item and that it will come before us in other legislation?

Mr. KEEFE. I may say to the gentleman and to the other Members that no committee of this Congress could possibly be put together which would be more sympathetic to providing funds for further research in the use of streptomycin in tuberculosis than is this committee. The difficulty with the situation is simply that we have given them the funds that are needed for research in the field of tuberculosis. Very late in the hearings the representatives of the National Tuberculosis Society came to my office and presented the situation that confronted them with respect to streptomycin. We discussed the matter

in the field, and the Public Health Service is going to submit a budget. When it comes up, this committee will give them the money to carry on this research in the use of streptomycin.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

Mr. BENDER. Replying to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], who on the one hand votes for all amendments to appropriation bills and against economy and on the other hand complaints about Republicans not cutting enough, I have this to say, the budget will be balanced. Expenses will be cut, whether you like it or not. We are going to cut taxes, no matter what you say. We are going to keep our campaign pledges. If the Army and Navy budgets need to be cut, our defenses will not be hurt by that cut. We are going to cut expenses wherever necessary. We have the votes and we are going to do exactly as we promised last November—something new after 14 years of the New Deal.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS].

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, earlier in the day the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT] offered amendments to pages 34 and 57 of the bill to restore to the bill certain funds for the Veterans' Placement Service under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act. By all the acts of this House, we have devoted ourselves to the cause of the servicemen. We should have kept these funds in the bill. I am convinced when this bill goes to the Senate the funds will be put in there. There is no reason why we should not do it here. When we go back into the House I am going to offer a motion to recommit, which I hope will accomplish that purpose.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HOPE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that the Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2700) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, directed him to report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and amendment to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I am opposed to the bill in its present form.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk reads as follows:

Mr. HENDRICKS moves to recommit the bill H. R. 2700 to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to report it back forthwith with amendments as follows:

On page 3, lines 3 and 4, strike out lines 3 and 4 and insert "600"; \$474,950, of which \$21,510 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except sec. 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, and of which \$1,000 is for payment of claims pursuant to part II of the Federal Court Claims Act."

On page 3, strike out line 6 and insert "Department, \$2,580,440, of which \$88,000 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except sec. 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944."

Page 3, strike out line 8 and insert the following: "Department, \$432,700, of which \$50,000 shall be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except sec. 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944."

Page 5, strike out line 10 and insert the following: "(Public Law 600) \$4,372,496 of which \$3,472,496 shall."

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the motion to recommit.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit, offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS].

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, on that motion I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 170, nays, 211, not voting 51, as follows:

[Roll No. 26]

YEAS—170

| | | |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Abernethy | Cravens | Harris |
| Albert | Crosser | Harrison |
| Allen, La. | D'Alesandro | Hart |
| Almond | Davis, Ga. | Havener |
| Andrews, Ala. | Deane | Hays |
| Angell | Dingell | Hébert |
| Barden | Domengeaux | Hedrick |
| Bates, Ky. | Donohue | Heffernan |
| Battle | Dorn | Hendricks |
| Beckworth | Doughton | Hobbs |
| Blatnik | Drewry | Huber |
| Bloom | Durham | Jackson, Wash. |
| Boggs, La. | Eberharter | Jarman |
| Bonner | Elliott | Javits |
| Brooks | Engle, Calif. | Johnson, Calif. |
| Brown, Ga. | Evins | Johnson, Okla. |
| Bryson | Fallon | Jones, Ala. |
| Buchanan | Fisher | Karsten, Mo. |
| Burleson | Flannagan | Kearney |
| Byrne, N. Y. | Fogarty | Kee |
| Camp | Folger | Kefauver |
| Carroll | Forand | Kelley |
| Celler | Gary | Kennedy |
| Chapman | Gathings | Keogh |
| Cheif | Gordon | Kilday |
| Clark | Gore | King |
| Clements | Gorski | Kirwan |
| Colmer | Granger | Klein |
| Combs | Grant, Ala. | Lane |
| Cooley | Gregory | Lanham |
| Cooper | Hardy | Larcade |
| Cox | Harless, Ariz. | Lea |

| | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| Lesinski | O'Toole | Sadowski |
| Lodge | Passman | Sasscer |
| Lucas | Patman | Sheppard |
| Lusk | Patterson | Sikes |
| Lyle | Peden | Smathers |
| Lynch | Peterson | Somers |
| McCormack | Pickett | Spence |
| McMillan, S. C. | Poage | Stanley |
| Madden | Powell | Stigler |
| Mahon | Preston | Teague |
| Manasco | Price, Ill. | Thomas, Tex. |
| Mansfield, | Priest | Thomason |
| Mont. | Rabin | Tollefson |
| Meade, Md. | Rains | Trimble |
| Miller, Calif. | Ramey | Van Zandt |
| Mills | Rankin | Walter |
| Monroney | Rayburn | Wheeler |
| Morgan | Rayfield | Whitten |
| Morris | Redden | Whittington |
| Morrison | Richards | Williams |
| Murdock | Riley | Wilson, Tex. |
| Murray, Tenn. | Rogers, Fla. | Winstead |
| Norman | Rogers, Mass. | Wood |
| Norton | Rooney | Worley |
| O'Brien | Sabath | Zimmerman |

NAYS—211

| | | |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Allen, Calif. | Gearhart | Mitchell |
| Allen, Ill. | Gifford | Morton |
| Andersen, | Gillette | Muhlenberg |
| H. Carl | Gillie | Mundt |
| Anderson, Calif. | Goff | Murray, Wis. |
| Andersen, | Goodwin | Nixon |
| August H. | Graham | Nodar |
| Andrews, N. Y. | Griffiths | Norblad |
| Arends | Gross | O'Hara |
| Arnold | Gwinn, N. Y. | Owens |
| Auchincloss | Gwynne, Iowa | Phillips, Calif. |
| Bakewell | Hagen | Phillips, Tenn. |
| Banta | Hale | Ploeser |
| Barrett | Hall | Potts |
| Beall | Edwin Arthur | Poulson |
| Bender | Hall | Reed, N. Y. |
| Bennett, Mich. | Leonard W. | Rees |
| Bennett, Mo. | Halleck | Reeves |
| Bishop | Hand | Rich |
| Blackney | Herter | Rizley |
| Boggs, Del. | Heseltan | Robertson |
| Bolton | Hess | Robison |
| Bradley, Calif. | Hill | Rockwell |
| Bradley, Mich. | Hinshaw | Rohrbough |
| Bramblett | Hoeven | Ross |
| Brehm | Hoffman | Russell |
| Brophy | Holmes | Sadiak |
| Buck | Hope | St. George |
| Buffett | Horan | Sanborn |
| Burke | Howell | Sarbacher |
| Busbey | Jenison | Schwabe, Mo. |
| Butler | Jenkins, Ohio | Schwabe, Okla. |
| Byrnes, Wis. | Jennings | Scoblick |
| Candler | Jensen | Scott, Hardie |
| Carson | Johnson, Ill. | Scott, |
| Case, N. J. | Johnson, Ind. | Hugh D., Jr. |
| Case, S. Dak. | Jones, Ohio | Scrivner |
| Chenoweth | Jonkman | Seely-Brown |
| Chiperfield | Kean | Shafer |
| Church | Kearns | Short |
| Clason | Keating | Simpson, Ill. |
| Clevenger | Keefe | Simpson, Pa. |
| Clippinger | Kerr | Smith, Kans. |
| Coffin | Kilburn | Smith, Maine |
| Cole, Kans. | Knutson | Smith, Wis. |
| Cole, Mo. | Kunkel | Smith, Wis. |
| Cole, N. Y. | Landis | Snyder |
| Corbett | Latham | Springer |
| Cotton | LeCompte | Stefan |
| Coudert | LeFevre | Stevenson |
| Crawford | Lemke | Stockman |
| Crow | Lewis | Stratton |
| Cunningham | Love | Sundstrom |
| Curtis | McConnell | Taber |
| Dague | McCowan | Talle |
| Devitt | McDonough | Taylor |
| D'Ewart | McDowell | Thomas, N. J. |
| Dirksen | McGregor | Tibbott |
| Dolliver | McMahon | Towe |
| Dondero | McMillen, Ill. | Twyman |
| Ellis | MacKinnon | Vail |
| Ellsworth | Maloney | Vorys |
| Elsaesser | Martín, Iowa | Vorseil |
| Elston | Mathews | Wadsworth |
| Fellows | Meade, Ky. | Welch |
| Fenton | Meade, Md. | West |
| Fletcher | Meyer | Wigglesworth |
| Foot | Michener | Wilson, Ind. |
| Fulton | Miller, Conn. | Wolcott |
| Gallagher | Miller, Md. | Wolverton |
| Gamble | Miller, Nebr. | Woodruff |
| Gavin | | Youngblood |

NOT VOTING—51

| | | |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| Bates, Mass. | Brown, Ohio | Chadwick |
| Bell | Buckley | Courtney |
| Bland | Bulwinkle | Davis, Tenn. |
| Boykin | Cannon | Dawson, Ill. |

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Dawson, Utah | Hollifield | Norrell |
| Delaney | Hull | O'Konski |
| Douglas | Jackson, Calif. | Pace |
| Eaton | Jenkins, Pa. | Pfeifer |
| Engel, Mich. | Johnson, Tex. | Philbin |
| Feighan | Jones, N. C. | Plumley |
| Fernandez | Jones, Wash. | Price, Fla. |
| Fuller | Judd | Reed, Ill. |
| Gerlach | Kersten, Wis. | Riehlman |
| Gossett | Macy | Rivers |
| Grant, Ind. | Mansfield, Tex. | Smith, Va. |
| Harness, Ind. | Marcantonio | Vinson |
| Hartley | Mason | Welch |

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Vinson for, with Mr. Riehlman against.
Mrs. Douglas for, with Mr. Judd against.
Mr. Philbin for, with Mr. Macy against.
Mr. Price of Florida for, with Mr. Brown of Ohio against.

Mr. Delaney for, with Mr. Gerlach against.
Mr. Marcantonio for, with Mr. Fuller against.

Mr. Hollifield for, with Mr. Chadwick against.

Mr. Dawson of Illinois for, with Mr. Hartley against.

Mr. Pfeifer for, with Mr. Jenkins of Pennsylvania against.

Mr. Mansfield of Texas for, with Mr. Eaton against.

Mr. Boykin for, with Mr. Grant of Indiana against.

Mr. Gossett for, with Mr. Jones of Washington against.

Mr. Fernandez for, with Mr. Reed of Illinois against.

General pairs until further notice:

Mr. Bates of Massachusetts with Mr. Davis of Tennessee.

Mr. Plumley with Mr. Feighan.

Mr. Welch with Mr. Johnson of Texas.

Mr. Mason with Mr. Courtney.

Mr. O'Konski with Mr. Buckley.

Mr. Dawson of Utah with Mr. Rivers.

Mr. Jackson of California with Mr. Buckley.

Mr. Hull with Mr. Bulwinkle.

Mr. Engel of Michigan with Mr. Bland.

Mr. WOLVERTON changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 343, nays 39, not voting 50, as follows:

[Roll No. 27]

YEAS—343

| | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Abernethy | Bennett, Mich. | Camp |
| Allen, Calif. | Bennett, Mo. | Canfield |
| Allen, Ill. | Bishop | Carson |
| Allen, La. | Blackney | Case, N. J. |
| Almond | Bloom | Case, S. Dak. |
| Andersen, | Boggs, Del. | Chapman |
| H. Carl | Boggs, La. | Chelf |
| Anderson, Calif. | Bolton | Chenoweth |
| Andresen, | Bonner | Chiperfield |
| August H. | Boykin | Church |
| Andrews, Ala. | Bradley, Calif. | Clark |
| Andrews, N. Y. | Bradley, Mich. | Clason |
| Angell | Bramblett | Clements |
| Arends | Brehm | Clevenger |
| Arnold | Brooks | Clippinger |
| Auchincloss | Brophy | Coffin |
| Bakewell | Brown, Ga. | Cole, Kans. |
| Banta | Bryson | Cole, Mo. |
| Barden | Buck | Cole, N. Y. |
| Barrett | Buffett | Colmer |
| Bates, Ky. | Burke | Combs |
| Battle | Burleson | Cooley |
| Beall | Busbey | Cooper |
| Beckworth | Butler | Corbett |
| Bell | Byrne, N. Y. | Cotton |
| Bender | Byrnes, Wis. | Coudert |

| | | |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| Cox | Jarman | Preston |
| Cravens | Javits | Priest |
| Crawford | Jenlson | Rains |
| Crosser | Jenkins, Ohio | Ramey |
| Crow | Jennings | Rankin |
| Cunningham | Jensen | Redden |
| Curtis | Johnson, Calif. | Reed, N. Y. |
| Dague | Johnson, Ill. | Rees |
| D'Alesandro | Johnson, Ind. | Reeves |
| Davis, Ga. | Jones, Ala. | Rich |
| Deane | Jones, Ohio | Richards |
| Devitt | Jonkman | Riley |
| D'Ewart | Kean | Rizley |
| Dingell | Kearney | Robertson |
| Dirksen | Kearns | Robison |
| Dolliver | Keating | Rockwell |
| Domengeaux | Kee | Rogers, Fla. |
| Dondero | Keefe | Rogers, Mass. |
| Dorn | Kerr | Rohrbough |
| Doughton | Kilburn | Ross |
| Dréwry | Kilday | Russell |
| Durham | King | Sadlak |
| Elliott | Knutson | St. George |
| Ellis | Kunkel | Sanborn |
| Ellsworth | Landis | Sarbacher |
| Elsaesser | Lanham | Sasscer |
| Elston | Larcade | Schwabe, Mo. |
| Engel, Mich. | Latham | Schwabe, Okla. |
| Engle, Calif. | Lea | Scoblick |
| Evins | LeCompte | Scott, Hardie |
| Fallon | LeFevre | Scott, |
| Fellows | Lemke | Hugh D., Jr. |
| Fenton | Lewis | Scrivner |
| Fisher | Lodge | Seely-Brown |
| Flannagan | Love | Shafer |
| Fletcher | Lucas | Sheppard |
| Folger | Lyle | Short |
| Foot | McConnell | Sikes |
| Forand | McCowan | Simpson, Ill. |
| Fulton | McDonough | Simpson, Pa. |
| Gallagher | McDowell | Smathers |
| Gamble | McGarvey | Smith, Kans. |
| Gary | McGregor | Smith, Maine |
| Gathings | McMahon | Smith, Wis. |
| Gavin | McMillan, S. C. | Snyder |
| Gearhart | McMillen, Ill. | Spence |
| Gifford | MacKinnon | Springer |
| Gillette | Mahon | Stanley |
| Gillie | Maloney | Stefan |
| Goff | Manasco | Stevenson |
| Goodwin | Mansfield, | Stigler |
| Gordon | Mont. | Stockman |
| Gore | Martín, Iowa | Stratton |
| Gorski | Mathews | Sundstrom |
| Graham | Meade, Ky. | Taber |
| Granger | Meade, Md. | Talle |
| Grant, Ala. | Meyer | Taylor |
| Gregory | Michener | Teague |
| Griffiths | Miller, Conn. | Thomas, N. J. |
| Gross | Miller, Md. | Thomas, Tex. |
| Gwinn, N. Y. | Miller, Nebr. | Thomason |
| Gwynne, Iowa | Mills | Tibbott |
| Hagen | Mitchell | Tollefson |
| Hale | Monroney | Towe |
| Hall | Morris | Trimble |
| Edwin Arthur | Morrison | Twyman |
| Hall | Morton | Vail |
| Leonard W. | Muhlenberg | Van Zandt |
| Halleck | Mundt | Vorys |
| Hand | Murdock | Vorseil |
| Hardy | Murray, Tenn. | Wadsworth |
| Harless, Ariz. | Murray, Wis. | Walter |
| Harris | Nixon | Welch |
| Harrison | Nodar | West |
| Hart | Norblad | Wheeler |
| Hartley | Norman | Whitten |
| Hays | O'Brien | Whittington |
| Hébert | O'Hara | Wigglesworth |
| Hedrick | Owens | Williams |
| Herter | Passman | Wilson, Ind. |
| Heseltan | Patman | Wilson, Tex. |
| Hess | Patterson | Winstead |
| Hill | Peden | Wolcott |
| Hinshaw | Peterson | Wolverton |
| Hoeven | Phillips, Calif. | Wood |
| Hoffman | Phillips, Tenn. | Woodruff |
| Holmes | Pickett | Worley |
| Hope | Ploeser | Youngblood |
| Horan | Poage | Zimmerman |
| Howell | Potts | |
| Jackson, Wash. | Poulson | |

NAYS—39

| | | |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| Albert | Johnson, Okla. | Madden |
| Blatnik | Karsten, Mo. | Miller, Calif. |
| Buchanan | Kefauver | Morgan |
| Carroll | Kelley | Norton |
| Celler | Kennedy | O'Toole |
| Donohue | Keogh | Powell |
| Eberhart | Kirwan | Price, Ill. |
| Fogarty | Klein | Rabin |
| Havener | Lane | Rayfield |
| Heffernan | Lesinski | Rooney |
| Hendricks | Lusk | Sadowski |
| Hobbs | Lynch | Smith, Ohio |
| Huber | McCormack | Somers |

NOT VOTING—50

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Bates, Mass. | Gerlach | Morrow |
| Bland | Gossett | Norrell |
| Brown, Ohio | Grant, Ind. | O'Konski |
| Buckley | Harness, Ind. | Pace |
| Bulwinkle | Hollifield | Pfeifer |
| Cannon | Hull | Philbin |
| Chadwick | Jackson, Calif. | Plumley |
| Courtney | Jenkins, Pa. | Price, Fla. |
| Davis, Tenn. | Johnson, Tex. | Rayburn |
| Dawson, Ill. | Jones, N. C. | Reed, Ill. |
| Dawson, Utah | Jones, Wash. | Riehlman |
| Delaney | Judd | Rivers |
| Douglas | Kersten, Wis. | Sabath |
| Eaton | Macy | Smith, Va. |
| Feighan | Mansfield, Tex. | Vinson |
| Fernandez | Marcantonio | Welch |
| Fuller | Mason | |

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Price of Florida for, with Mrs. Douglas against.

Mr. Vinson for, with Mr. Marcantonio against.

Mr. Macy for, with Mr. Sabath against.

Mr. Brown of Ohio for, with Mr. Hollifield against.

Mr. Judd for, with Mr. Pfeifer against.

Mr. Chadwick for, with Mr. Delaney against.

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Eaton with Mr. Feighan.

Mr. Fuller with Mr. Dawson of Illinois.

Mr. Harness of Indiana with Mr. Philbin.

Mr. Jenkins of Pennsylvania with Mr. Fernandez.

Mr. Bates of Massachusetts with Mr. Mansfield of Texas.

Mr. Grant of Indiana with Mr. Rivers.

Mr. Jones of Washington with Mr. Johnson of Texas.

Mr. Hull with Mr. Gossett.

Mr. Riehlman with Mr. Davis of Tennessee.

Mr. Reed of Illinois with Mr. Courtney.

Mr. FOGARTY, Mr. BUCHANAN, and Mr. DONOHUE changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to include in the remarks he made today in Committee of the Whole two newspaper articles.

Mr. FELLOWS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday I was granted permission to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an article entitled "The British Nationalization of Transport Bill." I am informed by the Public Printer that it exceeds two pages in the RECORD and will cost \$177.50, but I ask that it be printed notwithstanding that fact.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, notwithstanding the cost, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. BRADLEY of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the following Members may be granted leave of absence on account of official business from Thursday afternoon of this week until April 10: Messrs. BRADLEY of Michigan, POTTS, BRADLEY of California,

MALONEY, BURKE, BROPHY, BONNER, DOMENGEAUX, KEOGH, PRICE of Florida, and LARCADE.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct my vote on the motion to recommit and on the passage of the bill H. R. 2700 if it is not correctly recorded. I voted "aye" on the motion to recommit and "aye" on the passage of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the RECORD will be corrected accordingly. There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include certain figures regarding the 175,000 veterans who in 1 month left on-the-job training, and in another instance to extend her remarks and include some figures on job placement.

Mr. BUSBEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from today's Washington News by Frederick Woltman entitled "Red Front Outfit Here Today To Lobby Against Greek Aid."

Mr. PATTERSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Lakeville Journal.

Mr. CANFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the Committee of the Whole today and include some newspaper editorials.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND ON H. R. 2700

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill H. R. 2700.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD an editorial which appeared in the Times-Herald this morning, captioned "Looks like poor economy" and that it may be made part of my remarks regarding the impact of appropriation cuts upon the Customs Service.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOLIFIELD (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK) was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] may revise and extend the remarks he made in

Committee of the Whole this afternoon, and, if he so desires, to include any other data and material.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

Mr. KELLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD concerning the United States Employment Service and national security.

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] has been granted permission to address the House later this afternoon. Due to the lateness of the hour he does not wish to take the time of the House, but I ask unanimous consent that he be permitted to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

SMALL-BUSINESS UNIT IN DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE MOST WORTH-WHILE STEP

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Speaker, a short time ago I was much interested in an item appearing in the public press regarding the announcement by the Honorable Tom C. Clark, Attorney General, of the reestablishment of a Small-Business Unit in the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice. This announcement followed very closely upon the President's address to the Congress on the State of the Nation. Members of the Congress will recall that second on the list of President Truman's major economic policies which he believed the Government should pursue during 1947 was "restriction of monopoly and unfair business practices, assistance to small business, and the promotion of the free competitive system of private enterprise."

On inquiry, I am informed that the reestablishment of the Small Business Unit was designed for the dual purpose of conforming with this declared policy of the President and of meeting the increasing demands from small businessmen upon the Department of Justice for relief against existing conditions throughout industry.

ATTORNEY GENERAL CLARK COMMENDED

Many of my colleagues here in the House may recall that in the early years of the war, the Small Business section of the Department of Justice received commendation from the Members of Congress in both House and Senate, for the effective work that that section was doing on behalf of this great segment of American enterprise, commonly called Small Business. It was the thought of the Antitrust Division that after the war was over and the various regulations and controls were lifted by the elimination of the various war agencies, the difficulties confronting small business would be largely eliminated. This has not, however, proved to be the case. Consequently, Attorney General Clark and Assistant Attorney General Berge, in

charge of the Antitrust Division, have felt the necessity for the reestablishment of a unit devoted exclusively to ministering to the needs of those who feel the pinch of concentrated wealth and power.

The Antitrust Division necessarily has on its staff men whose extensive service has given them a broad understanding of the workings not only of business but also of the various departments and agencies of Government. The entire work of the Antitrust Division is devoted to the study and understanding of problems of business. Its sole reason for being is to protect business against monopoly, restraints of trade, and other unfair business practices. Members of the Antitrust Division, therefore, are singularly aware of the many types of difficulties with which a small business may be faced. They are unusually equipped to work out a solution to a small businessman's difficulties and to work it out with as little delay as possible.

WILL NOT DUPLICATE WORK OF OTHER AGENCIES

I am familiar with the work on behalf of small business which is being conducted by other departments and agencies of Government. I am familiar too, with the suggestion that has been made that perhaps the work of the Small Business Unit of the Department of Justice, duplicates or overlaps the activities of these other agencies. A study of their respective activities, however, convinces me that this is not the case. In fact, no other agency is equipped, or could be expected, to render the type of service offered by the Antitrust Division because such a service is distinctly a part of that Division's function of enforcing the antitrust laws.

Most of the complaints of small businessmen which reach the attention of the Small Business Unit of the Department of Justice involve situations which, if uncorrected, would ripen into major antitrust violations. By looking into these situations as they arise and by nipping them in the bud the Department of Justice is actually saving the taxpayers a considerable amount of money which would otherwise have to be spent in instituting antitrust suits. For this reason the Small Business Unit seems to me to effect an economy which should receive the support of the House.

ENFORCEMENT OF ANTITRUST LAWS PAYS DIVIDENDS

We hear much in these days of governmental economy. It seems to me that no one can quarrel with the fact that a very conscientious effort must be made on the part of all in the Government to reduce expenditures in the maximum amount consistent with the national policy as determined by the Congress.

Nevertheless, when we are dealing with law enforcement it seems to me that economy must be subservient to the public interest in obtaining respect and obedience to law. This policy is particularly true in the case of enforcing a law of such paramount importance as that of the Sherman Antitrust Act. Chief Justice Hughes, whom we should remember was the Republican nominee for the Presidency in 1916 and Chief Justice of the United States, called the Sherman Act the American businessman's charter

of freedom. No effort should be spared to protect the charter.

I suppose that there are some who advocate a reduction in the budget for the enforcement of the antitrust laws who do so because they do not believe in those laws. I daresay, however, that the vast majority are simply unaware of the consequences of cutting. It certainly is not true that by effecting a reduction of 10 or 20 percent in appropriations for antitrust enforcement that you will be squeezing out the water. In antitrust enforcement we get only what we pay for. The effectiveness of the law is in direct proportion to the amount of funds for enforcement that we vote.

Without hesitation many of us have willingly voted sums that are astronomical as compared with the \$2,500,000 requested for antitrust enforcement in the coming fiscal year. These sums have been appropriated for what, I am sure, are very worthy projects such as land reclamation, conservation of national resources, bridge building, care of Alaskan Indians and all the countless other services that we conceive to be the duty of the Federal Government. But of what avail are expenditures for these worthy purposes if we are to neglect the guiding principle upon which our entire economic life is based: the preservation and promotion of free competitive enterprise.

I shall not attempt to recite the extent and degree to which concentration of economic power in this country has increased nor the added momentum which it received as a result of the war effort. These facts have been set forth in innumerable reports during the past 6 or 8 years. Notable are the studies of the Temporary National Economic Committee and, more recently, the report of the Smaller War Plants Corporation to the Senate Committee on Small Business entitled, "Economic Concentration of World War II" and finally, the Staff Report to the Monopoly Subcommittee of the House Committee on Small Business. The record is perfectly clear.

At the same time, an optimistic note is introduced by reason of the recent increase in the number of small businesses. If these businesses are to survive we must have adequate antitrust enforcement. In addition, we must render positive assistance to small business.

In a limited way the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice is attempting to do its part through the Small Business Unit. I am told that the total number of the men on the staff of that Unit is six. Its recent reestablishment is a good omen. It should receive the support of the entire Congress.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House at this time for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

RELIEF FOR GREECE

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a joint resolution which

would provide the relief which the people of Greece so urgently need, and at the same time preserve the integrity and prestige of the United Nations.

I am most certainly in favor of relief for Greece, and there can be no doubt that a most unhealthy political and economic situation exists in Greece today. No one can read the recent report of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization without being acutely aware of the suffering of the Greek people. Funds for food, clothing, and for the rehabilitation of her war-torn economy must be forthcoming. In fact, relief should be given to the hungry peoples in many parts of the world—in Italy, Poland, China, Hungary, Yugoslavia, as well as Greece. The United States, the richest country in the world, has a Christian duty to provide a large share of this relief.

At the same time, the United States has other obligations. We are a member of the United Nations, and that Organization was created under the leadership of the immortal Franklin D. Roosevelt—it was nurtured by his dying breath. The Government of the United States has the sacred obligation of working within the framework of the United Nations in solving international political and economic problems which fall within its jurisdiction. If the United Nations is weak, we have the duty of helping make it strong. If the UN does not work effectively, we have the duty of helping streamline it and making it function properly. We have the responsibility of protecting it and building it up as an instrument of peace. Above all, we have the moral obligation of refraining from taking any action which would tend to weaken it.

The United Nations was created to prevent war and aggression, and to lay a firm foundation for world peace. As an instrument of peace it reflects the hopes and aspirations of all humanity. I well remember how elated my Army buddies and I were when the delegates at the San Francisco Conference agreed upon and signed the United Nations Charter. We believed that at last we were going to be allowed to lay away our uniforms forever.

Now we see the entire United Nations structure in the greatest jeopardy. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs is now considering a bill, H. R. 2616, which would provide military and economic aid to Greece and Turkey without consultation with the United Nations. It will, if it is adopted, mean unilateral action on the part of the United States and complete bypassing and ignoring of the United Nations. This bill is based upon the assumption that the Greek problem is an American problem only, when in fact it is a world problem. As a world problem, it falls squarely within the jurisdiction of the United Nations.

My chief objection to the provisions of this bill is the probable effect it would have upon the future of the United Nations. In my opinion, this effort to bypass the international organization is a cruel blow to its prestige, and is taking the heart out of its high aims. We will, if we pass such a bill, be setting a

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2700

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 26 (legislative day, MARCH 24), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related

1 independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30,
2 1948, namely:

3 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

4 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

5 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
6 bia, \$819,500.

7 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor: For per-
8 sonal services in the District of Columbia and other necessary
9 expenses in the field, including contract stenographic report-
10 ing services, as authorized by section 15 of the Act of Au-
11 gust 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), \$755,300.

12 Contingent expenses: For necessary expenses of the
13 offices and bureaus of the Department, for which appro-
14 priations are not specifically made, including purchase of
15 two passenger motor vehicles (including one at not to ex-
16 ceed \$3,000); transfer of funds to United States Public
17 Health Service for costs of health service program as au-
18 thorized by Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); com-
19 mercial and labor-reporting services; when authorized by
20 the Secretary of Labor, dues for library membership in so-
21 cieties or associations which issue publications to members
22 only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who
23 are not members, not exceeding \$400; newspapers, press
24 clippings, and teletype news service not to exceed \$7,300;

1 and contract stenographic reporting services as authorized by
2 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law
3 600) ; \$468,400, of which \$1,000 is for payment of claims
4 pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act.

5 Traveling expenses: For traveling expenses for the
6 Department, \$2,112,400.

7 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
8 Department, \$414,700.

9 PENALTY MAIL COSTS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

10 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund
11 of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department
12 as required by the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
13 \$119,700.

14 Commissioners of Conciliation: For expenses necessary
15 to enable the Secretary of Labor to exercise the authority
16 vested in him by section 8 of the Act creating the Department
17 of Labor (5 U. S. C. 611), including not to exceed \$50,000
18 for the temporary employment of arbitrators and mediators
19 on labor relations without regard to the civil service and
20 classification laws; and not to exceed \$133,500 for personal
21 services in the District of Columbia, \$2,080,000.

22 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses
23 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,000 for
24 expenses of attendance at meetings, conferences, or con-

1 ventions concerned with labor and industrial relations when
2 incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

3 APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE

4 Apprentice Training Service: For expenses necessary
5 to enable the Secretary of Labor to conduct a program of
6 encouraging apprentice training, as authorized by the Act
7 of August 16, 1937 (29 U. S. C. 50), including personal
8 services in the District of Columbia, \$2,015,600.

9 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

10 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
11 ing not to exceed \$5,500 for purchase of newspaper clipping
12 services; reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies
13 and their employees for services rendered; and not to exceed
14 \$15,000 for temporary services as authorized by section 15
15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) ; \$2,373,-
16 400, of which amount not to exceed \$2,202,700 may be
17 expended for personal services in the District of Columbia
18 and not to exceed \$695,000 for a cost-of-living study and
19 report.

20 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses
21 shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$2,000, for
22 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
23 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics when incurred on the
24 written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

1 UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

2 General administration: For expenses necessary for the
3 general administration of the United States Employment
4 Service, including one Director at not to exceed \$10,000
5 per annum and other personal services in the District of
6 Columbia and contract stenographic reporting services as
7 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
8 (Public Law 600), \$2,656,800, of which \$1,756,800 shall
9 be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except
10 section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944:
11 *Provided*, That the appropriation in this title for traveling
12 expenses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed
13 \$2,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-
14 tions concerned with the work of the United States Employ-
15 ment Service when incurred on the written authority of the
16 Secretary of Labor.

17 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

18 For grants to the several States (including Alaska and
19 Hawaii), in accordance with the provisions of the Act of
20 June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U. S. C. 49-49i), and for
21 carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Re-
22 adjustment Act of 1944, including, upon the request of any
23 State, the payment of rental for space made available to
24 such State in lieu of grants for such purpose. \$71,728,000,

1 of which not to exceed \$757,000 shall be available to the
2 United States Employment Service for necessary expenses
3 in connection with the operation of employment office
4 facilities and services in the District of Columbia and for
5 use in carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's
6 Readjustment Act in Puerto Rico: *Provided*, That no
7 State shall be required to make any appropriation as pro-
8 vided in section 5 (a) of said Act of June 6, 1933, prior
9 to July 1, 1949: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding
10 the provisions of section 5 (a) and section 6 of the Act
11 of June 6, 1933, the Secretary of Labor shall from time
12 to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment
13 to each State found to be in compliance with the require-
14 ments of the Act of June 6, 1933, such amounts as he
15 determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient admin-
16 istration of its public employment offices.

17 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of
18 June 6, 1933, the Secretary shall assure that each
19 State agency operates under such methods of adminis-
20 tration relating to the establishment and maintenance of
21 personnel standards on a merit basis, as are found by the
22 Secretary to be necessary to carry out the purposes of
23 said Act; such methods and the methods required
24 pursuant to section 303 (a) (1) of the Social Security Act,
25 as amended, shall be promulgated jointly by the Secretary

1 and the Federal Security Administrator and both such
2 methods shall be administered in a manner which assures
3 consistency in their application.

4 Whenever funds are paid to the same State agency under
5 this heading and title III of the Social Security Act, as
6 amended, (1) such State agency may, if it so elects, submit
7 to the Secretary and the Federal Security Admin-
8 istrator a joint budget covering both the functions
9 for which grants are made under this heading and
10 the functions for which grants are made under such title III;
11 in such a case, the Secretary of Labor shall, if the State
12 agency so elects, certify to the Federal Security
13 Agency the amounts to be paid to the State under
14 this heading and upon receipt of such certification,
15 the Federal Security Agency shall certify such amounts to
16 the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the
17 amount, if any, payable by said Agency under
18 the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Social
19 Security Act, as amended. Any additional amounts so
20 certified by the Federal Security Agency shall be
21 paid to the State by the Secretary of the Treasury
22 out of the appropriation herein made available; and
23 (2) the State agency may commingle such funds and
24 account therefor by such accounting, statistical, sampling,
25 or other methods as may be found by the Secretary of Labor

1 and the Federal Security Administrator, respectively,
2 to afford reasonable assurance that the funds paid
3 to the State agency under this heading and the
4 funds paid to the State agency under title III of the Social
5 Security Act, as amended, are expended for the respective
6 purposes of this heading and of such title III.

7 WOMEN'S BUREAU

8. Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the Act to
9 establish in the Department of Labor a bureau to be known
10 as the Women's Bureau, approved June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C.
11 11-16), including personal services in the District of Co
12 lumbia; purchase of material for reports and educational
13 exhibits; \$263,000.

14 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses
15 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,500 for
16 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
17 of the Women's Bureau when incurred on the written
18 authority of the Secretary of Labor.

19 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

20 Salaries: For personal services for the Wage and Hour
21 Division necessary in performing the duties imposed by the
22 Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to pro-
23 vide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making
24 of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936
25 (41 U. S. C. 38), and the functions under the Fair Labor

1 Standards Act transferred under and pursuant to Reorgani-
2 zation Plan Numbered 2 of 1946, \$3,748,400, of which
3 amount not to exceed \$746,100 may be expended for depart-
4 mental salaries.

5 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For
6 necessary expenses, other than salaries, of the Wage and
7 Hour Division in performing the duties imposed by the Fair
8 Labor Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to provide
9 conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of
10 contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41
11 U. S. C. 38), and the functions under the Fair Labor Stand-
12 ards Act transferred under and pursuant to Reorganization
13 Plan Numbered 2 of 1946, including stenographic report-
14 ing services by contract as authorized by section 15 of the
15 Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and reimburse-
16 ment to State, Federal, and local agencies and their em-
17 ployees for services rendered, \$309,000.

18 The Secretary of Labor may allot or transfer, with the
19 approval of the Bureau of the Budget, funds from the fore-
20 going appropriations for the Wage and Hour Division to
21 any other bureau or office of the Department of Labor to
22 enable such bureau or office to perform services for the
23 Wage and Hour Division.

24 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses

1 shall be available for expenses of attendance of cooperating
2 officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the
3 work of the Wage and Hour Division when called by the
4 Division with the written approval of the Secretary of Labor,
5 and shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$5,250 for
6 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
7 of the Wage and Hour Division when incurred on the written
8 authority of the Secretary of Labor.

9 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
10 Appropriation Act, 1948".

11 TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

12 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

13 Education of the blind: For carrying out the Act of
14 August 4, 1919, as amended (20 U. S. C. 101), \$115,000.

15 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

16 Salaries and expenses: For necessary administrative
17 expenses, including personal services in the District of
18 Columbia; temporary services as authorized by section 15
19 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but, in
20 the case of stenographic reporting services on a fee basis,
21 without regard to the limitation on rates in such section
22 and, in the case of other services, at rates not in excess
23 of \$75 per diem for individuals; purchase of five passenger
24 motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$41,000 for the Em-
25 ployees' Compensation Board of Appeals; \$1,276,000:

1 *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended,
2 shall not apply to any purchase or service outside con-
3 tinental United States when the aggregate amount involved
4 does not exceed \$500.

5 Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of
6 compensation and other benefits and expenses (except ad-
7 ministrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing during
8 the current or any prior fiscal year, including payments to
9 other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services
10 pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau of Employees'
11 Compensation; the advancement of costs for enforcement of
12 recoveries in third-party cases; rehabilitation expenses, in-
13 cluding fees or other payments to other agencies of the
14 United States and public or private agencies, including in-
15 dividuals, for services or facilities rendered or furnished pur-
16 suant to agreement approved by the Bureau; the fur-
17 nishing of medical and hospital services and supplies,
18 treatment, and funeral and burial expenses, including trans-
19 portation and other expenses incidental to such services,
20 treatment, and burial, for such enrollees of the Civilian
21 Conservation Corps as were certified by the Director of such
22 Corps as receiving hospital services and treatment at Gov-
23 ernment expense on June 30, 1943, and who are not other-
24 wise entitled thereto as civilian employees of the United
25 States, and the limitations and authority of the Act of Sep-
tember 7, 1916, as amended (5 U. S. C. 796), shall apply

1 in providing such services, treatment, and expenses in such
2 cases; \$10,000,000.

3 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

4 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Colum-
5 bia Institution for the Deaf, including personal services and
6 miscellaneous expenses, purchase of one passenger bus, and
7 repairs and improvements, \$259,500.

8 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

9 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses (not
10 appropriated for elsewhere) in carrying out the Federal
11 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C.
12 301-392) ; the Tea Importation Act, as amended (21 U. S.
13 C. 41-50) ; the Import Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 141-149) ;
14 the Federal Caustic Poison Act (15 U. S. C. 401-411) ;
15 and the Filled Milk Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 61-64) ;
16 including personal services in the District of Columbia; re-
17 porting and illustrating the results of investigations; pur-
18 chase of sixty passenger motor vehicles; temporary services
19 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
20 (Public Law 600), but, in the case of stenographic report-
21 ing services on a fee basis, without regard to the limitation
22 on rates and, in the case of other services, at rates not in
23 excess of \$75 per diem for individuals; \$3,884,700.

24 Certification services: To provide for the certification of
25 certain products as required by the Federal Food, Drug, and

1 Cosmetic Act, as amended, including personal services in
2 the District of Columbia; purchase of eight passenger motor
3 vehicles; travel expenses; printing and binding; purchase of
4 reprints and temporary services as authorized by section 15
5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but, in
6 the case of stenographic reporting services on a fee basis,
7 without regard to the limitation on rates and, in the case of
8 other services, at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem for in-
9 dividuals; \$331,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder
10 shall not exceed the aggregate of fees covered into the Treas-
11 ury under said Act.

12 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

13 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for opera-
14 tion and maintenance, including repairs; travel; printing and
15 binding; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing ap-
16 parel used by employees in the performance of their official
17 duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and
18 expenses, Howard University" for salaries of technical and
19 professional personnel detailed to the hospital; payments to
20 the appropriations of Howard University for instruction of
21 nurses and actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished
22 by such university; a health service program for employees
23 as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law
24 658) ; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations
25 concerned with hospital administration and medical advance-

1 ment, when authorized by the Federal Security Administra-
2 tor; \$2,192,000: *Provided*, That hereafter the amounts to
3 be charged the District of Columbia and other establish-
4 ments of the Government for the treatment of patients for
5 which they are responsible shall be calculated on the basis
6 of a per diem rate approved by the Bureau of the Budget:
7 *Provided further*, That no intern or resident physician re-
8 ceiving compensation from this appropriation on a full-time
9 basis shall receive compensation in the form of wages or
10 salary from any other appropriation in this Act.

11 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

12 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of How-
13 ard University, including personal services and miscellaneous
14 expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds, \$1,864,400.

15 Plans and specifications: For the preparation of plans
16 and specifications for construction, under the supervision of
17 the Public Buildings Administration, on the grounds of
18 Howard University of men's dormitory units, a law school
19 building, administration building, biology building, and
20 greenhouse, and for alterations to science hall, including
21 engineering and architectural services, printing and binding,
22 and travel, \$220,000, which amount, except such part as
23 may be necessary for the incidental expenses of the univer-
24 sity, may be transferred to the Public Buildings Admin-

1 istration, Federal Works Agency, for the above purposes,
2 to remain available until expended.

3 Construction of buildings: For beginning construction,
4 on the grounds of Howard University, under the supervision
5 of the Public Buildings Administration, of a dental school
6 building, an auditorium building with facilities for the school
7 of music and the teaching of fine arts, together with altera-
8 tions and installations in connection with this construction,
9 including engineering and architectural services, printing,
10 and travel, to remain available until expended, \$2,022,080,
11 which amount, except such part as may be necessary for
12 the incidental expenses of the university, may be transferred
13 to the Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works
14 Agency, for the above purposes, and the university is author-
15 ized to contract for the completion of said construction at
16 a total cost of not to exceed \$4,109,755.

17 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

18 Further development of vocational education: For
19 carrying out section 3 of the Vocational Educational Act
20 of 1946 (Public Law 586), \$14,200,000: *Provided*, That
21 the apportionment to the States shall be computed on the
22 basis of not to exceed \$19,842,759.97 for the fiscal year
23 1948, as authorized.

24 Promotion of vocational education in Hawaii: For car-

1 rying out section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C.
2 29) , \$30,000.

3 Promotion of vocational education in Puerto Rico: For
4 carrying out section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20
5 U. S. C. 30) , \$105,000.

6 Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the
7 mechanic arts: For carrying out section 22 of the Act of
8 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343d) , \$2,480,000.

9 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
10 Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations,
11 and reports regarding libraries; fostering coordination of
12 public and school library service; coordination of library
13 service on the national level with other forms of adult educa-
14 tion; developing library participation in Federal projects;
15 fostering Nation-wide coordination of research materials
16 among libraries, interstate library coordination and the
17 development of library service throughout the country;
18 personal services in the District of Columbia; contract
19 stenographic reporting services as authorized by section
20 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) , but,
21 when contracted for on a fee basis, without regard to the
22 limitation on rates in such section; purchase, distribution, and
23 exchange of educational documents, motion-picture films, and
24 lantern slides; collection, exchange, and cataloging of edu-
25 cational apparatus and appliances, articles of school furniture

1 and models of school buildings illustrative of foreign and
2 domestic systems and methods of education, and repairing
3 the same; and a health service program as authorized by
4 the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658) ; \$1,252,900,
5 of which not less than \$434,400 shall be available for the
6 Division of Vocational Education as authorized.

7 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

8 For payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and
9 Puerto Rico) in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilita-
10 tion Act, as amended (29 U. S. C. ch. 4), including pay-
11 ments, in accordance with regulations of the Administrator,
12 for one-half of necessary expenditures for the acquisition of
13 vending stands or other equipment in accordance with sec-
14 tion 3 (a) (3) (C) of said Act for the use of blind persons,
15 such stands or other equipment to be controlled by the State
16 agency, \$18,000,000, of which not to exceed \$200,000
17 shall be available to the Federal Security Administrator for
18 providing rehabilitation services to disabled residents of
19 the District of Columbia, as authorized by section 6 of said
20 Act, which latter amount shall be available for administra-
21 tive expenses in connection with providing such services
22 in the District of Columbia, including printing and binding,
23 and travel: *Provided*, That not to exceed 15 per centum
24 of the appropriation shall be used for administrative pur-

1 poses: *And provided further*, That section 3709 of the
2 Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not apply to any pur-
3 chase made or service rendered when the aggregate amount
4 involved does not exceed \$400.

5 For general administrative expenses in carrying out the
6 provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended,
7 and of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20 U. S. C., ch.
8 6A), including personal services in the District of Columbia;
9 temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
10 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but in the case of
11 stenographic reporting services on a fee basis without regard
12 to the limitation on rates in such section, and, in the case of
13 all other services, at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem for
14 individuals; purchase of reprints; purchase of one passenger
15 motor vehicle; exchange of books; and not to exceed \$7,500
16 for production, purchase, and distribution of educational
17 films; \$500,000.

18 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

19 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public Health
20 Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. ch. 6A) (hereinafter
21 referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including (with the
22 exception of the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commis-
23 sioned officers, Public Health Service") personal services in
24 the District of Columbia; purchase of reports, documents, and
25 other material for publication and of reprints; temporary serv-

ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but, in the case of stenographic reporting services on a fee basis without regard to the limitation on rates in such section and, in the case of all other services, at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem for individuals; preparation and display of posters and exhibits by contract or otherwise; packing, unpacking, crating, uncrating, drayage, and transportation of personal effects of commissioned officers and transportation of their dependents on change of station; increased allowances to Reserve officers for foreign service; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel prescribed by the Surgeon General for use by employees in the performance of their official duties; and transporting in Government-owned automotive equipment, to and from school, children of personnel who have quarters for themselves and their families at isolated stations; as follows:

Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases, including the operation and maintenance of centers for the diagnosis, treatment, support, and clothing of persons afflicted with venereal diseases; transportation and subsistence of such persons and their attendants to and from the place of treatment or allowance in lieu thereof; diagnosis and treatment (including emergency treatment for other illnesses) of such persons through contracts with physicians

1 and hospitals and other appropriate institutions without
2 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended;
3 fees for case finding and referral to such centers of voluntary
4 patients; reasonable expenses of preparing remains or burial
5 of deceased patients; recreational supplies and equipment;
6 leasing of facilities and repair and alteration of leased facili-
7 ties; the purchase of twenty-eight passenger motor vehicles,
8 and for grants of money, services, supplies, equipment, and
9 use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act, and with the
10 approval of the respective State health authorities, to
11 counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of
12 the States, for the foregoing purposes, in such amounts and
13 upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General
14 may determine; \$17,399,500, of which \$516,500 shall be
15 immediately available.

16 Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section 314
17 (b) of the Act, \$8,000,000.

18 Assistance to States, general: To carry out the purposes
19 of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide consultative serv-
20 ices to States pursuant to section 311 of the Act; and to
21 make field investigations and demonstrations pursuant to sec-
22 tion 301 of the Act, including the purchase of forty-three
23 passenger motor vehicles, \$15,682,300: *Provided*, That of
24 the amount available for carrying out the purposes of section
25 314 (c) of the Act, \$3,000,000 shall be available solely for

1 grants to States having approved plans for mental health
2 activities.

3 Communicable diseases: To carry out those provisions of
4 sections 311, 361, and 704 of the Act relating to the preven-
5 tion and suppression of communicable diseases, the interstate
6 transmission and spread thereof, and the enforcement of any
7 applicable quarantine laws, including the purchase of thirty-
8 five passenger motor vehicles; and hire, maintenance, and
9 operation of aircraft; \$7,500,000.

10 Hospital and construction activities: For administrative
11 expenses incident to carrying out title VI of the Public
12 Health Service Act, as amended (Public Law 725, 79th
13 Cong.), \$865,000, including printing and binding; pur-
14 chase of eight passenger motor vehicles; and travel, includ-
15 ing attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with
16 the purposes of this appropriation. There shall be allotted
17 to the several States for the fiscal year 1948, as provided
18 in such Act, the total sum authorized by part C of the Act
19 to be appropriated for the fiscal years 1947 and 1948.
20 Whenever the Surgeon General shall have approved an
21 application for a construction project in accordance with
22 section 625 of the Act, the Federal share of the cost of such
23 project, as provided by the Act, shall constitute a con-
24 tractual obligation of the Federal Government.

25 Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the pur-

1 poses of sections 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 502, and
2 710 of the Act, including minor repairs to and maintenance
3 of buildings; purchase of twenty-four passenger motor vehi-
4 cles, including four ambulances; transportation to their
5 homes in the continental United States of recovered indigent
6 leper patients; court costs and other expenses incident to
7 proceedings for commitment of mentally incompetent per-
8 sons to hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane;
9 expenses of preparing and transporting remains, or reason-
10 able burial expenses, for any patient dying in a hospital;
11 travel; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock;
12 and reimbursement to employees, subject to regulations of
13 the Federal Security Administrator, for the cost of repair or
14 replacement of personal belongings damaged or destroyed
15 by patients while such employees were engaged in the per-
16 formance of their official duties; \$20,000,000, of which not
17 to exceed \$501,519 may be transferred to the appropriation
18 "Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth".

19 Mental health activities: For expenses necessary for
20 carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 302, 312, and
21 321 with respect to mental diseases, sections 322, 324, 326,
22 504, and 710 with respect to treatment at the Public Health
23 Service Hospitals, Fort Worth, Texas, and Lexington, Ken-
24 tucky, of persons suffering from psychiatric disorders, and
25 sections 303, 341, 343, and 344 of the Act, and Executive

1 Order 9079, dated February 26, 1942, including minor
2 repairs to and maintenance of buildings; purchase of one
3 passenger motor vehicle; court costs and other expenses
4 incident to proceedings taken for commitment of mentally
5 incompetent persons to hospitals; expenses of preparing and
6 transporting remains, or reasonable burial expenses, for any
7 patient dying in a hospital; firearms and ammunition; travel;
8 printing and binding; reimbursement to the working capital
9 fund for articles or services furnished by the industrial
10 activities; expenses incurred in pursuing, identifying, and
11 returning escaped prisoners, including rewards for their
12 capture; transportation and subsistence allowance, within
13 continental United States, of any narcotic addict voluntarily
14 admitted and discharged as cured; reimbursement to em-
15 ployees, subject to regulations of the Federal Security Ad-
16 ministrator, for the cost of repair or replacement of personal
17 belongings damaged or destroyed by patients while such
18 employees were engaged in the performance of their official
19 duties; tobacco for patients; \$4,000,000, of which not to
20 exceed \$99,500 may be transferred to the appropriation
21 "Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth": *Provided*, That
22 as of June 30, 1947, and the end of each fiscal year there-
23 after any balances in the "Working capital fund, narcotic
24 hospitals," in excess of \$150,000 shall be transferred to the
25 surplus fund of the Treasury.

1 Foreign quarantine service: For the medical inspection
2 of aliens, the maintenance and ordinary expenses of United
3 States quarantine stations and supplementary activities
4 abroad, and the care and treatment of quarantine detainees
5 in private or other public hospitals when facilities of the
6 Public Health Service are not available, including the pur-
7 chase of eighteen passenger motor vehicles, \$2,450,000.

8 Employee health service programs: For carrying out
9 the functions of the Public Health Service under the Act
10 of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658), including travel and
11 purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, \$300,000, of which
12 not to exceed \$30,583 may be used for a health service pro-
13 gram for Public Health Service employees: *Provided*, That
14 when the Public Health Service, at the request of any de-
15 partment or agency of the Government, establishes or
16 operates a health service program for such department or
17 agency such amount as may be necessary may be consoli-
18 dated with this appropriation by transfer from the applicable
19 appropriation or appropriations of such department or
20 agency.

21 National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For
22 the activities of the National Institute of Health, not other-
23 wise provided for, including research fellowships and grants
24 for research projects pursuant to section 301 of the Act
25 (including the purchase and distribution of penicillin and

1 other antibiotic compounds for use in research projects for
2 which grants are made) ; the regulation and preparation of
3 biologic products; the purchase of six passenger motor
4 vehicles; and maintenance of buildings; \$9,126,000.

5 National Cancer Institute: To enable the Surgeon Gen-
6 eral, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory
7 Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and
8 training projects relating to cancer, including grants for
9 erection of buildings and acquisition of land therefor; to
10 cooperate with State health agencies in the prevention,
11 control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative
12 services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to other-
13 wise carry out the provisions of title IV of the Act, includ-
14 ing the purchase of twelve passenger motor vehicles,
15 \$17,328,200, of which such amount as may be necessary
16 in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation may
17 be transferred to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth,
18 commissioned officers, Public Health Service": *Provided,*
19 That such parts of the amount appropriated under this
20 head as the Surgeon General shall determine from time
21 to time to be available for research and training grants
22 shall remain available until expended.

23 Construction of research facilities: For the acquisition
24 of a site, and the preparation of plans, specifications, and

1 drawings, for additional research buildings and a six-hun-
2 dred-bed clinical research hospital and necessary accessory
3 buildings related thereto to be used in general medical re-
4 search, including cancer and cardiovascular diseases, to be
5 immediately available and to remain available until expended,
6 \$2,650,000, which amount, except such part as may be
7 necessary for the incidental expenses of the Public Health
8 Service, shall be transferred to the Public Buildings Ad-
9 ministration for the performance of the work for which the
10 appropriation is made.

11 Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth: For pay, uni-
12 forms and subsistence allowances, increased allowances for
13 foreign service and commutation of quarters for not to exceed
14 one thousand two hundred and forty-six regular active com-
15 missioned officers; for retired pay of regular and reserve
16 commissioned officers; and for six months' death gratuity
17 pay and burial payments for regular commissioned officers;
18 \$5,750,300: *Provided*, That not to exceed thirty-six officers
19 may be appointed to grades above that of senior assistant
20 and for purposes of pay and pay period any person so ap-
21 pointed shall be considered as having had on the date of
22 appointment service equal to the promotion service credited
23 to the junior officer of the grade to which appointed.

24 Training for nurses: For continuing in training student
25 nurses enrolled prior to October 16, 1945, under the pro-

visions of the Act of June 15, 1943, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 1451, and the following), \$4,500,000, of which not to exceed \$348,792 shall be available for administrative expenses, including printing and binding and travel: *Provided*, That this appropriation is hereby made available for transfer to and consolidation with appropriations of Saint Elizabeths and Freedmen's Hospitals, in such amounts as may be deemed necessary by the Federal Security Administrator, to cover the cost of items furnished to student nurses in training under plans approved for such hospitals in accordance with said Act.

Salaries and expenses: For the divisions and offices of the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous expenses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for elsewhere, including the supervision of sanitary engineering and dental operations of the Public Health Service; maintenance and operation of the water and sanitary investigations station at Cincinnati, Ohio; surveys and investigations concerned with problems of pollution of the waters of lakes and rivers of the United States; collecting and compiling mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics, including procurement, by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, of transcripts of State, municipal, and other records, and studies and investigations related thereto; preparing information, articles, and publications related to

1 public health; conducting studies and demonstrations in
2 public health methods; and purchase of four passenger motor
3 vehicles; \$3,600,000.

4 Office of International Health Relations: For expenses
5 necessary in connection with international health work and
6 the Public Health Service mission to Liberia, including not to
7 exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries
8 when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General,
9 \$275,000.

10 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

11 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
12 maintenance and operation of the hospital (including the
13 care and treatment of insane beneficiaries of the Bureau of
14 Indian Affairs, and insane beneficiaries of the Bureau of
15 Employees' Compensation, in the Federal Security Agency),
16 including clothing for patients; reimbursement to employees,
17 subject to regulations of the Federal Security Administrator,
18 for the cost of repair or replacement of personal belongings
19 damaged or destroyed by patients while such employees
20 were engaged in the performance of their official duties;
21 travel expenses; printing and binding; a health service pro-
22 gram for employees as authorized by the Act of August 8,
23 1946 (Public Law 658) ; purchase of three passenger motor
24 vehicles, including one ambulance; repairs and improvements
25 to buildings and grounds; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning

1 of such wearing apparel as may be used by employees in
2 the performance of their official duties; cooperation with
3 organizations or individuals in scientific research into the
4 nature, causes, prevention, and treatment of mental illness;
5 maintenance and operation of necessary facilities for feeding
6 employees and others (at not less than cost as determined
7 in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Federal
8 Security Administrator), the proceeds therefrom to reim-
9 burse the appropriation for the institution; ascertaining the
10 residence of patients whose care by the hospital is no longer
11 authorized, and returning such patients to the place of resi-
12 dence; not exceeding \$1,500 for the removal of patients to
13 their friends; attendance at meetings of organizations con-
14 cerned with hospital administration and medical advance-
15 ment, when authorized by the Federal Security Adminis-
16 trator; and not exceeding \$1,500 for the actual and neces-
17 sary expenses incurred in pursuing, identifying, and return-
18 ing patients who escape from the hospital or from the custody
19 of any employee, including rewards for the capture of any
20 such patients; \$1,550,000: *Provided*, That the District of
21 Columbia, or any branch of the Government requiring Saint
22 Elizabeths Hospital to care for patients for which they are
23 responsible, shall pay by check to the Superintendent upon
24 his written request, either in advance or at the end of each

1 month, such amounts as shall be calculated by the Superin-
2 tendent to be due for such care on the basis of a per diem
3 rate approved by the Bureau of the Budget and bills ren-
4 dered by the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital
5 in accordance herewith shall not be subject to audit or certi-
6 fication in advance of payment; proper adjustments of such
7 bills paid for in advance on the basis of such calculations
8 shall be made monthly or quarterly, as may be agreed upon
9 by the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital and the
10 District of Columbia government, department, or establish-
11 ments concerned. All sums paid to the Superintendent of
12 Saint Elizabeths Hospital for the care of patients that he is
13 authorized by law to receive shall be deposited to the credit
14 on the books of the Treasury of this appropriation and be
15 subject to requisition upon the approval of the Superintendent
16 of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

17 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

18 Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent
19 children, and aid to the blind: For grants to States as
20 authorized in titles I, IV, and X of the Social Security Act,
21 as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. I, IV, and X),
22 \$625,000,000, of which such amount as may be necessary
23 shall be available for grants under such titles I, IV, and X,
24 respectively, for any period in the fiscal year 1947 sub-
25 sequent to March 31, 1947.

1 Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance: For personal serv-
2 ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,150,000.

3 Grants to States for unemployment compensation admin-
4 istration: For grants to States as authorized in title III of
5 the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7,
6 subch. III), \$57,586,000, of which such amounts as may
7 be agreed upon by the Federal Security Agency and the
8 Post Office Department shall be used for the payment, in such
9 manner as said parties may jointly determine, of postage for
10 the transmission of official mail matter in connection with
11 the unemployment compensation administration of States
12 receiving grants herefrom.

13 Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen: For
14 payments to seamen as authorized by title XIII of the Social
15 Security Act, as amended (sec. 306, Act of Aug. 10, 1946,
16 Public Law 719), \$900,000.

17 Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security: For personal
18 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
19 \$900,000.

20 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors
21 Insurance: For necessary expenses, including personal serv-
22 ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, travel, and
23 printing and binding, not more than \$34,909,700 may be
24 expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
25 trust fund, together with \$700,000 from the general fund

1 of the Treasury (for carrying out title II of the Act of
2 August 10, 1946 (Public Law 719), the two amounts to
3 be accounted for as one fund: *Provided*, That any sums
4 received by the Administrator as payment for services per-
5 formed for any department or agency of the Government
6 by persons whose salaries are paid from the amount made
7 available under this paragraph shall be deposited to the credit
8 of this appropriation and be available, during the fiscal year
9 in which such sums are received, for the same purposes.

10

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

11 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in car-
12 rying out the Act of April 9, 1912, as amended (29 U. S.
13 C. 18a), including personal services in the District of Co-
14 lumbia; purchase of reports and material for the publications
15 of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribution;
16 \$400,000.

17 Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare: For
18 necessary expenses in carrying out title V of the Social Se-
19 curity Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), and
20 the emergency maternity and infant care program, including
21 personal services in the District of Columbia; \$700,000: *Prov-*
22 *vided*, That no part of any appropriation contained in this
23 title shall be used to promulgate or carry out any instruction,
24 order, or regulation relating to the care of obstetrical cases
25 which discriminates between persons licensed under State

1 law to practice obstetrics: *Provided further*, That the fore-
2 going proviso shall not be so construed as to prevent any
3 patient from having the services of any practitioner of her
4 own choice, paid for out of this fund, so long as State laws
5 are complied with: *Provided further*, That any State plan
6 which provides standards for professional obstetrical services
7 in accordance with the laws of the State shall be approved.

8 Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant
9 care (national defense): For grants to States, including
10 Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia,
11 to provide, in addition to similar services otherwise available,
12 medical, nursing, and hospital maternity and infant care for
13 wives and infants of enlisted men of the fourth, fifth, sixth,
14 and seventh grades in the armed forces of the United States
15 and of Army aviation cadets, under allotments by the Fed-
16 eral Security Administrator and plans developed and ad-
17 ministered by State health agencies and approved by the
18 Federal Security Agency, \$3,000,000, to be available until
19 June 30, 1949, of which not more than \$210,000 may be
20 allotted to the States for administrative expenses on the
21 basis of need as determined by the Federal Security
22 Agency: *Provided*, That the foregoing grants to States shall
23 be on the understanding that the activity shall be in process
24 of liquidation on and after July 1, 1947, but this shall not
25 be construed to preclude the furnishing of the above-

1 mentioned services, regardless of the date of application
2 therefor, to any woman or the offspring of any woman
3 shown to have been otherwise eligible as of June 30, 1947,
4 under laws and regulations then applicable.

5 Grants to States for maternal and child health services:
6 For grants to States as authorized in title V, part 1, of the
7 Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. ch. 7,
8 subch. V), \$11,000,000: *Provided*, That any allotment to a
9 State pursuant to section 502 (b) of such Act shall not be
10 included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a)
11 and (b) of section 504 of such Act an amount expended
12 or estimated to be expended by the State.

13 Grants to States for services for crippled children: For
14 grants to States as authorized in title V, part 2, of the Social
15 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V),
16 \$7,500,000: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pur-
17 suant to section 512 (b) of such Act shall not be included
18 in computing, for the purpose of subsections (a) and (b) of
19 section 514 of such Act, an amount expended or estimated
20 to be expended by the State.

21 Grants to States for child-welfare services: For grants
22 to States as authorized in title V, part 3, of the Social Security
23 Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), \$3,500,000.

24 Salaries, consolidated operations, Social Security
25 Administration: For personal services in the District of

1 Columbia and elsewhere not otherwise appropriated for,
2 \$2,072,000.

3 Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Administration:
4 For expenses, not otherwise appropriated for, necessary to
5 carry into effect the Social Security Act, as amended (42
6 U. S. C. 301-1305, including exchange of books; library
7 membership fees or dues in organizations which issue publi-
8 cations to members only or to members at a lower price than
9 to others, payments for which may be made in advance;
10 alterations and repairs; contract stenographic reporting serv-
11 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
12 (Public Law 600), but, when contracted for on a fee basis,
13 without regard to the limitation on rates in such section:
14 \$430,400.

15 If during the fiscal year 1947 or 1948 functions are
16 transferred by the Federal Security Administrator from or
17 between any of the offices or bureaus of the Social Security
18 Administration, the Administrator may transfer from or be-
19 tween the amounts herein made available for salaries for
20 the Social Security Administration the sums necessary for
21 personal services in connection with the functions so trans-
22 ferred.

23 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any of the amounts herein
24 made available for salaries for the Social Security Adminis-
25 tration may, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the

1 Budget, be transferred by the Administrator to any other of
2 such amounts, but no amount may be increased more than 5
3 per centum thereby.

4 None of the moneys appropriated by this Act to the
5 Social Security Administration or to the Children's Bureau
6 for grants-in-aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in
7 part, the cost of operation of said agencies, including the
8 salaries and expenses of officers and employees of said agen-
9 cies, shall be withheld from the said agencies of any States
10 which have established by legislative enactment and have in
11 operation a merit system and classification and compensation
12 plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation
13 of their employees, because of any disapproval of their per-
14 sonnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of
15 the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or em-
16 ployees.

17 The amounts herein made available for salaries or ex-
18 penses of the Social Security Administration shall be avail-
19 able for a health service program for the employees thereof
20 as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law
21 658).

22 Grants to States, fiscal year 1949: For making, after
23 May 31, 1948, payments to States under titles I, III, IV, V,
24 and X, respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended,
25 for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1949, such sums as may

1 be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
2 made thereunder for payments under each of such titles to
3 be charged to the appropriation therefor for the fiscal year
4 1949.

5 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, and X, respec-
6 tively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, payments to
7 a State under any of such titles for any quarter in the period
8 beginning April 1, 1947, and ending June 30, 1948, may
9 be made with respect to a State plan approved under such
10 title prior to or during such period, but no such payment
11 shall be made with respect to any plan for any quarter prior
12 to the quarter in which such plan was submitted for approval.

13 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

14 Salaries, Office of the Administrator, including personal
15 services in the District of Columbia; temporary services as
16 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Pub-
17 lic Law 600), but in the case of stenographic reporting serv-
18 ices on a fee basis without regard to the limitation on rates in
19 such section and in the case of other services at rates not in
20 excess of \$75 per diem for individuals; and health service
21 programs for employees as authorized by the Act of August
22 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); \$320,000, of which \$6,600 is
23 for personal services incident to the liquidation of the Civilian
24 Conservation Corps in accordance with the applicable pro-
25 visions under the head "Civilian Conservation Corps" in the

1 Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, and the
2 National Youth Administration in accordance with the ap-
3 plicable provisions under the head "National Youth Admin-
4 istration" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation
5 Act, 1945.

6 Salaries, Division of Personnel Management, including
7 personal services in the District of Columbia, \$132,500.

8 Salaries, Division of Service Operations, including per-
9 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$294,400.

10 Salaries, Office of the General Counsel, including per-
11 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$325,600.

12 Miscellaneous expenses, Office of the Administrator: For
13 miscellaneous expenses including \$500 for the liquidation of
14 the Civilian Conservation Corps in accordance with the ap-
15 plicable provisions under the head "Civilian Conservation
16 Corps" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,
17 1944, and the National Youth Administration in accordance
18 with the applicable provisions under the head "National
19 Youth Administration" in the Federal Security Agency
20 Appropriation Act, 1945; examination of estimates for
21 appropriations in the field; exchange of books; library
22 membership fees or dues in organizations which issue pub-
23 lications to members only or to members at a lower price
24 than to others, payment for which may be made in ad-

1 vance; and purchase of two passenger motor vehicles (in-
2 cluding one at not to exceed \$3,000) ; \$65,000: *Provided*,
3 That the Administrator may transfer to this appropriation
4 from appropriations of the constituent organizations of the
5 Federal Security Agency such sums as may be necessary to
6 finance the purchase of duplicating materials required in
7 performance of duplicating work for such constituent organ-
8 izations, unused portions of which sums may, at any time,
9 be retransferred by the Administrator to the original
10 appropriations.

11 Travel expenses: For travel expenses (not appropriated
12 for elsewhere) for the Federal Security Agency, including,
13 when specifically authorized by the Federal Security Admin-
14 istrator, attendance at meetings of organizations concerned
15 with the work of the Federal Security Agency, \$1,571,700:
16 *Provided*, That all receipts from non-Federal agencies rep-
17 resenting reimbursement for expenses of travel of employees
18 of the Office of Education performing advisory functions to
19 said agencies shall be deposited in the Treasury of the
20 United States to the credit of this appropriation.

21 Printing and binding: For printing and binding (not
22 appropriated for elsewhere) for the Federal Security
23 Agency, including the purchase of reprints, \$558,700.

24 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of

1 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Federal Security
2 Agency as required by the Act of June 28, 1944 (39
3 U. S. C. 321d), \$480,000.

4 Civilian war assistance: For expenses necessary, includ-
5 ing personal services in the District of Columbia, to continue
6 during the fiscal year 1948 to provide (a) temporary aid (in-
7 cluding medical care by contract, transportation, and other
8 goods and services without regard to section 3709, Revised
9 Statutes, as amended, and money payments) to citizens of the
10 United States or their children under eighteen years of age
11 who have been interned or stranded, and returned to the
12 United States, or who have been evacuated from any area
13 under the direction of the civil or military authorities of the
14 United States, and (b) for temporary aid to and the return of
15 civilians evacuated from the Philippine Islands or Hawaii to
16 the United States under the direction of the civil or military
17 authorities of the United States during the period from De-
18 cember 7, 1941, to September 15, 1945; \$750,000, which
19 amount may be expended by advances or grants of funds or
20 otherwise, to such Federal or other agencies as the Adminis-
21 trator may designate.

22 In order that the Administrator may effectuate reorgan-
23 ization plans submitted and approved pursuant to the Reor-
24 ganization Acts of 1939 and 1945 he may transfer
25 to the foregoing appropriations under this title from funds

1 available for administrative expenses of the constituent units
2 of the Federal Security Agency such sums as represent a con-
3 solidation in the Office of the Administrator of any of the
4 administrative functions of said constituent units: *Provided*,
5 That no such transfer of funds shall be made unless the con-
6 solidation of administrative functions will result in a reduction
7 of administrative salary and other expenses and such reduc-
8 tion is accompanied by savings in funds appropriated to the
9 Federal Security Agency which savings shall not be expended
10 for any other purpose but shall be impounded and returned
11 to the Treasury.

12 The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer
13 to the constituent organizations of the Federal Security
14 Agency from appropriations for travel expenses and
15 printing and binding, Federal Security Agency, such amounts
16 as the Administrator may request; amounts so transferred
17 shall be set up on the books of the Treasury under suitable
18 titles and shall be available for the same purposes and subject
19 to the same limitations as the appropriations from which
20 transferred: *Provided*, That balances of any amounts so
21 transferred, or any part of such balances shall, upon request
22 of the Administrator, be retransferred to the appropriations
23 for travel expenses and printing and binding, Federal
24 Security Agency.

25 Appropriations under this title available for adminis-

1 trative expenses (other than those exclusively for salaries)
2 shall be available for the payment of claims pursuant to part
3 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
4 Law 601.)

5 This title may be cited as the "Federal Security Agency
6 Appropriation Act, 1948".

7 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

8 Salaries: For three Board members of the National
9 Labor Relations Board and other personal services of the
10 Board in the District of Columbia and elsewhere necessary
11 in performing the duties authorized by law, \$3,063,100.

12 Miscellaneous expenses: For necessary expenses, other
13 than salaries, of the National Labor Relations Board in
14 performing duties authorized by law, including repairs and
15 alterations; contract stenographic reporting services; and not
16 to exceed \$1,000 for the hire of passenger motor vehicles;
17 \$805,500.

18 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
19 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National Labor
20 Relations Board as required by section 2 of the Act of
21 June 28, 1944, \$18,400.

22 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
23 National Labor Relations Board, \$146,700.

24 No part of the funds appropriated in this title shall

1 be used in any way in connection with a complaint case
2 arising over an agreement, or a renewal thereof, between
3 management and labor which has been in existence for three
4 months or longer without complaint being filed by an em-
5 ployee or employees of such plant: *Provided*, That, here-
6 after, notice of such agreement or a renewal thereof shall
7 have been posted in the plant affected for said period
8 of three months, said notice containing information as to the
9 location at an accessible place of such agreement where said
10 agreement shall be open for inspection by any interested
11 person: *Provided further*, That these limitations shall not
12 apply to agreements with labor organizations formed in viola-
13 tion of section 158, paragraph 2, title 29, United States
14 Code: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appro-
15 priated in this title shall be used by the National Labor
16 Relations Board in any way in connection with the per-
17 formance of the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor
18 Disputes Act (50 U. S. C. App. 1501-11): *Provided*
19 *further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in this title
20 shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agri-
21 cultural laborers, or used in connection with investigations,
22 hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units
23 composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section
24 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat. 450), and as

1 defined in section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (52
2 Stat. 1060).

3 This title may be cited as the "National Labor Relations
4 Board Appropriation Act, 1948".

5 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

6 Salaries and expenses: For three members of the Board,
7 and for other expenditures of the National Mediation Board,
8 including contract stenographic reporting services as au-
9 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
10 Law 600), \$316,000, of which amount not to exceed
11 \$236,000 may be expended for personal services in the
12 District of Columbia.

13 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund
14 of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National
15 Mediation Board and the National Railroad Adjustment
16 Board as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28,
17 1944, \$700.

18 Arbitration and emergency boards: For necessary
19 expenses of arbitration boards established under section
20 7 of the Railway Labor Act (45 U. S. C. 157) and
21 emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant
22 to section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160);
23 necessary transportation expenses of board members
24 to and from their homes or regular places of business,
25 and \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence on such days as they

1 are actually engaged in performance of the duties of said
2 boards; printing and binding; contract stenographic
3 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
4 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), \$119,000.

5 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
6 the National Mediation Board, \$9,000.

7 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

8 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
9 National Railroad Adjustment Board, including contract
10 stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15
11 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), \$367,000,
12 of which \$65,000 shall be available only for compensation,
13 not in excess of \$50 per day, and expenses of referees; and
14 not more than \$175,000 for other personal services.

15 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
16 the National Railroad Adjustment Board, \$39,000.

17 This title may be cited as the "National Mediation
18 Board Appropriation Act, 1948".

19 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

20 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
21 bia and elsewhere, \$4,560,000.

22 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For
23 necessary expenditures, including not to exceed \$1,000 for
24 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
25 work of the Board when specifically authorized by the

1 Board; repairs and alterations; contract stenographic report-
2 ing services; and for payment in advance when authorized
3 by the Board for library membership in organizations which
4 issue publications to members only or to members at a price
5 lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$2,000 for
6 claims determined and settled pursuant to the Federal Tort
7 Claims Act; and purchase of one passenger motor vehicle;
8 \$1,046,000.

9 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
10 \$53,000.

11 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
12 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section
13 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944, \$175,000, of which \$113,-
14 000 shall be derived from the railroad unemployment in-
15 surance administration fund.

16 Railroad retirement account: For an amount sufficient
17 as an annual premium for the payments required under the
18 Railroad Retirement Acts of August 29, 1935, and June
19 24, 1937, and authorized to be appropriated to the railroad
20 retirement account established under section 15 (a) of the
21 latter Act, \$685,072,000, of which \$203,793,000 shall be
22 immediately available: *Provided*, That such total amount
23 shall be available until expended for making payments re-
24 quired under said retirement Acts, and the amount not
25 required for current payments shall be invested by the Secre-

1 tary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of
2 said Railroad Retirement Act of June 24, 1937.

3 The foregoing appropriations for salaries and miscel-
4 laneous expenses of the Board shall be available for a health-
5 service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946.
6 (Public Law 658.)

7 This title may be cited as the "Railroad Retirement
8 Board Appropriation Act, 1948".

9 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

10 SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in
11 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
12 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
13 the United States or who is a member of an organization of
14 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
15 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or
16 is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
17 of the Government of the United States by force or violence:
18 *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be
19 considered prima facie evidence that the person making the
20 affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section
21 engaged in a strike against the Government of the United
22 States, is not a member of an organization of Government
23 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
24 ment of the United States, or that such person does not
25 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-

1 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
2 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person
3 who engages in a strike against the Government of the
4 United States or who is a member of an organization of
5 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
6 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or
7 who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
8 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
9 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages
10 for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this
11 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall
12 be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more
13 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above
14 penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution
15 for, any other provisions of existing law.

16 SEC. 602. This Act may be cited as the "Labor-Federal
17 Security Appropriation Act, 1948".

Passed the House of Representatives March 25, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2700

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

MARCH 26 (legislative day, MARCH 24), 1947
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

DIGEST OF

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued April 29, 1947
For actions of April 28, 1947
80th-1st, No. 79

CONTENTS

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----|---------------------------|-------|------------------------|------------|
| Appropriations..... | 5 | Foreign affairs..... | 3, 24 | Personnel..... | 14, 17, 23 |
| Buildings and grounds.... | 2 | Information..... | 2 | Prices..... | 4, 20 |
| Cotton..... | 13 | Labor..... | 7 | Purchasing..... | 2 |
| Crop insurance..... | 6 | Lands, reclamation..... | 11 | Small business..... | 9 |
| Daylight saving time..... | 1 | Laws, revision..... | 22 | Soil conservation..... | 18 |
| Federal aid..... | 8 | Laws, administrative..... | 2 | Trade, foreign..... | 16 |
| Fertilizers..... | 12 | Monopolies..... | 21 | Transportation..... | 10 |
| Flood control..... | 14 | | | Wool..... | 19 |

HIGHLIGHTS: Congressional action completed on bill authorizing D.C. Commissioners to establish daylight-saving time. House agreed to investigations of procurement, buildings, publicity, rules and procedures, etc. Sen. Maybank submitted resolution asking CCC to recognize smaller vendors in purchasing cotton for export. Rep. Harris opposed reduction in ACP.

HOUSE

1. DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME. Passed with amendment S. 736, authorizing the D. C. Commissioners to establish daylight saving time in D. C. (pp. 4279-90). The Senate agreed to the House amendment (p. 4268). The bill will now be sent to the President.
2. INVESTIGATIONS. Agreed, without amendment, to various resolutions authorizing or providing funds to the Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee for investigations as follows: (p. 4276)
 - H. Res. 196, procurement and building.
 - H. Res. 197, publicity and propaganda.
 - H. Res. 198, actions, rules, procedures, etc., by Federal agencies.
3. FOREIGN RELIEF. Continued debate on H. J. Res. 153, to provide relief for war-devastated areas (pp. 4291-302).
4. PRICES. Rep. Norton, N. J., spoke in favor of price reductions (p. 4278).

SENATE

5. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1943. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H.R. 2700 (S.Rept. 146) (p. 4244).
6. CROP INSURANCE. Sen. Johnston, S.C., submitted a S.C. Legislature memorial urging funds to liquidate USDA crop insurance obligations (p. 4243).
7. LABOR-RELATIONS. Continued debate on S. 1126, the labor-relations bill (pp. 4254-74).
8. FEDERAL AID. Sen. Vandenburg, Mich., submitted a Mich. Legislature resolution urging reduction in Federal aid programs to the several States (p. 4243).

9. SMALL BUSINESS. Received from Commerce Department the final report of operation of the Smaller War Plants Corporation and the Office of Small Business (p. 4244).
10. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Thye, Minn., submitted a Minneapolis, Minn., C of C resolution favoring adequate funds for maintenance of navigation structures and aids in the 9-foot channel of the Upper Miss. River (p. 4244).

BILLS INTRODUCED

11. RECLAMATION. S. 1175, by Sen. McFarland, Ariz. (for himself and Sen. Hayden, Ariz.), authorizing the construction, operation, and maintenance of a dam and incidental works in the main stream of the Colo. River at Bridge Canyon; together with certain appurtenant dams and canals. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 4245.)
12. FERTILIZERS. S.J. Res. 108, by Sen. Butler, Nebr. (for himself and Sen. Eastland, Miss.), to prevent the dismantling of fertilizer plants in Germany. To Armed Services Committee. (p. 4245.)
13. COTTON. S. Res. 108, by Sen. Maybank, S.C. (for himself and Sen. Hoey, N.C., and Sen. George, Ga.), asking Commodity Credit Corporation to consider smaller vendors in purchasing cotton for export. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 4245.)
14. PERSONNEL. S. 1173, by Sen. Ellender, La. (for himself and others), to prevent corrupt practices in connection with Federal elections, and to prevent pernicious political activities. To Rules and Administration Committee. (p. 4245.) Remarks of author (pp. 4251-4).
H.R. 3234, by Rep. Morton, Ky., relating to the acquisition of civil-service status by certain war-service employees. To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 4304.)
H.R. 3239, by Rep. Keating, N.Y., to amend section 4 of the U.S. Employees Compensation Act. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 4304.)
15. FLOOD CONTROL. H.R. 3233, by Rep. McGregor, Ohio, to amend the Flood Control Act, 1938. To Public Works Committee. (p. 4304.)
16. FOREIGN TRADE. H.R. 3229, by Del. Farrington, Hawaii, to repeal the act of April 29, 1902, relating to the procurement of statistics of trade between the U.S. and its noncontiguous territory. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 4304.)
17. PERSONNEL. H.R. 3232, by Rep. Stevenson, Wis., "to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act". To Post Office and Civil Service Committee. (p. 4304.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

18. AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Harris, Ark., opposing cuts in the agricultural conservation program and including a statement by county committee chairmen justifying the continuation of the program (pp. A2070-1).
19. WOOL. Sen. Saltonstall, Mass., and Rep. Murray, Wis., inserted a Washington Post editorial, "Wool Dilemma," pointing out the problems of supporting domestic wool and maintaining the spirit of the reciprocal trade policy (pp. A2050-1).
20. PRICES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Mason, Ill., blaming Government support programs for high food prices and including an article by Mark Sullivan on the

the fiscal year shall be entitled, for such year, to an allotment of "\$250,000, and the balance of such appropriation made to carry out the purposes of this act shall then be allotted to such States in a sum bearing the same ratio to the sums authorized to be appropriated pursuant to section 621 for such year as the product of (a) the population of such State and (b) the square of its allotment percentage (as defined in section 631 (a)) bears to the sum of the corresponding products for all of the States."

"The proposed amending language is shown in the lines above quoted.

"And your memorialist will ever pray."

"House Joint Memorial 37

"To the President of the United States, the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress Assembled, and the Secretary of War:

"Whereas continued military activity and construction in the vicinity of several cities in Alaska have resulted in an influx of hundreds of workers with their families; and

"Whereas the resultant increase of population is largely transitory and has contributed little to the revenues of such municipalities or the Territorial treasury and existing school facilities cannot be expanded sufficiently or new schools be constructed without financial assistance to accommodate the increase in the number of school children entitled to enrollment in the schools: Now, therefore,

"Your memorialists pray that funds be appropriated by Congress of the United States from which grants may be made for the assistance of the Territorial school system or that the War Department be authorized to allot funds from its appropriations for this purpose.

"And your memorialists will ever pray."

A resolution adopted by the executive board of the Free Sons of Israel, New York, N. Y., favoring the enactment of House bill 2910, relating to the resettlement of displaced persons in Germany, Austria, and Italy, and so forth; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution adopted by San Juan Bautista Council, No. 1543, Knights of Columbus, San Juan, P. R., requesting that any legislation approved against communism and communistic organizations, as well as any measures derived from the investigation being conducted by the administration, be extended to Puerto Rico; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A petition of members of the Orlo Vista Townsend Club, No. 1, Orlo Vista, Fla., praying for the enactment of the so-called Townsend plan to provide old-age assistance; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of South Carolina; to the Committee on Appropriations:

"Concurrent resolution to memorialize Congress to provide losses under the Federal cooperative insurance plan

"Whereas the Department of Agriculture of the Federal Government inaugurated a program, so-called crop insurance, designed to indemnify cotton and other farmers against loss; and

"Whereas, by personal solicitation by employees of this Department and by an urgent and continued selling campaign by mail, farmers were induced by the Government to buy this indemnity; and

"Whereas, having trust in their Government, large numbers of farmers did buy this insurance, paying therefor cash premiums with all assurance that the plan was sound and that they would be paid in case of loss; and

"Whereas it now develops that the money available to pay losses has been exhausted,

and a very great number of farmers cannot collect the losses due them, thus hampering their operations: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring), That the General Assembly of South Carolina do memorialize the National Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to liquidate these honest obligations of a department of the Federal Government; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Members of Congress from South Carolina, and that they be requested to urge the necessary appropriations to pay this past-due indebtedness."

By Mr. VANDENBERG:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Michigan; to the Committee on Appropriations:

"Senate Concurrent Resolution 21

"Concurrent resolution respectfully urging Michigan Senators and Congressmen in Congress to exert all their efforts in attempting to stop or at least reduce the offering of Federal aid to the several States and Territories

"Whereas our sister State of Indiana has shown the courage to declare against the unsound financial practice of so-called Federal aid, and the general assembly of said State has passed a concurrent resolution calling upon its Senators and Congressmen 'to vote to fetch its county courthouses and city halls back from Pennsylvania Avenue'; and

"Whereas the said State of Indiana has called upon the legislatures of her sister States to join with her in appealing to Congress for a cessation of this unsound political fiscal extravagance; and

"Whereas when a State legislature is confronted with a Federal-aid law, the legislature must either comply or forfeit money which has been or will be taken from the citizens of the State in taxes, the effect being virtual compulsion; and

"Whereas it is obvious that unless Federal aid is discontinued to all States, it will not be refused by any State; and

"Whereas the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Michigan Legislature agree with Gov. Thomas Dewey, of New York, when he said that, 'It is a fundamental truth that when a unit of government spends money that has not been raised locally through taxes, the inevitable result is irresponsibility and waste and it is old-fashioned common sense that best government is that which is closest to the people and their pocketbooks'; and

"Whereas our Nation is financially embarrassed to the amount of one-quarter of a trillion dollars and should divert so-called Federal aid toward reducing its indebtedness; and

"Whereas Michigan and most other States are in sound financial condition, able to handle their own fiscal responsibilities: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring), That the Michigan Legislature joins forces with our neighboring State of Indiana in denouncing this practice of so-called matching dollars; and be it further

"Resolved, That we respectfully petition and urge Michigan Senators and Congressmen in Congress to exert all their efforts in attempting to stop or at least reduce the offering of Federal aid to the several States and Territories; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the legislatures or assemblies of the 48 States, and to the Michigan Senators and Congressmen in Congress.

"Adopted by the senate March 13, 1947.

"Adopted by the house of representatives April 9, 1947."

By Mr. THYE:

Two concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota; to the Committee on Public Lands:

"Concurrent resolution memorializing the President of the United States and Congress to assume full financial responsibility for the maintenance of all indigent Indians, including those receiving social security assistance benefits, and who are members of and reside upon the Red Lake Indian Reservation of the State of Minnesota

"Whereas there has been steadily developing a serious problem with reference to public assistance to and for the benefit of the Indians on the closed reservation of the Red Lake tribe of Chippewa Indians of the State of Minnesota; and

"Whereas the Indian population is increasing at a relatively rapid rate, in that the population has more than doubled during the past 25 years on said reservation; and

"Whereas as citizens of the United States, the Indians are entitled to public assistance benefits on the same basis as all other citizens; and

"Whereas the Indians are not financially able to bear their fair share of cost of government; and

"Whereas neither the State nor the counties have taxable powers against personal property or real property on the Red Lake closed reservation, which reservation is located wholly within the boundaries of the State of Minnesota; and

"Whereas the State of Minnesota has for the past several years found it necessary to assume the greatest portion of the cost of maintaining indigent Indians on the Red Lake closed reservation; and

"Whereas the financial burden to the State of Minnesota and counties within which said reservation is located is becoming increasingly serious; and

"Whereas most Indians living on said closed reservation are not subject to the civil or criminal jurisdiction of the courts of the State of Minnesota; and

"Whereas for proper administration of the various public assistance programs it is essential that the persons receiving such public assistance be subject to the jurisdiction of such courts; and

"Whereas the financial responsibility toward said Indians, individually and collectively, is rightfully and justly a Federal problem: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of Minnesota (the House of Representatives concurring herein), That recognition be given this problem by the President and the Congress of the United States to the end that the United States Government assume full financial responsibility for the maintenance of all indigent Indians, including those receiving social security assistance benefits, who are members of and reside upon the Red Lake Indian Reservation in the State of Minnesota; be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of state be instructed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, and to each Member of Congress from the State of Minnesota."

"Concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to establish a national cemetery at Birch Coulee Battlefield in Renville County, Minn.

"Whereas on September 2 and 3, 1862, there was fought at Birch Coulee in Renville County a battle with the Indians of great historic importance, at which soldiers and pioneer citizens, heroically fighting against overwhelming odds, laid down their lives; and

"Whereas said battlefield has been set apart and designated as a State park and cemetery of the State of Minnesota by Laws 1929, chapter 75; and

"Whereas said battlefield, by reason of its unsurpassed natural beauty and advantageous location is eminently suitable for a national cemetery for soldier and sailor dead, and there is urgent need for such cemetery in this section of the country: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of Minnesota (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Congress of the United States of America be and hereby are requested to establish a national cemetery upon said battlefield, and to provide for the acquisition by the United States of the necessary ground therefor, including the ground already set apart as a State park and cemetery, or so much thereof as may be required; be it further

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this legislature that in case the Congress shall establish a national cemetery upon said battlefield the State of Minnesota will cede to the United States that part of said battlefield which has already been set apart as a State park and cemetery and will consent to the acquisition by the United States of such further ground as may be desired for a national cemetery; be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, properly attested, by the proper officers of both houses, be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of War, the Presiding Officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, and to each United States Senator and Member of Congress from the State of Minnesota."

The President pro tempore laid before the Senate a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, identical with the foregoing, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. CAPPER:

A petition signed by 324 citizens of Washington, D. C., praying for the enactment of Senate bill 265, to prohibit the transportation of alcoholic-beverage advertising in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

MAINTENANCE OF 9-FOOT CHANNEL ON UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by board of directors of the Minneapolis (Minn.) Chamber of Commerce, favoring adequate funds for the maintenance and repair of the navigational structures and aids in the 9-foot channel on the upper Mississippi River.

There being no objection, the resolution was received, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., April 23, 1947.

HON. EDWARD J. THYE,
United States Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR THYE: I am pleased to advise you that the Board of directors of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted the following resolution relative to maintenance appropriations for the 9-foot channel in the upper Mississippi River.

"Whereas the ever-increasing tremendous tonnage of bulk commodities, principally fuel, both solid and liquid, being carried on the Mississippi River north of St. Louis, proves the economic necessity of a continued properly maintained 9-foot channel; and

"Whereas industry is daily finding river transportation an economical means of secur-

ing raw materials and shipping finished products; and

"Whereas in the past 6 years hundreds of thousands of tons of coal, millions of gallons of petroleum products and tremendous tonnage of grain and other products have moved to and from the Twin Cities area on the canalized upper Mississippi River; and

"Whereas major maintenance work on the structures of the 9-foot channel has been deferred due to the prosecution of the war; and

"Whereas as a result of this deferred essential maintenance, a backlog of such work has been built up which will require a larger appropriation than that made prior to the war effort: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the board of directors of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce urge the Congress of the United States to provide adequate funds as requested by the Corps of Engineers for the maintenance and repair of the navigational structures and aids in the 9-foot channel on the upper Mississippi; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to Members of the Minnesota congressional delegation and to the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee."

Your assistance in accomplishing the objectives set forth in this resolution will be sincerely appreciated.

Yours very truly,

EMMETT SALISBURY,
President.

RESOLUTIONS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS CONFERENCE OF NORTH AMERICA

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference and to have printed in the RECORD resolutions adopted by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, at its fifty-third annual meeting at Buck Hill Falls, Pa., on January 16, 1947.

There being no objection, the resolutions were received, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FOREIGN MISSIONS CONFERENCE OF NORTH AMERICA, New York, N. Y.

The following action was taken by the Foreign Missions Conference of North America at its fifty-third annual meeting at Buck Hill Falls, Pa., on January 16, 1947:

"Recognizing the close bonds which have long existed between Korea and North America through the relations between Christians in these two countries; Be it

"Resolved—

"First, that the Foreign Missions Conference commend to its constituency an intelligent and active interest in the great cause of our Korean brethren who demand their long-promised liberty.

"Second, that we ask the Korea Committee to study and interpret to American Christians how best we can aid them in the quest for freedom while continuing its aid to Korean Christians struggling to rebuild their church that they may have a light to guide them in this quest.

"Third, that the Foreign Missions Conference go on record in support of Senate Resolution 152, introduced by Senator CLAUDE PEPPER, of Florida, which provides for a temporary quota of 100 immigrants per year from Korea with the privilege of their becoming citizens of the United States.

"Fourth, that we wish to record our opposition to all proposals which would have the effect of making more permanent the present division of Korea, especially the current proposals to set up a separate and independent Southern Korea. We are con-

vinced that this action would result in the setting up of a separate Northern Korea and add greatly to the existing difficulties in the establishing of an independent, united Korean Nation.

"Fifth, that recognizing the importance of United States policy in regard to the Korean situation and to rectify in part the mistakes our Nation has made in this regard since 1905, we call upon the constituted authorities of the United States Government to propose to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the immediate, simultaneous evacuation by both American troops of southern Korea and by Russian troops of northern Korea, with the establishment simultaneously of a United Nations Plebiscite Commission which would proceed at the earliest possible date to hold an election to provide for free, democratic government. We urge this in the belief that only those men who are entrusted with their own political responsibility can develop the capacity to govern themselves."

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. TOBEY, from the Committee on Banking and Currency:

S. 408. A bill to repeal section 13b of the Federal Reserve Act, to amend section 13 of the said act, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 145).

By Mr. KNOWLAND, from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. R. 2700. A bill making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 146).

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, April 28, 1947, he presented to the President of the United States, the enrolled bill (S. 547) to provide for annual and sick leave for rural letter carriers.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate, messages from the President of the United States, submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Joe B. Dooley, of Texas, to be United States district judge for the northern district of Texas, vice James C. Wilson, retired;

Drake Watson, of Missouri, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Missouri, vice Harry C. Blanton, term expired; and

Benjamin Scott Whaley, of South Carolina, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of South Carolina, vice Claud N. Sapp, deceased.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

(Mr. BALDWIN introduced Senate bill 1172, to make it a crime to receive money, compensation, consideration, or thing of value

LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

APRIL 28 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. KNOWLAND, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2700]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2700) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Amount of bill as passed House..... | \$1, 684, 586, 780 |
| Amount of decrease by Senate committee (net)..... | 8, 388, 700 |
| Amount of bill as reported to Senate..... | 1, 676, 198, 080 |
| Amount of appropriations, 1947..... | 1, 310, 821, 873 |
| Amount of regular and supplemental estimates for 1948..... | 1, 779, 614, 039 |

The bill as reported to the Senate—

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Under the estimates for 1948..... | 103, 415, 959 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Exceeds the appropriations for 1947..... | 365, 376, 207 |
|--|---------------|

The committee recommends a total for the bill of \$1,676,198,080, which is \$8,388,700 less than the amount of the bill as it passed the House. It should be remembered that the bill in amount is made up mostly of grants-in-aid and benefit payments, which total well over a billion and a half dollars or about 92 percent of the total appropriation. The largest of these is for the railroad retirement account, amounting to \$685,072,000, and the next largest is for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind amounting to

\$625,000,000, followed by much smaller items for unemployment compensation, employment offices, and lesser items for Children's Bureau, public health, education, and vocational rehabilitation. When these amounts are deducted, the effect of the reduction below the House amount is more in proportion. The total recommended, while only 0.49 percent less than the House bill, is 5.8 percent under the budget estimates, and is 27.8 percent above the appropriations for 1947.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The total recommended for the Department of Labor of \$79,862,900 is \$10,001,300 under the amount allowed by the House. A reduction of \$14,345,600 is recommended in the grants to States for employment offices, and an increase of \$4,344,300 is recommended in the operating funds for the Department, to provide for a total of \$22,480,500 for operating funds.

The total amount recommended by the Senate committee is below the budget estimates by \$23,817,391, or 22.9 percent; and is below the appropriations for 1947 (the Pay Act supplementals having been provided for out of available funds) by \$31,550,391, or 28.3 percent.

The addition of a provision is recommended by the committee for transfer between appropriations of not to exceed 2 percent of the operating funds, limited to 5 percent for reducing any item, in order to allow the Secretary to effectuate necessary reorganizations.

DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS

The committee recommends the restoration to the bill of the provision for salaries and expenses of the Division of Labor Standards, the provision having been eliminated by the House committee. The subcommittee was favorably impressed with the need for the service and unanimously voted to restore the Division.

The child-labor enforcement activities under the Fair Labor Standards Act were transferred by the House committee to the Wage and Hour Division, and the Senate committee recommends concurrence with this action.

The labor education activities of the Division were transferred to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the House committee. The Senate committee, on the contrary, recommends that no provision be made for labor education as a part of the activities of the Department of Labor.

COMMISSIONERS OF CONCILIATION

The committee recommends an increase of \$120,000, to provide a total of \$2,200,000 for the necessary expenses of this Service. This total amount is below the budget estimate of \$2,678,400. The committee believes that a reduction below the estimated funds is warranted, but does not agree with the language in the House report attempting to specifically eliminate compensation for the positions there listed. The committee recommends that the funds provided be allocated by the Department, and that no restrictions be included which would tie the hands of the Secretary in making such allocations.

The committee recommends a change in the limitation for temporary employment of arbitrators and mediators, to provide for not to

exceed \$25,000 for arbitrators and not to exceed \$50,000 for mediators; and also recommends the addition of a proviso that not more than \$300 shall be paid for arbitration in any one case.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The committee recommends an increase of \$1,376,000 which would provide a total of \$3,750,000 for salaries and expenses, to be allocated by the Department. The committee reviewed the various programs of work by the Bureau, but believed it unwise to specify the scope of their work and preferred to leave the allocations to the discretion of the Department within the limits of the appropriated funds. The amount recommended is a substantial reduction from the budget estimate of \$6,700,700.

The committee found a tendency of the Bureau to include funds formerly provided for national-defense purposes. For example, in fiscal year 1946, regular appropriations were \$1,492,420, national-defense funds were \$2,780,576, and reimbursable and working funds were \$973,863, for a total of \$5,626,571. Then in fiscal year 1947, with no national-defense funds available, the regular appropriation plus pay-act supplementals would amount to \$5,569,793; in addition to which reimbursable and working funds of \$888,198 were available. The Department stated to the committee that the working funds have now largely disappeared, but the 1948 budget estimate was at the increased figure of \$6,700,700.

Before the national-defense funds were available to the Bureau, the regular appropriation for fiscal year 1941 was \$1,107,580, and in addition reimbursable and working funds were available of \$2,005,997, for a total of \$3,392,855. So that the amount recommended by the committee for 1948 is an increase over the total funds available to the Bureau in 1941.

An increase in the limitation for the cost-of-living study and report is recommended by the committee, to provide a total amount of \$845,000.

The labor education activities formerly in the Division of Labor Standards were transferred by the House Committee to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Senate committee recommend that no provision be made for labor education as a part of the activities of the Department of Labor.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The committee recommends an increase in the funds for salaries and expenses, to provide a total of \$4,366,400. Of this total, the amount provided for carrying into effect provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 would be \$2,120,000.

The committee recommends a reduction in the amount of \$14,345,600 from the budget estimate of \$71,728,000 for grants to States for public employment offices. These offices were taken over by the Federal Government in January 1942, and were returned to the States as of November 16, 1946. The budget estimates for the grants to States was increased 5 percent over the amount of grants provided for 1947 as extended to a full fiscal year. The committee believes that the increase in personnel in the State offices has been in many cases entirely out of line with the increase in the work of those offices,

including the insured employment under the unemployment compensation insurance activities. While agreeing with the House committee that no State matching of funds shall be required prior to July 1, 1949, the Senate committee believes that the amount recommended is all that should be required of the Federal Government for this purpose in 1948.

The committee believes the recommended amount of \$57,382,400 is ample providing proper economies are instituted for the operation of the offices within the several States. In this connection, the committee cautions the States to be prepared to assume their full obligations for operation of the State employment offices not later than July 1, 1949.

As to the field offices of the United States Employment Service, the committee recommends that a review be made of the large number of field offices, looking to a reduction in cost and extent; and further recommends that the establishment of field offices within the limitation of the appropriations provided shall be at the discretion of the Department.

An increase of \$150,000 is recommended in the printing and binding appropriation for the Department, to be earmarked for bringing up to date the Dictionary of Occupational Titles by the Service, for which an estimate was requested of \$183,500.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

The total recommended for the Federal Security Agency of \$899,688,080 is \$642,900 over the amount allowed by the House. A decrease amounting to \$5,328,200 is recommended by the committee from the large increase granted by the House in the funds for National Cancer Institute and an increase is recommended in the grants to States for further development of vocational education amounting to \$3,550,000, as well as an increase in mental health activities of \$500,000 and an increase in operating expenses for the National Institute of Health of \$500,000. Over \$800,000,000 of the total amount is for grants-in-aid and benefit payments, of which the largest is for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind, amounting to \$625,000,000, and the next largest is unemployment compensation amounting to \$57,586,000.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The committee recommends an increase of \$3,550,000 in the amount for grants to States under the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (Public Law 586), and believes the total of \$17,750,000 thus provided is the maximum amount that should be provided during 1948. The committee in this connection cautions the agency to make the allotments from the total amount so stated, and that they should not expect any additional amount by way of a deficiency appropriation.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Provision is made in the bill for \$18,000,000 for payments to States of which not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for such services in the District of Columbia. The committee agrees with the amount

allowed by the House and believes that this should be the total amount available in fiscal year 1948 for such purpose, and accordingly cautions the agency to make the allotments from the total amount above stated. The committee believes the allotments are subject to the Anti-Deficiency Act and cautions the agency not to expect any deficiency appropriation. As in the case of other allocations of funds each agency will be expected to function within the funds appropriated by the Congress.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

HOSPITAL AND CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The committee recommends a change in the language inserted by the House as to contract authorization, so as to limit such authorization to not more than \$40,000,000 in 1948.

The Hospital Survey and Construction Act, approved August 13, 1946, authorized appropriations for one-third the construction cost of approved projects amounting to \$75,000,000 in 1947 and for each of 4 years thereafter. The result of such authorization is that during 1948 there would be available for contract authorization under the bill as approved by the House a total of \$150,000,000. Therefore, the committee recommends the limitation of such contract authorization to not more than \$40,000,000, in the belief that the amount recommended will fully meet the requirements for 1948, but provides for allotments on the basis of \$75,000,000 for fiscal year 1948.

MENTAL HEALTH ACTIVITIES

The committee recommends an increase of \$500,000 for mental health activities to provide a total of \$4,500,000. In the estimate requested of \$5,108,000 were included the operation of mental-hygiene hospitals at Fort Worth, Tex., and Lexington, Ky., as well as grants of \$500,000 for research and \$2,000,000 for training. The committee is impressed with the need for the training of additional psychiatrists and other professional personnel in this field. As compared with the appropriations for 1947, however, the committee believes the amount recommended of \$4,500,000 will be adequate for 1948, since it is almost three times the \$1,632,000 appropriated for 1947. In addition, it is to be noted that the House committee has specifically earmarked \$3,000,000 for improving mental health programs at the community level under the appropriation "Assistance to States, general."

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH

The committee recommends an increase of \$500,000 for operating expenses of the National Institute of Health, to provide a total of \$9,626,000. Of this total amount, the committee recommends earmarking of \$1,000,000 to provide through grants-in-aid for a clinical and laboratory research program in tuberculosis therapy revolving about the use of streptomycin. This latter program was requested in Senate Document 44 as a supplemental estimate.

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

The committee recommends a reduction of \$5,328,200 from the large increase granted by the House in the amount provided for salaries and expenses for the National Cancer Institute. The appropriations available last year were \$1,714,408; the budget estimate requested \$7,169,000, and the House committee transferred \$4,159,291 from other budget items, in addition to a large increase over the budget estimate, resulting in a total amount of \$17,328,200.

Statements made before the committee revealed that other funds and services are being provided from private sources, and the committee believes a more comprehensive plan should be worked out before adding any large sums to this important work. The committee is convinced that the \$12,000,000 recommended is adequate provision for 1948.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

CONSOLIDATED OPERATIONS

The committee recommends a reduction of \$72,000 in the amount provided for salaries to continue the so-called consolidated operations. The amount thus provided is \$2,000,000 for such operation in 1948. The reorganization transferring the former Social Security Board under the President's plan (plan II of 1946) was intended to effect economies and eliminate duplication of activities. The committee believes such economies have not resulted as yet from such reorganization, and the committee strongly recommend the hastening of liquidation of the remaining superstructure.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

The committee recommends increases totaling \$941,000 for the salaries and expenses of the National Labor Relations Board, to provide a total of \$4,974,700 for 1948. The amount provided will assist in reducing the backlog of cases before the Board. In this connection, the committee believes that much improvement can be made in the Washington office in their methods of disposing of cases, and recommend that methods be devised looking to a speeding-up of such dispositions.

The committee also recommends a change in the language of the limitation on the use of funds in complaint cases, to define more clearly the management-labor relationship so covered.

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Department of Labor:

Office of the Secretary-----

\$47, 400

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries, to be allocated by the Department.

Department of Labor—Continued

Office of the Solicitor----- \$105, 300

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses, to be allocated by the Department.

Traveling expenses----- 151, 800

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Apprentice Training Service, and the Veterans' program of the United States Employment Service in proportion to the increases recommended for salaries and expenses of those offices.

Printing and binding----- 150, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is for the use of United States Employment Service in bringing up to date the Dictionary of Occupational Titles.

Division of Labor Standards----- 400, 000

The committee recommends the restoration of the item eliminated by the House, but in an amount less than the budget estimate of \$625,857, by inserting the following in the bill:

Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia and purchase and distribution of reports, and of material for informational exhibits, in connection with the promotion of health, safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry, and the functions under the Fair Labor Standards Act transferred under and pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1946, \$400,000.

The appropriation under this title for traveling expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Division of Labor Standards when called by the Division with the written approval of the Secretary of Labor, and shall be available also in an amount not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings related to the work of the Division of Labor Standards when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

In recommending the restoration of the item in the bill, the committee agrees with the action of the House in transferring to the Wage and Hour Division the child-labor enforcement activities under the Fair Labor Standards Act and providing \$35,819 for that purpose.

Further, in recommending the restoration of the item in the bill, the committee recommends no provision be made for labor education, for which an estimate of \$63,000 was requested. (The House committee had transferred this item to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

Department of Labor—Continued

Commissioners of Conciliation-----\$120, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is for necessary expenses, to be allocated by the Department.

The total amount recommended of \$2,200,000 is below the budget estimate of \$2,678,400. While agreeing with the House on a reduction from the budget estimate, the committee does not agree with the action of the House committee in specifically eliminating compensation for positions listed.

The committee recommends that the following be stricken from the bill:

including not to exceed \$50,000 for the temporary employment of arbitrators and mediators on labor relations without regard to the civil service and classification laws

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

including the temporary employment of arbitrators (not to exceed \$25,000) and mediators (not to exceed \$50,000) on labor relations without regard to the civil service and classification laws

The committee recommends an increase in the limitation in the amount for personal services in the District of Columbia of \$66,500 to provide a total of \$200,000.

The committee recommends that the following provision be added to the bill:

: Provided, That not more than \$300 shall be paid for arbitration in any one case

Apprentice Training Service-----184, 400

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses.

Bureau of Labor Statistics-----1, 376, 600

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses, to be allocated by the Department.

The committee recommends an increase in the limitation for personal services in the District of Columbia of \$547,300 in order to provide a total of \$2,750,000 as the amount required in proportion to the amount recommended for salaries and expenses.

The committee recommends an increase in the limitation for a cost-of-living study and report of \$150,000, to provide a total of \$845,000 for the limitation.

The committee recommends that no provision be made for labor education, for which an estimate of \$63,000 was transferred by the House committee from the Division of Labor Standards (the Senate committee having recommended the restoration of the Division eliminated by the House committee).

United States Employment Service-----1, 709, 600

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses, to be allocated by the Department.

The committee recommends an increase in the amount for carrying into effect provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 of \$363,200, to provide a total amount of \$2,120,000 for that purpose.

Department of Labor—Continued

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Wage and Hour Division----- | \$99, 200 |
|-----------------------------|-----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries, to be allocated by the Department.

Of the total amount thus provided of \$3,847,600, provision is made for \$35,819 transferred by the House committee from the Division of Labor Standards for child-labor enforcement activities. The balance of \$146,147 so transferred, or \$110,328, is to be returned to Division of Labor Standards for the youth research and development activities under the recommendation of the committee for the restoration of that Division eliminated by the House committee.

Transfer between appropriations:

The committee recommends that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

In order that the Secretary may effectuate necessary reorganizations within the Department and field, he may transfer to the appropriations under this title from funds appropriated, other than grants to States for public employment offices, such sums as necessary, but not to exceed 2 percent of the total funds appropriated: Provided, That such transfer or transfers shall not be used for the purpose of creating new functions within the Department, or for the continuation of any function which the Congress in its final report recommends be discontinued: Provided further, That no appropriation item shall be reduced more than 5 percent by such transfer.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Total increase, Labor Department----- | 4, 344, 300 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|

Federal Security Agency:**Bureau of Employees' Compensation:**

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Salaries and expenses----- | 80, 400 |
|----------------------------|---------|

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses, to be allocated by the Agency.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Employees' compensation fund----- | 250, 000 |
|-----------------------------------|----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is for compensation benefit payments.

The committee recommends that the limitation on the rates for temporary services be decreased from \$75 per diem to \$35 per diem. In this connection, the committee also recommends a similar reduction from \$75 per diem to \$35 per diem on the rates for temporary services for each of the other units of the Federal Security Agency on which the bill carries a similar provision.

Food and Drug Administration:

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Salaries and expenses----- | 115, 300 |
|----------------------------|----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses, to be allocated by the Agency.

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Certification Services----- | 100, 000 |
|-----------------------------|----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for the certification of batches of drugs composed wholly or partly of streptomycin as required by Public Law 16, approved Mar. 10, 1947, amending the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

Federal Security Agency—Continued

Office of Education:

Further development of vocational education..... \$3, 550, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for a total amount of \$17,750,000 for grants to States under the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (Public Law 586), and is the maximum amount the committee feels should be provided during fiscal year 1948. In this connection, the committee cautions the Agency to make the allotments from the total amount above stated, and not to expect any additional amount by way of a deficiency appropriation.

The committee recommends that the following provision be stricken from the bill:

: *Provided*, That the apportionment to the States shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed \$19,842,759.97 for the fiscal year 1948, as authorized

Salaries and expenses..... 431, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses as follows:

- (1) a. For increased salary rates provided by Public Law 390..... \$35, 000
- b. For automatic salary increases..... 24, 731
- c. For increased salary rates by reason of reclassifications..... 7, 483
- d. To provide full-time employment in 1948 in positions which were not occupied for a full year in 1947 (14 percent of this amount is required for the increase in salary rates provided for in Public Law 390)--- 58, 401

Total..... 125, 615

- (2) For salaries and expenses for a small number of professional positions and supporting clerical personnel to strengthen the staff of the Office..... 305, 385

Total increase recommended..... 431, 000

The increases under the item (2) above are to be allotted by the Agency. The committee notes with satisfaction the inclusion of the democracy versus communism program.

The committee recommends that the following be stricken from the bill:

, of which not less than \$434,400 shall be available for the Division of Vocational Education as authorized

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation:

General administrative expenses..... 100, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is for general administrative expenses, to be allotted by the Agency.

Federal Security Agency—Continued**Public Health Service:****Hospital and construction activities:**

The committee recommends that the following be stricken from the bill:

There shall be allotted to the several States for the fiscal year 1948, as provided in such Act, the total sum authorized by part C of the Act to be appropriated for the fiscal years 1947 and 1948. Whenever the Surgeon General shall have approved an application for a construction project in accordance with section 625 of the Act, the Federal share of the cost of such project, as provided by the Act, shall constitute a contractual obligation of the Federal Government.

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

There shall be allotted to the several States for the fiscal year 1948, as provided in such Act, a sum not exceeding \$75,000,000, the total sum authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1948 by part C of the Act. Whenever the Surgeon General shall have approved an application for a construction project in accordance with section 625 of the Act, the Federal share of the cost of such project, as provided by the Act, shall constitute a contractual obligation of the Federal Government: Provided, That the aggregate contractual obligation during the fiscal year 1948 shall not exceed \$40,000,000.

Mental Health activities----- \$500, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses and grants to States, to be allocated by the Agency.

National Institute of Health----- 500, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is for operating expenses in the total amount of \$9,626,000. Of this total amount, \$1,000,000 is earmarked to provide through grants-in-aid for a clinical and laboratory research program in tuberculosis therapy revolving about the use of streptomycin, as requested in Senate Document 44.

Social Security Administration:

Bureau of Employment Security----- 95, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses as follows:

- (1) To provide for 10 positions needed for administration of the program for reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen----- \$39, 000
- (2) To provide for continuing administrative promotions effective in 1947----- 11, 402

Federal Security Agency—Continued

Social Security Administration—Continued

- (3) To assist the States in reducing administrative costs and in adopting methods designed to promote more effective administration of the unemployment compensation program----- \$44, 598

Total increase recommended----- 95, 000

Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance:

The committee recommends an increase of \$290,300 to provide a total amount of \$35,200,000 to be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund for salaries and expenses, in addition to \$700,000 appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury.

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill to provide for the use of travel funds for attendance at meetings:

including, when specifically authorized by the Federal Security Administrator, attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill to provide for needed housing of wage-record operations at Baltimore, as requested by the Bureau:

: Provided further, That of the amount authorized to be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, not more than \$175,000 may be expended, without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278 (a)), for alterations, improvements, and repairs to two buildings in Baltimore, Maryland, housing the wage record operations of the Bureau, which amount, except such part as may be necessary for incidental expenses of the Bureau, may be transferred to the Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency, for such purposes

Children's Bureau:

Salaries and expenses----- \$31, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses, to be allocated by the Agency.

Maternal and child welfare----- 100, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses as follows:

- (1) Study of operation of health programs----- \$40, 090
 (2) Study of operation of child-welfare-services program----- 35, 609
 (3) Maternal and child-welfare statistics----- 10, 979
 (4) Within-grade promotions----- 7, 551
 94, 229
 (5) Restoration of present services curtailed by House cut----- 5, 771

Total increase recommended----- 100, 000

Federal Security Agency—Continued**Office of the Administrator:**

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Salaries----- | \$20, 000 |
| The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries, to be allocated by the Agency. | |
| Division of Personnel Management----- | 14, 700 |
| The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries, to be allocated by the Agency. | |
| Office of the General Counsel----- | 24, 400 |
| The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries, to be allocated by the Agency. | |
| Printing and binding----- | 111, 300 |
| The increase recommended by the committee is for printing and binding, to be allocated by the Agency. | |
| Penalty mail costs----- | 20, 000 |
| The increase recommended by the committee is for penalty mail costs, to be allocated by the Agency. | |
| Total, office of the administrator----- | 190, 400 |
| Total increase, Federal Security Agency----- | 6, 043, 100 |

National Labor Relations Board:

| | |
|--|----------|
| Salaries----- | 686, 900 |
| The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries, to be allocated by the Board. In recommending this increase, the committee is providing a total of \$3,750,000 as an amount calculated to assist in reducing the backlog of cases. The committee believes that much improvement can be made in the disposition of cases in the Washington office, and that more attention should be devoted to a speeding-up of the work in Washington. | |
| Miscellaneous expenses----- | 94, 500 |
| The increase recommended by the committee is for miscellaneous expenses, to be allocated by the Board. | |
| Penalty mail costs----- | 6, 300 |
| The increase recommended by the committee is for penalty mail costs, to provide \$24,700, the amount of the estimate. | |
| Printing and binding----- | 153, 300 |
| The increase recommended by the committee is for printing and binding required by the Board. | |
| Complaint cases limitation: The committee recommends that the limitation on the use of funds in complaint cases be amended to read as follows: No part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used in any way in connection with a complaint case arising over an agreement, or a renewal thereof, between management and labor an employer and a labor organization which represents a majority of his employees in their appropriate bargaining unit, which has been in existence for three months or longer without complaint being filed by an employee or employees of such plant. | |
| Total increase, National Labor Relations Board----- | 941, 000 |

National Mediation Board:

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Salaries and expenses..... | \$22, 700 |
|----------------------------|-----------|

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses, to provide \$338,700, the amount of the estimate.

The committee recommend an increase of \$25,726 in the limitation for personal services in the District of Columbia, to provide \$261,726, the amount of the estimate.

National Railroad Adjustment Board:

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Printing and binding..... | 6, 000 |
|---------------------------|--------|

The increase recommended by the committee is for printing and binding required by the Board.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Total increase, National Mediation Board..... | 28, 700 |
|---|---------|

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Total of all increases recommended.... | 11, 357, 100 |
|--|--------------|

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS**Department of Labor:****United States Employment Service:**

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Grants to States for Public Employment Offices..... | 14, 345, 600 |
|---|--------------|

The committee recommend a reduction in the amount provided for grants to the several States of \$14,345,600, thereby reducing the total amount from \$71,728,000, the estimate, to \$57,382,400.

Wage and Hour Division:

The committee recommend a decrease in the limitation for departmental salaries of \$73,300, to provide a total amount of \$672,800.

The committee recommend that the following be stricken from the bill:

The Secretary of Labor may allot or transfer, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, funds from the foregoing appropriations for the Wage and Hour Division to any other bureau or office of the Department of Labor to enable such bureau or office to perform services for the Wage and Hour Division.

Federal Security Agency:**Public Health Service:**

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| National Cancer Institute..... | 5, 328, 200 |
|--------------------------------|-------------|

The committee recommend a reduction from the increased amount provided by the House for salaries and expenses for consultative services, demonstrations and grants-in-aid, including pay of commissioned officers of the Public Health Service. The committee feels that the total thereby provided of \$12,000,000 is adequate provision for such purpose.

Federal Security Agency—Continued**Social Security Administration:**

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Consolidated operations, salaries | \$72, 000 |
|---|-----------|

The committee recommend a reduction in the amount for salaries to continue this operation. In thus providing a total of \$2,000,000, the committee is not satisfied with the showing of economies which should have resulted from the reorganization, and strongly recommend the hastening of liquidation of the superstructure still remaining from the former Social Security Board operation.

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Total decreases | 19, 745, 800 |
|-----------------------|--------------|

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Total increase | 11, 357, 100 |
|----------------------|--------------|

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Total decrease | 19, 745, 800 |
|----------------------|--------------|

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Net decrease | 8, 388, 700 |
|--------------------|-------------|

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Amount of bill as reported to Senate | 1, 676, 198, 080 |
|--|------------------|

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1947, THE BUDGET
ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1948, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING
BILL FOR 1948**

TITLE I.—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

| Object | Appropriations, 1947 ¹ | Pending Pay Act supplements, 1947 (H. Doc. 117) | Total anticipated, 1947 | Budget estimates, 1948 | Recommended by House | Recommended by Senate Committee | Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with— | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | 1947 appropriations | Total anticipated, 1947 | Budget estimates, 1948 | House bill 1948 |
| SECRETARY'S OFFICE | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries..... | \$968,686 | \$115,000 | \$1,083,686 | \$1,190,000 | \$819,500 | \$866,900 | —\$101,786 | —\$216,786 | —\$323,100 | + \$47,400 |
| Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor..... | 949,775 | 126,000 | 1,075,775 | \$1,251,000 | 755,300 | 860,600 | —89,175 | —215,175 | —390,400 | +105,300 |
| Contingent expenses..... | 681,316 | ----- | 681,316 | \$585,600 | 468,400 | 468,400 | —212,916 | —212,916 | —117,200 | ----- |
| Traveling expenses..... | 3,017,757 | ----- | 3,017,757 | \$3,229,500 | 2,112,400 | 2,264,200 | —753,557 | —753,557 | —965,300 | +151,800 |
| Printing and binding..... | 518,388 | ----- | 518,388 | \$748,000 | 414,700 | 564,700 | +46,312 | +46,312 | —183,300 | +150,000 |
| Penalty-mail costs..... | 551,925 | ----- | 551,925 | \$133,000 | 119,700 | 119,700 | —432,225 | —432,225 | —13,300 | ----- |
| Division of Labor Standards: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 504,900 | 41,000 | 545,900 | \$718,700 | (⁶) | 400,000 | —104,900 | —145,900 | —318,700 | +400,000 |
| Commissioners of Conciliation..... | 2,301,976 | 282,000 | 2,583,976 | \$2,678,400 | 2,080,000 | 2,200,000 | —101,976 | —383,976 | —478,400 | +120,000 |
| Retraining and Reemployment Administration, salaries..... | 338,000 | 25,000 | 363,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | —338,000 | —363,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Total, Secretary's office..... | 9,832,723 | 589,000 | 10,421,723 | 10,534,200 | 6,770,000 | 7,744,500 | —2,088,223 | —2,677,223 | —2,789,700 | +974,500 |
| Apprentice Training Service..... | 1,797,606 | 218,000 | 2,015,606 | \$2,544,200 | 2,015,600 | 2,200,000 | +402,394 | +184,394 | —344,200 | +184,400 |
| BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 4,880,465 | 637,000 | 5,517,465 | \$6,700,700 | 2,373,400 | 3,750,000 | —1,130,465 | —1,767,465 | —2,950,700 | +1,376,600 |
| Study of labor conditions in Hawaii..... | 15,000 | ----- | 15,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | —15,000 | —15,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics..... | 4,895,465 | 637,000 | 5,532,465 | 6,700,700 | 2,373,400 | 3,750,000 | —1,145,465 | —1,782,465 | —2,950,700 | +1,376,600 |

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

TITLE II.—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

| Object | Appropriations, 1947 | Pending Pay Act supplements, 1947 (H. Doc. 117) | Total anticipated, 1947 | Budget estimates, 1948 | Recommended by House | Recommended by Senate Committee | Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with— | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | 1947 appropriations | Total anticipated, 1947 | Budget estimates, 1948 | House bill 1948 |
| American Printing House for the Blind..... | 11 \$115,000 | | 11 \$115,000 | 11 \$115,000 | \$115,000 | \$115,000 | | | | |
| BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 1,405,080 | \$153,000 | 1,558,080 | 1,476,000 | 1,276,000 | 1,356,400 | —\$48,680 | —\$201,680 | —\$119,600 | + \$80,400 |
| Employees' compensation fund..... | 13 14,100,000 | | 13 14,100,000 | 10,750,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,250,000 | —3,850,000 | —3,850,000 | —500,000 | +250,000 |
| Total, Bureau of Employees' Compensation..... | 13 15,505,080 | 153,000 | 13 15,658,080 | 12,226,000 | 11,276,000 | 11,606,400 | —3,898,680 | —4,051,680 | —619,600 | +330,400 |
| COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 221,800 | 26,000 | 247,800 | 259,500 | 259,500 | 259,500 | +37,700 | +11,700 | | |
| Plans and specifications..... | 7,500 | | 7,500 | | | | —7,500 | —7,500 | | |
| Total, Columbia Institution for the Deaf..... | 229,300 | 26,000 | 255,300 | 259,500 | 259,500 | 259,500 | +30,200 | +4,200 | | |
| FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 3,458,500 | 426,200 | 3,884,700 | 4,129,000 | 3,884,700 | 4,000,000 | +541,500 | +115,300 | —129,000 | +115,300 |
| Salaries, sea-food inspectors..... | 40,000 | | 40,000 | 40,000 | | | —40,000 | —40,000 | —40,000 | |
| Certification services..... | 292,000 | 37,000 | 329,000 | 431,000 | 331,000 | 431,000 | +139,000 | | | +100,000 |
| Total, Food and Drug Administration..... | 3,790,500 | 463,200 | 4,253,700 | 4,600,000 | 4,215,700 | 4,431,000 | +640,500 | +177,300 | —169,000 | +215,300 |
| FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 921,000 | 119,400 | 1,040,400 | 1,783,000 | 2,192,000 | 2,192,000 | +1,271,000 | +1,151,600 | +409,000 | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|----------------------------|----------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| HOWARD UNIVERSITY | | 1, 200, 530 | 181, 600 | 1, 282, 130 | ¹² 1, 864, 400 | 1, 864, 400 | + 863, 870 | + 482, 270 | ----- |
| Salaries and expenses..... | | | | | | | | | ----- |
| Plans and specifications..... | | | | | 221, 170 | 220, 000 | + 220, 000 | + 220, 000 | - 1, 170 |
| Construction of buildings..... | | | | 1, 377, 920 | ¹³ 2, 022, 080 | 2, 022, 080 | + 644, 160 | + 644, 160 | ----- |
| Total, Howard University..... | | 2, 578, 450 | 181, 600 | 2, 760, 550 | ¹⁴ 4, 107, 650 | 4, 106, 480 | + 1, 528, 030 | + 1, 346, 430 | - 1, 170 |
| OFFICE OF EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | |
| Further development of vocational education..... | | ¹⁵ 14, 200, 000 | | ¹⁷ 14, 200, 000 | ¹⁷ 14, 200, 000 | 17, 750, 000 | + 3, 550, 000 | + 3, 550, 000 | + 3, 550, 000 |
| Promotion of vocational education in Hawaii..... | | 30, 000 | | 30, 000 | 30, 000 | 30, 000 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Promotion of vocational education in Puerto Rico..... | | 105, 000 | | 105, 000 | 105, 000 | 105, 000 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts..... | | ¹⁸ 2, 480, 000 | | ¹⁸ 2, 480, 000 | ¹⁸ 2, 480, 000 | 2, 480, 000 | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Salaries and expenses..... | | 1, 136, 475 | 116, 500 | 1, 252, 975 | ¹⁹ 1, 726, 700 | 1, 683, 900 | + 547, 425 | + 430, 925 | - 42, 800 |
| Food conservation..... | | 1, 337, 000 | | 1, 337, 000 | ----- | ----- | - 1, 337, 000 | - 1, 337, 000 | ----- |
| Total, Office of Education ²⁰ | | 19, 288, 475 | 116, 500 | 19, 404, 975 | 33, 613, 439 | 22, 048, 900 | + 2, 760, 425 | + 2, 643, 925 | - 11, 594, 539 |
| OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION | | | | | | | | | |
| Payments to States, Vocational Rehabilitation Act..... | | 11, 747, 800 | 12, 000 | 11, 759, 800 | 19, 710, 000 | 18, 000, 000 | + 6, 252, 200 | + 6, 240, 200 | - 1, 710, 000 |
| General administrative expenses, vocational rehabilitation..... | | 584, 825 | 38, 500 | 623, 325 | ²¹ 729, 000 | 600, 000 | + 15, 175 | - 23, 325 | - 129, 000 |
| Total, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation..... | | 12, 332, 625 | 50, 500 | 12, 383, 125 | 20, 439, 000 | 18, 600, 000 | + 6, 267, 375 | + 6, 216, 875 | - 1, 839, 000 |

¹¹ In addition, \$10,000 permanent appropriation under the act of June 25, 1906, is available without annual action by the Congress.

¹² Excludes \$10,420 transferred to another appropriation pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946, and \$84,500 transferred to other appropriations. Committee approves.

¹³ Includes \$3,000 supplemental amount contained in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, to provide for benefit payments authorized by Public Law 650, 79th Cong., and for additional disability and death benefits accruing under the regular compensation law.

¹⁴ Represents a consolidation of the items "Salaries" and "Expenses." Committee approves.

¹⁵ Represents a consolidation of the items "Salaries" and "Expenses." Committee approves.

¹⁶ In addition, the Budget proposes and the committee approves a contract authorization of "not to exceed \$2,087,675."

¹⁷ In addition, \$7,000,000 permanent appropriation under the act of Feb. 23, 1917, is available without annual action by the Congress.

¹⁸ In addition, \$2,550,000 permanent appropriation under the act of Mar. 4, 1907, is available without annual action by the Congress.

¹⁹ Excludes \$20,525 transferred to another appropriation pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.

²⁰ In addition \$8,550,000, permanent appropriations available. See footnotes 17 and 18.

²¹ Includes \$20,325 transferred from another appropriation pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948

TITLE II.—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued

| Object | Appropriations, 1947 ¹ | Pending Pay Act supplements, 1947 (H. Doc. 117) | Total anticipated, 1947 | Budget estimates, 1948 | Recommended by House | Recommended by Senate Committee | Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with— | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | 1947 appropriations | Total anticipated, 1947 | Budget estimates, 1948 | House bill 1948 |
| PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE | | | | | | | | | | |
| Veneral diseases----- | \$16,601,296 | \$281,800 | \$16,883,096 ²² | \$16,883,000 ²² | ²³ \$17,399,500 | 17,399,500 | +\$798,204 | +\$516,404 | +\$516,500 | ----- |
| Tuberculosis----- | 7,979,701 | 114,600 | 8,094,301 | 22 8,430,000 | 8,000,000 | 8,000,000 | +20,299 | —94,301 | —430,000 | ----- |
| Assistance to States, general----- | 15,458,503 | ----- | 15,458,503 | 22 20,971,000 | ²⁴ 15,682,300 | 15,682,300 | +223,797 | +223,797 | —5,288,700 | ----- |
| Communicable diseases----- | 7,325,677 | 525,000 | 7,850,677 | 22 7,555,000 | 7,500,000 | 7,500,000 | +174,323 | —350,677 | —55,000 | ----- |
| Hospital and construction activities----- | 2,340,900 | ----- | 2,340,900 | 25 50,965,000 | ²⁶ 865,000 | ²⁶ 865,000 | —1,475,900 | —1,475,900 | —50,100,000 | ----- |
| Hospitals and medical care----- | 18,581,666 | 2,032,000 | 20,613,666 | 27 20,250,000 | 20,000,000 | 20,000,000 | +1,418,334 | —613,666 | —250,000 | ----- |
| Mental health activities----- | 1,632,000 | ----- | 1,632,000 | 23 5,108,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,500,000 | +2,868,000 | +2,868,000 | —608,000 | +\$500,000 |
| Foreign quarantine service----- | 1,985,900 | 247,900 | 2,233,800 | 2,491,700 | 2,450,000 | 2,450,000 | +464,100 | +216,200 | —41,700 | ----- |
| Employee health service programs----- | 141,234 | ----- | 141,234 | ²⁹ 901,000 | 300,000 | 300,000 | +158,766 | +158,766 | —601,000 | ----- |
| National Institute of Health, operating expenses----- | 5,915,097 | 287,600 | 6,202,697 | ³⁰ 10,126,000 | 9,126,000 | 9,626,000 | +3,710,903 | +3,423,303 | —500,000 | +500,000 |
| National Cancer Institute----- | 1,615,508 | 98,900 | 1,714,408 | ³¹ 7,169,000 | ³² 17,328,200 | 12,000,000 | +10,384,492 | +10,285,592 | +4,831,000 | —5,328,200 |
| Construction of research facilities----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 2,650,000 | 2,650,000 | 2,650,000 | +2,650,000 | +2,650,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth----- | 5,720,558 | ----- | 5,720,558 | ³³ 6,174,000 | ³⁴ 5,750,300 | 5,750,300 | +29,742 | +29,742 | —423,700 | ----- |
| Training for nurses----- | 16,300,000 | ----- | 16,300,000 | 4,834,000 | 4,500,000 | 4,500,000 | —11,800,000 | —11,800,000 | —334,000 | ----- |
| Salaries and expenses----- | 2,792,576 | 310,900 | 3,103,476 | ³⁵ 3,916,000 | 3,600,000 | 3,600,000 | +807,424 | +496,524 | —316,000 | ----- |
| Development of health facilities----- | ³⁶ 233,968 | ----- | 233,968 | ----- | ----- | ----- | —233,968 | —233,968 | ----- | ----- |
| Office of International Health Relations----- | 290,700 | 9,230 | 299,930 | 300,000 | 275,000 | 275,000 | —15,700 | —24,930 | —25,000 | ----- |
| Total, Public Health Service----- | 104,915,284 | 3,907,930 | 108,823,214 | 168,723,700 | 119,426,300 | 115,098,100 | +10,182,816 | +6,274,886 | —53,625,600 | —4,328,200 |

| ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|----------|
| Salaries and expenses..... | 3, 251, 358 | 3, 251, 358 | 37 1, 550, 000 | 1, 550, 000 | 1, 550, 000 | -1, 701, 358 | -1, 701, 358 | | |
| SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | | | |
| Grants to States (titles I, IV, and X), old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind..... | 33 619, 000, 000 | 33 619, 000, 000 | 625, 000, 000 | 625, 000, 000 | 625, 000, 000 | +6, 000, 000 | +6, 000, 000 | | |
| Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance..... | 965, 000 | 134, 000 | 1, 099, 000 | 1, 150, 000 | 1, 150, 000 | +185, 000 | +51, 000 | -120, 000 | |
| Grants to States, unemployment compensation administration (title III)..... | 49, 045, 000 | | 57, 586, 000 | 57, 586, 000 | 57, 586, 000 | +8, 541, 000 | +8, 541, 000 | | |
| Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen..... | | | 994, 000 | 900, 000 | 900, 000 | +900, 000 | +900, 000 | -94, 000 | |
| Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security..... | 900, 000 | 95, 000 | 995, 000 | 900, 000 | 995, 000 | +95, 000 | +95, 000 | -159, 000 | +95, 000 |
| Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (title II)..... | (34) | (35) | (36) | 41 700, 000 | 41a 700, 000 | +700, 000 | +700, 000 | -62, 000 | |

²² Exclude amounts transferred to the item "Pay, etc., commissioned officers, Public Health Service," as follows: Venereal diseases, \$26,704; tuberculosis, \$14,291; assistance to States, general, \$106,497; communicable diseases, \$46,323. House committee approves.

²³ The bill recommends that \$516,500 of this amount be available immediately upon approval of the act.

²⁴ Excludes \$3,882,650 of the budget estimate for this item which the committee has transferred to the appropriation "National Cancer Institute."
²⁵ Includes \$25,075 transferred from another appropriation and excludes \$34,175 transferred to another appropriation. Committee approved.

²⁰ For administrative expenses. In lieu of an appropriation for allotment to States for construction purposes, the committee has included language in the bill to provide for allot-

ments to States, in pursuance of Public Law 725, 79th Cong., of the \$150,000,000 authorization specified therein for fiscal years 1947 and 1948, and to further provide that approved applications for construction funds shall constitute a contractual obligation of the Government

^{24a} For administrative expenses. The Senate committee recommends that the House provision referred to in footnote 26 be deleted. The Senate committee further recommends

that in lieu of an appropriation for allotment to States for construction purposes language be included in the bill to provide for allotment to States for the fiscal year 1948 not exceeding \$75,000,000, with provision that the aggregate contractual obligation during the fiscal year 1948 shall not exceed \$40,000,000.

27 Excludes \$1,773,234 transferred to other appropriations. Committee approves.

²³ Includes \$1,632,000 transferred from another appropriation. Committee approves.

²⁴ Includes \$141,234 transferred from another appropriation. Committee approves.

³⁰ Excludes \$51,851 transferred to another appropriation. Committee approves.

³¹ Excludes \$136,492 transferred to another appropriation. Committee approves.

³² Includes \$4,159,291 transferred by the committee from budget estimates for other appropriations in order to centralize in this item all funds included in the bill for work on cancer.

³³ Includes \$492,158 transferred from other appropriations. Committee approves.

³⁴ Excludes \$249,635 of the budget estimate for this item which the committee has transferred to the appropriation "National Cancer Institute."

³⁵ Includes \$861,151 transferred from Department of Commerce pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946 (vital statistics activities)

³⁶ Excludes \$25,075 transferred to and estimated for another appropriation in the 1948 budget estimates. Committee approves.

³⁴ For comparability with the basis for the budget estimate and the amount recommended in the accompanying bill, this figure includes a supplemental estimate of \$135,000,000.

(H. Doc. 101) now pending consideration by the committee, representing estimated additional requirements arising out of provision in Public Law 719, 79th Cong., for increased Federal matching of assistance payments.

³⁰ Authorization to spend \$22,987,000, from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund. H. Doe. 101 contains a recommended budget increase of \$3,285,000 to provide Federal matching of assistance payments.

for pay increases pursuant to Public Law 390, 70th Cong.

⁴¹ In addition, the House bill recommends a total expenditure of \$3,219,000 from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund (the \$4,690,700 increase above the budget

estimate is more than offset by reductions in other items in the bill, as explained in the text of the House report).

... in addition, the Senate Committee recommends that not more than \$5,200,000 may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund,

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

TITLE II.—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—Continued

| Object | Appropriations, 1947 ¹ | Pending Pay Act supplements, 1947 (H. Doc. 117) | Total anticipated, 1947 | Budget estimates, 1948 | Recommended by House | Recommended by Senate Committee | Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with— | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | 1947 appropriations | Total anticipated, 1947 | Budget estimates, 1948 | House bill 1948 |
| SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION—Continued | | | | | | | | | | |
| Children's Bureau: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses (general)..... | \$395, 159 | \$35, 800 | \$430, 959 | \$510, 400 | \$400, 000 | \$431, 000 | +\$35, 841 | +\$41 | —\$79, 400 | +\$31, 000 |
| Salaries and expenses (maternal and child welfare)..... | 860, 025 | ----- | 860, 025 | 1, 016, 500 | 700, 000 | 800, 000 | —60, 025 | —60, 025 | —216, 500 | +100, 000 |
| Grants to States: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Emergency maternity and infant care (national defense)..... | 16, 664, 000 | ----- | 16, 664, 000 | 3, 000, 000 | 3, 000, 000 | 3, 000, 000 | —13, 664, 000 | —13, 664, 000 | ----- | ----- |
| Maternal and child-health services... | 12, 705, 000 | ----- | 12, 705, 000 | 11, 000, 000 | 11, 000, 000 | 11, 000, 000 | —1, 705, 000 | —1, 705, 000 | ----- | ----- |
| Crippled children..... | 8, 467, 500 | ----- | 8, 467, 500 | 7, 500, 000 | 7, 500, 000 | 7, 500, 000 | —967, 500 | —967, 500 | ----- | ----- |
| Child welfare..... | 4, 127, 500 | ----- | 4, 127, 500 | 3, 500, 000 | 3, 500, 000 | 3, 500, 000 | —627, 500 | —627, 500 | ----- | ----- |
| Total, Children's Bureau..... | 43, 219, 184 | 35, 800 | 43, 254, 984 | 26, 526, 900 | 26, 100, 000 | 26, 231, 000 | —16, 983, 184 | —17, 023, 984 | —295, 900 | +131, 000 |
| Salaries, consolidated operations..... | 3, 369, 722 | 465, 700 | 3, 836, 422 | 4, 379, 400 | 4, 207, 000 | 2, 000, 000 | —1, 369, 722 | —1, 836, 422 | —1, 794, 040 | —72, 000 |
| Miscellaneous expenses..... | 3, 002, 000 | ----- | 3, 002, 000 | 3, 756, 500 | 4, 430, 400 | 430, 400 | —2, 571, 600 | —2, 571, 600 | —3, 326, 100 | ----- |
| Total, Social Security Administration... | 719, 500, 906 | 731, 500 | 720, 232, 406 | 720, 843, 400 | 714, 833, 400 | 714, 992, 400 | —4, 503, 506 | —5, 240, 006 | —5, 851, 000 | +154, 000 |
| OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries, Office of Administrator..... | 291, 079 | 23, 500 | 314, 579 | 473, 750 | 320, 000 | 340, 000 | +43, 921 | +25, 421 | —35, 000 | +20, 000 |
| Community war services..... | 30, 000 | ----- | 30, 000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | —30, 000 | —30, 000 | ----- | ----- |
| Salaries, Division of Personnel Management... | 129, 640 | 17, 600 | 147, 240 | 417, 000 | 132, 500 | 147, 200 | +17, 560 | ----- | —22, 800 | +14, 700 |
| Salaries, Division of Service Operations..... | 288, 117 | 39, 000 | 327, 117 | 434, 500 | 204, 400 | 294, 400 | +6, 283 | —32, 717 | —49, 100 | ----- |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|----------|
| Salaries, Office of General Counsel..... | 657,275 | 85,500 | 742,775 | ⁴¹ 825,650 | ⁴¹ 825,600 | 350,000 | -307,275 | -392,775 | -175,650 | +24,400 |
| Miscellaneous expenses..... | 70,000 | --- | 70,000 | 70,000 | 65,000 | 65,000 | -5,000 | -5,000 | -5,000 | --- |
| Travel expenses, Federal Security Agency..... | 2,822,510 | --- | 2,822,510 | ⁴³ 3,227,500 | ⁴³ 1,571,700 | 1,571,700 | -1,250,810 | -1,250,810 | -1,655,800 | --- |
| Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency..... | 1,153,208 | --- | 1,153,208 | ⁴⁴ 1,676,000 | ⁴⁵ 558,700 | 670,000 | -483,208 | -483,208 | -1,006,000 | +111,300 |
| Penalty mail costs, Federal Security Agency..... | 485,075 | --- | 485,075 | ⁴⁶ 692,000 | 480,000 | 500,000 | +14,925 | +14,925 | -192,000 | +20,000 |
| Civilian war benefits..... | ⁴⁷ 158,000 | --- | ⁴⁷ 158,000 | --- | --- | --- | -158,000 | -158,000 | --- | --- |
| Civilian war assistance..... | ⁴⁸ 4,750,000 | --- | ⁴⁸ 4,750,000 | 1,000,000 | 750,000 | 750,000 | -4,000,000 | -4,000,000 | -250,000 | --- |
| Total, Office of the Administrator..... | 10,834,904 | 165,600 | 11,000,504 | 8,079,650 | 4,497,900 | 4,688,300 | -6,146,604 | -6,312,204 | -3,391,350 | +190,400 |
| Total, Federal Security Agency, regular annual appropriations..... | ⁴⁹ 893,262,882 | ⁵⁰ 5,915,230 | 899,178,112 | 976,370,339 | 899,045,180 | 899,688,080 | +6,425,198 | +509,968 | -76,682,259 | +642,900 |
| Deduct transfers..... | --- | -5,915,230 | -5,915,230 | --- | --- | --- | --- | +5,915,230 | --- | --- |
| Total, Federal Security Agency less transfers..... | 893,262,882 | --- | 893,262,882 | 976,370,339 | 899,045,180 | 899,688,080 | +6,425,198 | +6,425,198 | -76,682,259 | +642,900 |

⁴² Includes \$395,139 transferred from Department of Labor pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.

⁴³ Includes \$477,535 transferred from Department of Labor pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946; excludes \$42,510 transferred to other appropriations, which the committee approves.

⁴⁴ Includes \$6,560 transferred from Department of Labor pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946; excludes \$35,000 transferred to another appropriation, which the committee approves.

⁴⁵ Excludes \$722,000 which the committee has reduced from \$982,625 in the budget and transferred to the trust fund limitation under the item "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance."

⁴⁶ Excludes \$3,036,100 which the committee has reduced from \$3,288,900 in the budget and transferred to the trust fund limitation under the item "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance."

⁴⁷ Includes a total of \$95,450 transferred from Social Security Administration and Bureau of Employees Compensation pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.

⁴⁸ Includes \$3,640 transferred from Department of Labor pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.

⁴⁹ Includes \$3,500 transferred from Social Security Administration pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.

⁵⁰ Includes a total of \$41,510 transferred from Social Security Administration and Public Health Service. Committee approves.

⁵¹ Excludes, as proposed in the budget, \$291,000 which has been eliminated from the direct appropriation and transferred to the trust fund limitation under the item "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance."

⁵² Includes a total of \$267,410 transferred from Bureau of Employees Compensation, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Commerce pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.

⁵³ Excludes a total of \$523,300 which the committee has reduced from a total of \$693,300, in the Budget and transferred as follows: To National Cancer Institute, \$15,000; to trust fund limitation under the item "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance," \$513,300.

⁵⁴ Includes a total of \$203,203 transferred from Bureau of Employees Compensation, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Commerce pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.

⁵⁵ Excludes a total of \$441,300 which the committee has reduced from a total of \$736,335 in the Budget and transferred as follows: To National Cancer Institute, \$12,000; to trust fund limitation under the item "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance," \$429,300.

⁵⁶ Includes a total of \$85,075 transferred from Bureau of Employees' Compensation, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Commerce pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.

⁵⁷ Includes \$18,000 pending rescission in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947.

⁵⁸ Includes \$1,000,000 pending rescission in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947.

⁵⁹ Consists of \$725,658,527 appropriated direct to Federal Security Agency, \$29,063,132 transferred from the Department of Labor, and \$1,014,411 transferred from the Department of Commerce pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946, less a total of \$478,000 transferred to the War and Navy Departments pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 plus \$3,000,000 for the Bureau of Employees' Compensation in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, and a supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 101) of \$135,000,000 for the Social Security Administration (grants to States) now pending consideration before the committee.

⁶⁰ Consists of \$413,300 in H. Doc. 101 and \$5,501,930 in H. Doc. 117.

⁶¹ The appropriations in this column are to be made up by transfers from various other appropriations of the Federal Security Agency.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

TITLE III.—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

| Object | Appropriations, 1947 ¹ | Pending Pay Act supplements, 1947 (H. Doc. 117) | Total anti-icipated, 1947 | Budget estimates, 1948 | Recom-mended by House | Recom-mended by Senate Committee | Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with— | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | 1947 appropriations | Total anti-icipated, 1947 | Budget estimates, 1948 | House bill 1948 |
| Salaries..... | \$2,991,000 | \$412,400 | \$3,403,400 | \$6,157,000 | \$3,063,100 | \$3,750,000 | +\$759,000 | +\$346,600 | —\$2,407,000 | +\$386,900 |
| Miscellaneous expenses..... | 895,000 | — | 895,000 | 1,383,000 | 805,500 | 900,000 | +5,000 | +5,000 | —483,000 | +94,500 |
| Penalty mail costs..... | 20,500 | — | 20,500 | 24,700 | 18,400 | 24,700 | +4,200 | +4,200 | — | +6,300 |
| Printing and binding..... | 163,000 | — | 163,000 | 419,300 | 146,700 | 309,000 | +137,000 | +137,000 | —119,300 | +153,300 |
| Total, National Labor Relations Board..... | 4,069,500 | 412,400 | 4,481,900 | 7,984,000 | 4,033,700 | 4,974,700 | +905,200 | +492,800 | —3,009,300 | +941,000 |

TITLE IV.—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Salaries and expenses..... | \$316,000 | — | \$316,000 | \$338,700 | \$316,000 | \$338,700 | +\$22,700 | +\$22,700 | — | +\$22,700 |
| Penalty-mail costs..... | 700 | — | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | — | — | — | — |
| Arbitration and emergency boards..... | 110,000 | — | 110,000 | 119,000 | 119,000 | 119,000 | +9,000 | +9,000 | — | — |
| Printing and binding..... | 3,000 | — | 3,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | +6,000 | +6,000 | — | — |
| National Railroad Adjustment Board..... | 299,000 | — | 299,000 | 370,600 | 367,000 | 367,000 | +68,000 | +68,000 | —\$3,600 | — |
| Printing and binding..... | 17,500 | — | 17,500 | 50,000 | 39,000 | 45,000 | +27,500 | +27,500 | —5,000 | +6,000 |
| Total, National Mediation Board..... | 746,200 | — | 746,200 | 888,000 | 850,700 | 879,400 | +133,200 | +133,200 | —8,600 | +28,700 |

TITLE V.—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|---------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Salaries----- | \$2, 475, 000 | | \$2, 475, 000 | \$2 \$4, 560, 000 | \$4, 560, 000 | + \$2, 085, 000 | +2, 085, 000 | | |
| Miscellaneous expenses----- | 531, 000 | | 531, 000 | \$2 1, 046, 000 | 1, 046, 000 | + 515, 000 | + 515, 000 | | |
| Printing and binding----- | 30, 000 | | 30, 000 | 53, 000 | 53, 000 | + 23, 000 | + 23, 000 | | |
| Penalty mail costs----- | 61, 000 | | 61, 000 | 62, 000 | 62, 000 | + 1, 000 | + 1, 000 | | |
| Railroad retirement account----- | 298, 233, 000 | | 298, 233, 000 | \$2 685, 072, 000 | 685, 072, 000 | + 386, 839, 000 | + 386, 839, 000 | | |
| Total, Railroad Retirement Board----- | 301, 330, 000 | | 301, 330, 000 | \$2 690, 793, 000 | 690, 793, 000 | + 389, 463, 000 | + 389, 463, 000 | | |
| Grand total, all titles----- | 1, 310, 821, 873 | \$8, 594, 630 | 1, 310, 821, 873 | 1, 779, 614, 039 | 1, 684, 586, 780 | + 365, 376, 207 | + 365, 376, 207 | - 103, 415, 959 | - 8, 388, 700 |
| Deduct transfers----- | | 8, 182, 230 | 8, 182, 230 | | | | | | |
| Grand total, all titles less transfers----- | 1, 310, 821, 873 | | 1, 311, 234, 273 | 1, 779, 614, 039 | 1, 684, 586, 780 | + 365, 376, 207 | + 364, 963, 807 | - 103, 415, 959 | - 8, 388, 700 |

⁶² As amended by revisions contained in H. Doc. 161.

Calendar No. 147

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2700

[Report No. 146]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 26 (legislative day, MARCH 24), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

APRIL 28 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Reported by Mr. KNOWLAND, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related
6 independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1948, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
4 bia, ~~\$819,500~~ \$866,900.

5 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor: For per-
6 sonal services in the District of Columbia and other necessary
7 expenses in the field, including contract stenographic report-
8 ing services, as authorized by section 15 of the Act of Au-
9 gust 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), ~~\$755,300~~ \$860,600.

10 Contingent expenses: For necessary expenses of the
11 offices and bureaus of the Department, for which appro-
12 priations are not specifically made, including purchase of
13 two passenger motor vehicles (including one at not to ex-
14 ceed \$3,000) ; transfer of funds to United States Public
15 Health Service for costs of health service program as au-
16 thorized by Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658) ; com-
17 mercial and labor-reporting services; when authorized by
18 the Secretary of Labor, dues for library membership in so-
19 cieties or associations which issue publications to members
20 only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who
21 are not members, not exceeding \$400; newspapers, press
22 clippings, and teletype news service not to exceed \$7,300;
23 and contract stenographic reporting services as authorized by
24 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law

1 600) ; \$468,400, of which \$1,000 is for payment of claims
 2 pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act.

3 Traveling expenses: For traveling expenses for the
 4 Department, ~~\$2,112,400~~ \$2,264,200.

5 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 6 Department, ~~\$414,700~~ \$564,700.

7 PENALTY MAIL COSTS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

8 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund
 9 of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department
 10 as required by the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
 11 \$119,700.

12 *Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards:*
 13 *For necessary expenses, including personal services in the*
 14 *District of Columbia and purchase and distribution of re-*
 15 *ports, and of material for informational exhibits, in con-*
 16 *nection with the promotion of health, safety, employment*
 17 *stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and*
 18 *industry, and the functions under the Fair Labor Standards*
 19 *Act transferred under and pursuant to Reorganization Plan*
 20 *Numbered 2 of 1946, \$400,000.*

21 *The appropriation under this title for traveling ex-*
 22 *penses shall be available for expenses of attendance of*
 23 *cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned*
 24 *with the work of the Division of Labor Standards when*

1 *called by the Division with the written approval of the Sec-*
 2 *retary of Labor, and shall be available also in an amount*
 3 *not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings*
 4 *related to the work of the Division of Labor Standards when*
 5 *incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.*

6 Commissioners of Conciliation: For expenses necessary
 7 to enable the Secretary of Labor to exercise the authority
 8 vested in him by section 8 of the Act creating the Department
 9 of Labor (5 U. S. C. 611), ~~including not to exceed \$50,000~~
 10 ~~for the temporary employment of arbitrators and mediators~~
 11 ~~on labor relations without regard to the civil service and~~
 12 ~~classification laws including the temporary employment of~~
 13 ~~arbitrators (not to exceed \$25,000) and mediators (not to~~
 14 ~~exceed \$50,000) on labor relations without regard to the~~
 15 ~~civil service and classification laws; and not to exceed~~
 16 ~~\$133,500 \$200,000 for personal services in the District of~~
 17 ~~Columbia, \$2,080,000 \$2,200,000: Provided, That not more~~
 18 ~~than \$300 shall be paid for arbitration in any one case.~~

19 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses
 20 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,000 for
 21 expenses of attendance at meetings, conferences, or con-
 22 ventions concerned with labor and industrial relations when
 23 incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

24 APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE

25 Apprentice Training Service: For expenses necessary

1 to enable the Secretary of Labor to conduct a program of
 2 encouraging apprentice training, as authorized by the Act
 3 of August 16, 1937 (29 U. S. C. 50), including personal
 4 services in the District of Columbia, ~~\$2,045,600~~ \$2,200,000.

5 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

6 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
 7 ing not to exceed \$5,500 for purchase of newspaper clipping
 8 services; reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies
 9 and their employees for services rendered; and not to exceed
 10 \$15,000 for temporary services as authorized by section 15
 11 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); ~~\$2,373,~~
 12 ~~400~~ \$3,750,000, of which amount not to exceed ~~\$2,202,~~
 13 ~~700~~ \$2,750,000 may be expended for personal services in
 14 the District of Columbia and not to exceed ~~\$695,000~~
 15 \$845,000 for a cost-of-living study and report.

16 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses
 17 shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$2,000, for
 18 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
 19 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics when incurred on the
 20 written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

21 UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

22 General administration: For expenses necessary for the
 23 general administration of the United States Employment
 24 Service, including one Director at not to exceed \$10,000
 25 per annum and other personal services in the District of

1 Columbia and contract stenographic reporting services as
 2 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 3 (Public Law 600), ~~\$2,656,800~~ \$4,366,400, of which
 4 ~~\$1,756,800~~ \$2,120,000 shall be for carrying into effect the
 5 provisions of title IV (except section 602) of the Service-
 6 men's Readjustment Act of 1944: *Provided*, That the appro-
 7 priation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available,
 8 in an amount not to exceed \$2,000, for expenses of attendance
 9 at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of
 10 the United States Employment Service when incurred on
 11 the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

12 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

13 For grants to the several States (including Alaska and
 14 Hawaii), in accordance with the provisions of the Act of
 15 June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U. S. C. 49-49i), and for
 16 carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Re-
 17 adjustment Act of 1944, including, upon the request of any
 18 State, the payment of rental for space made available to
 19 such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, ~~\$71,728,000~~
 20 \$57,382,400, of which not to exceed \$757,000 shall be avail-
 21 able to the United States Employment Service for necessary
 22 expenses in connection with the operation of employment
 23 office facilities and services in the District of Columbia and for
 24 use in carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's
 25 Readjustment Act in Puerto Rico: *Provided*, That no

1 State shall be required to make any appropriation as pro-
2 vided in section 5 (a) of said Act of June 6, 1933, prior
3 to July 1, 1949: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding
4 the provisions of section 5 (a) and section 6 of the Act
5 of June 6, 1933, the Secretary of Labor shall from time
6 to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment
7 to each State found to be in compliance with the require-
8 ments of the Act of June 6, 1933, such amounts as he
9 determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient admin-
10 istration of its public employment offices.

11 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of
12 June 6, 1933, the Secretary shall assure that each
13 State agency operates under such methods of adminis-
14 tration relating to the establishment and maintenance of
15 personnel standards on a merit basis, as are found by the
16 Secretary to be necessary to carry out the purposes of
17 said Act; such methods and the methods required
18 pursuant to section 303 (a) (1) of the Social Security Act,
19 as amended, shall be promulgated jointly by the Secretary
20 and the Federal Security Administrator and both such
21 methods shall be administered in a manner which assures
22 consistency in their application.

23 Whenever funds are paid to the same State agency under
24 this heading and title III of the Social Security Act, as
25 amended, (1) such State agency may, if it so elects, submit

1 to the Secretary and the Federal Security Admin-
2 istrator a joint budget covering both the functions
3 for which grants are made under this heading and
4 the functions for which grants are made under such title III;
5 in such a case, the Secretary of Labor shall, if the State
6 agency so elects, certify to the Federal Security
7 Agency the amounts to be paid to the State under
8 this heading and upon receipt of such certification,
9 the Federal Security Agency shall certify such amounts to
10 the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the
11 amount, if any, payable by said Agency under
12 the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Social
13 Security Act, as amended. Any additional amounts so
14 certified by the Federal Security Agency shall be
15 paid to the State by the Secretary of the Treasury
16 out of the appropriation herein made available; and
17 (2) the State agency may commingle such funds and
18 account therefor by such accounting, statistical, sampling,
19 or other methods as may be found by the Secretary of Labor
20 and the Federal Security Administrator, respectively,
21 to afford reasonable assurance that the funds paid
22 to the State agency under this heading and the
23 funds paid to the State agency under title III of the Social
24 Security Act, as amended, are expended for the respective
25 purposes of this heading and of such title III.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the Act to establish in the Department of Labor a bureau to be known as the Women's Bureau, approved June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of material for reports and educational exhibits; \$263,000.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Women's Bureau when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Salaries: For personal services for the Wage and Hour Division necessary in performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C. 38), and the functions under the Fair Labor Standards Act transferred under and pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1946, ~~\$3,748,400~~ \$3,847,600, of which amount not to exceed ~~\$746,100~~ \$672,800 may be expended for departmental salaries.

Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For

1 necessary expenses, other than salaries, of the Wage and
2 Hour Division in performing the duties imposed by the Fair
3 Labor Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to provide
4 conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of
5 contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41
6 U. S. C. 38), and the functions under the Fair Labor Stand-
7 ards Act transferred under and pursuant to Reorganization
8 Plan Numbered 2 of 1946, including stenographic report-
9 ing services by contract as authorized by section 15 of the
10 Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and reimburse-
11 ment to State, Federal, and local agencies and their em-
12 ployees for services rendered, \$309,000.

13 The Secretary of Labor may allot or transfer, with the
14 approval of the Bureau of the Budget, funds from the fore-
15 going appropriations for the Wage and Hour Division to
16 any other bureau or office of the Department of Labor to
17 enable such bureau or office to perform services for the
18 Wage and Hour Division.

19 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses
20 shall be available for expenses of attendance of cooperating
21 officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the
22 work of the Wage and Hour Division when called by the
23 Division with the written approval of the Secretary of Labor,
24 and shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$5,250 for
25 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work

1 of the Wage and Hour Division when incurred on the written
2 authority of the Secretary of Labor.

3 *In order that the Secretary may effectuate necessary*
4 *reorganizations within the Department and field, he may*
5 *transfer to the appropriations under this title from funds*
6 *appropriated, other than grants to States for public em-*
7 *ployment offices, such sums as necessary, but not to exceed*
8 *2 per centum of the total funds appropriated: Provided,*
9 *That such transfer or transfers shall not be used for the*
10 *purpose of creating new functions within the Department,*
11 *or for the continuation of any function which the Congress*
12 *in its final report recommends be discontinued: Provided*
13 *further, That no appropriation item shall be reduced more*
14 *than 5 per centum by such transfer.*

15 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
16 Appropriation Act, 1948".

17 TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

18 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

19 Education of the blind: For carrying out the Act of
20 August 4, 1919, as amended (20 U. S. C. 101), \$115,000.

21 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary administrative
23 expenses, including personal services in the District of
24 Columbia; temporary services as authorized by section 15
25 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but, in

1 the case of stenographic reporting services on a fee basis,
2 without regard to the limitation on rates in such section
3 and, in the case of other services, at rates not in excess
4 of ~~\$75~~ \$35 per diem for individuals; purchase of five passen-
5 ger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$41,000 for the Em-
6 ployees' Compensation Board of Appeals; ~~\$1,276,000~~ \$1,-
7 356,400: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, as
8 amended, shall not apply to any purchase or service outside
9 continental United States when the aggregate amount in-
10 volved does not exceed \$500.

11 Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of
12 compensation and other benefits and expenses (except ad-
13 ministrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing during
14 the current or any prior fiscal year, including payments to
15 other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services
16 pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau of Employees'
17 Compensation; the advancement of costs for enforcement of
18 recoveries in third-party cases; rehabilitation expenses, in-
19 cluding fees or other payments to other agencies of the
20 United States and public or private agencies, including in-
21 dividuals, for services or facilities rendered or furnished pur-
22 suant to agreement approved by the Bureau; the fur-
23 nishing of medical and hospital services and supplies,
24 treatment, and funeral and burial expenses, including trans-
25 portation and other expenses incidental to such services,

1 treatment, and burial, for such enrollees of the Civilian
 2 Conservation Corps as were certified by the Director of such
 3 Corps as receiving hospital services and treatment at Gov-
 4 ernment expense on June 30, 1943, and who are not other-
 5 wise entitled thereto as civilian employees of the United
 6 States, and the limitations and authority of the Act of Sep-
 7 tember 7, 1916, as amended (5 U. S. C. 796), shall apply
 8 in providing such services, treatment, and expenses in such
 9 cases; ~~\$10,000,000~~ \$10,250,000.

10 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

11 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Colum-
 12 bia Institution for the Deaf, including personal services and
 13 miscellaneous expenses, purchase of one passenger bus, and
 14 repairs and improvements, \$259,500.

15 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

16 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses (not
 17 appropriated for elsewhere) in carrying out the Federal
 18 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C.
 19 301-392) ; the Tea Importation Act, as amended (21 U. S.
 20 C. 41-50) ; the Import Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 141-149) ;
 21 the Federal Caustic Poison Act (15 U. S. C. 401-411) ;
 22 and the Filled Milk Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 61-64) ;
 23 including personal services in the District of Columbia; re-
 24 porting and illustrating the results of investigations; pur-
 25 chase of sixty passenger motor vehicles; temporary services

1 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 2 (Public Law 600), but, in the case of stenographic report-
 3 ing services on a fee basis, without regard to the limitation
 4 on rates and, in the case of other services, at rates not in
 5 excess of ~~\$75~~ \$35 per diem for individuals; ~~\$3,884,700~~
 6 \$4,000,000.

7 Certification services: To provide for the certification of
 8 certain products as required by the Federal Food, Drug, and
 9 Cosmetic Act, as amended, including personal services in
 10 the District of Columbia; purchase of eight passenger motor
 11 vehicles; travel expenses; printing and binding; purchase of
 12 reprints and temporary services as authorized by section 15
 13 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but, in
 14 the case of stenographic reporting services on a fee basis,
 15 without regard to the limitation on rates and, in the case of
 16 other services, at rates not in excess of ~~\$75~~ \$35 per diem for
 17 individuals; ~~\$331,000~~ \$431,000: *Provided*, That expendi-
 18 tures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate of fees covered
 19 into the Treasury under said Act.

20 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

21 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for opera-
 22 tion and maintenance, including repairs; travel; printing and
 23 binding; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing ap-
 24 parel used by employees in the performance of their official
 25 duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and

1 expenses, Howard University" for salaries of technical and
2 professional personnel detailed to the hospital; payments to
3 the appropriations of Howard University for instruction of
4 nurses and actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished
5 by such university; a health service program for employees
6 as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law
7 658) ; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations
8 concerned with hospital administration and medical advance-
9 ment, when authorized by the Federal Security Administra-
10 tor; \$2,192,000: *Provided*, That hereafter the amounts to
11 be charged the District of Columbia and other establish-
12 ments of the Government for the treatment of patients for
13 which they are responsible shall be calculated on the basis
14 of a per diem rate approved by the Bureau of the Budget:
15 *Provided further*, That no intern or resident physician re-
16 ceiving compensation from this appropriation on a full-time
17 basis shall receive compensation in the form of wages or
18 salary from any other appropriation in this Act.

19 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

20 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of How-
21 ard University, including personal services and miscellaneous
22 expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds, \$1,864,400.

23 Plans and specifications: For the preparation of plans
24 and specifications for construction, under the supervision of
25 the Public Buildings Administration, on the grounds of

1 Howard University of men's dormitory units, a law school
2 building, administration building, biology building, and
3 greenhouse, and for alterations to science hall, including
4 engineering and architectural services, printing and binding,
5 and travel, \$220,000, which amount, except such part as
6 may be necessary for the incidental expenses of the univer-
7 sity, may be transferred to the Public Buildings Admin-
8 istration, Federal Works Agency, for the above purposes,
9 to remain available until expended.

10 Construction of buildings: For beginning construction,
11 on the grounds of Howard University, under the supervision
12 of the Public Buildings Administration, of a dental school
13 building, an auditorium building with facilities for the school
14 of music and the teaching of fine arts, together with altera-
15 tions and installations in connection with this construction,
16 including engineering and architectural services, printing,
17 and travel, to remain available until expended, \$2,022,080,
18 which amount, except such part as may be necessary for
19 the incidental expenses of the university, may be transferred
20 to the Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works
21 Agency, for the above purposes, and the university is author-
22 ized to contract for the completion of said construction at
23 a total cost of not to exceed \$4,109,755.

24 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

25 Further development of vocational education: For

1 carrying out section 3 of the Vocational Educational Act
 2 of 1946 (Public Law 586), ~~\$14,200,000~~ \$17,750,000: ~~Pro-~~
 3 ~~vided,~~ That the apportionment to the States shall be computed
 4 on the basis of not to exceed ~~\$19,842,759.97~~ for the fiscal
 5 year 1948, as authorized.

6 Promotion of vocational education in Hawaii: For car-
 7 rying out section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C.
 8 29), \$30,000.

9 Promotion of vocational education in Puerto Rico: For
 10 carrying out section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20
 11 U. S. C. 30), \$105,000.

12 Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the
 13 mechanic arts: For carrying out section 22 of the Act of
 14 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343d), \$2,480,000.

15 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 16 Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations,
 17 and reports regarding libraries; fostering coordination of
 18 public and school library service; coordination of library
 19 service on the national level with other forms of adult educa-
 20 tion; developing library participation in Federal projects;
 21 fostering Nation-wide coordination of research materials
 22 among libraries, interstate library coordination and the
 23 development of library service throughout the country;
 24 personal services in the District of Columbia; contract

1 stenographic reporting services as authorized by section
2 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but,
3 when contracted for on a fee basis, without regard to the
4 limitation on rates in such section; purchase, distribution, and
5 exchange of educational documents, motion-picture films, and
6 lantern slides; collection, exchange, and cataloging of edu-
7 cational apparatus and appliances, articles of school furniture
8 and models of school buildings illustrative of foreign and
9 domestic systems and methods of education, and repairing
10 the same; and a health service program as authorized by
11 the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658) ; ~~\$1,252,900~~
12 ~~\$1,683,900, of which not less than \$434,400 shall be avail-~~
13 ~~able for the Division of Vocational Education as authorized.~~

14 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

15 For payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and
16 Puerto Rico) in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilita-
17 tion Act, as amended (29 U. S. C. ch. 4), including pay-
18 ments, in accordance with regulations of the Administrator,
19 for one-half of necessary expenditures for the acquisition of
20 vending stands or other equipment in accordance with sec-
21 tion 3 (a) (3) (C) of said Act for the use of blind persons,
22 such stands or other equipment to be controlled by the State
23 agency, \$18,000,000, of which not to exceed \$200,000
24 shall be available to the Federal Security Administrator for

1 providing rehabilitation services to disabled residents of
2 the District of Columbia, as authorized by section 6 of said
3 Act, which latter amount shall be available for administra-
4 tive expenses in connection with providing such services
5 in the District of Columbia, including printing and binding,
6 and travel: *Provided*, That not to exceed 15 per centum
7 of the appropriation shall be used for administrative pur-
8 poses: *And provided further*, That section 3709 of the
9 Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not apply to any pur-
10 chase made or service rendered when the aggregate amount
11 involved does not exceed \$400.

12 For general administrative expenses in carrying out the
13 provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended,
14 and of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20 U. S. C., ch.
15 6A), including personal services in the District of Columbia;
16 temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
17 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but in the case of
18 stenographic reporting services on a fee basis without regard
19 to the limitation on rates in such section, and, in the case of
20 all other services, at rates not in excess of ~~\$75~~ \$35 per diem
21 for individuals; purchase of reprints; purchase of one passen-
22 ger motor vehicle; exchange of books; and not to exceed
23 \$7,500 for production, purchase, and distribution of educa-
24 tional films; ~~\$500,000~~ \$600,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. ch. 6A) (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including (with the exception of the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service") personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of reports, documents, and other material for publication and of reprints; temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but, in the case of stenographic reporting services on a fee basis without regard to the limitation on rates in such section and, in the case of all other services, at rates not in excess of ~~\$75~~ \$35 per diem for individuals; preparation and display of posters and exhibits by contract or otherwise; packing, unpacking, crating, uncrating, drayage, and transportation of personal effects of commissioned officers and transportation of their dependents on change of station; increased allowances to Reserve officers for foreign service; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel prescribed by the Surgeon General for use by employees in the performance of their official duties; and transporting in Government-owned automotive equipment, to and from school, children of personnel who have quarters for themselves and their families at isolated stations; as follows:

Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections

1 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases,
2 including the operation and maintenance of centers for the
3 diagnosis, treatment, support, and clothing of persons
4 afflicted with venereal diseases; transportation and sub-
5 sistence of such persons and their attendants to and from
6 the place of treatment or allowance in lieu thereof; diagnosis
7 and treatment (including emergency treatment for other
8 illnesses) of such persons through contracts with physicians
9 and hospitals and other appropriate institutions without
10 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended;
11 fees for case finding and referral to such centers of voluntary
12 patients; reasonable expenses of preparing remains or burial
13 of deceased patients; recreational supplies and equipment;
14 leasing of facilities and repair and alteration of leased facili-
15 ties; the purchase of twenty-eight passenger motor vehicles,
16 and for grants of money, services, supplies, equipment, and
17 use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act, and with the
18 approval of the respective State health authorities, to
19 counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of
20 the States, for the foregoing purposes, in such amounts and
21 upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General
22 may determine; \$17,399,500, of which \$516,500 shall be
23 immediately available.

24 Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section 314
25 (b) of the Act, \$8,000,000.

1 Assistance to States, general: To carry out the purposes
2 of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide consultative serv-
3 ices to States pursuant to section 311 of the Act; and to
4 make field investigations and demonstrations pursuant to sec-
5 tion 301 of the Act, including the purchase of forty-three
6 passenger motor vehicles, \$15,682,300: *Provided*, That of
7 the amount available for carrying out the purposes of section
8 314 (c) of the Act, \$3,000,000 shall be available solely for
9 grants to States having approved plans for mental health
10 activities.

11 Communicable diseases: To carry out those provisions of
12 sections 311, 361, and 704 of the Act relating to the preven-
13 tion and suppression of communicable diseases, the interstate
14 transmission and spread thereof, and the enforcement of any
15 applicable quarantine laws, including the purchase of thirty-
16 five passenger motor vehicles; and hire, maintenance, and
17 operation of aircraft; \$7,500,000.

18 Hospital and construction activities: For administrative
19 expenses incident to carrying out title VI of the Public
20 Health Service Act, as amended (Public Law 725, 79th
21 Cong.), \$865,000, including printing and binding; pur-
22 chase of eight passenger motor vehicles; and travel, includ-
23 ing attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with
24 the purposes of this appropriation. There shall be allotted
25 to the several States for the fiscal year 1948, as provided

1 in such Act, the total sum authorized by part C of the Act
2 to be appropriated for the fiscal years 1947 and 1948.
3 Whenever the Surgeon General shall have approved an
4 application for a construction project in accordance with
5 section 625 of the Act, the Federal share of the cost of such
6 project, as provided by the Act, shall constitute a con-
7 tractual obligation of the Federal Government. There shall
8 be allotted to the several States for the fiscal year 1948, as
9 provided in such Act, a sum not exceeding \$75,000,000,
10 the total sum authorized to be appropriated for the
11 fiscal year 1948 by part C of the Act. Whenever the Sur-
12 geon General shall have approved an application for a
13 construction project in accordance with section 625 of the
14 Act, the Federal share of the cost of such project, as pro-
15 vided by the Act, shall constitute a contractual obligation
16 of the Federal Government: Provided, That the aggregate
17 contractual obligation during the fiscal year 1948 shall not
18 exceed \$40,000,000.

19 Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the pur-
20 poses of sections 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 502, and
21 710 of the Act, including minor repairs to and maintenance
22 of buildings; purchase of twenty-four passenger motor vehi-
23 cles, including four ambulances; transportation to their
24 homes in the continental United States of recovered indigent
25 leper patients; court costs and other expenses incident to

1 proceedings for commitment of mentally incompetent per-
2 sons to hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane;
3 expenses of preparing and transporting remains, or reason-
4 able burial expenses, for any patient dying in a hospital;
5 travel; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock;
6 and reimbursement to employees, subject to regulations of
7 the Federal Security Administrator, for the cost of repair or
8 replacement of personal belongings damaged or destroyed
9 by patients while such employees were engaged in the per-
10 formance of their official duties; \$20,000,000, of which not
11 to exceed \$501,519 may be transferred to the appropriation
12 "Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth".

13 Mental health activities: For expenses necessary for
14 carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 302, 312, and
15 321 with respect to mental diseases, sections 322, 324, 326,
16 504, and 710 with respect to treatment at the Public Health
17 Service Hospitals, Fort Worth, Texas, and Lexington, Ken-
18 tucky, of persons suffering from psychiatric disorders, and
19 sections 303, 341, 343, and 344 of the Act, and Executive
20 Order 9079, dated February 26, 1942, including minor
21 repairs to and maintenance of buildings; purchase of one
22 passenger motor vehicle; court costs and other expenses
23 incident to proceedings taken for commitment of mentally
24 incompetent persons to hospitals; expenses of preparing and
25 transporting remains, or reasonable burial expenses, for any

1 patient dying in a hospital; firearms and ammunition; travel;
2 printing and binding; reimbursement to the working capital
3 fund for articles or services furnished by the industrial
4 activities; expenses incurred in pursuing, identifying, and
5 returning escaped prisoners, including rewards for their
6 capture; transportation and subsistence allowance, within
7 continental United States, of any narcotic addict voluntarily
8 admitted and discharged as cured; reimbursement to em-
9 ployees, subject to regulations of the Federal Security Ad-
10 ministrator, for the cost of repair or replacement of personal
11 belongings damaged or destroyed by patients while such
12 employees were engaged in the performance of their official
13 duties; tobacco for patients; ~~\$4,000,000~~ \$4,500,000, of
14 which not to exceed \$99,500 may be transferred to the
15 appropriation "Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth":
16 *Provided*, That as of June 30, 1947, and the end of each
17 fiscal year thereafter any balances in the "Working capital
18 fund, narcotic hospitals," in excess of \$150,000 shall be
19 transferred to the surplus fund of the Treasury.

20 Foreign quarantine service: For the medical inspection
21 of aliens, the maintenance and ordinary expenses of United
22 States quarantine stations and supplementary activities
23 abroad, and the care and treatment of quarantine detainees
24 in private or other public hospitals when facilities of the

1 Public Health Service are not available, including the pur-
2 chase of eighteen passenger motor vehicles, \$2,450,000.

3 Employee health service programs: For carrying out
4 the functions of the Public Health Service under the Act
5 of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658), including travel and
6 purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, \$300,000, of which
7 not to exceed \$30,583 may be used for a health service pro-
8 gram for Public Health Service employees: *Provided*, That
9 when the Public Health Service, at the request of any de-
10 partment or agency of the Government, establishes or
11 operates a health service program for such department or
12 agency such amount as may be necessary may be consoli-
13 dated with this appropriation by transfer from the applicable
14 appropriation or appropriations of such department or
15 agency.

16 National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For
17 the activities of the National Institute of Health, not other-
18 wise provided for, including research fellowships and grants
19 for research projects pursuant to section 301 of the Act
20 (including the purchase and distribution of penicillin and
21 other antibiotic compounds for use in research projects for
22 which grants are made); the regulation and preparation of
23 biologic products; the purchase of six passenger motor
24 vehicles; and maintenance of buildings; ~~\$9,126,000~~
25 \$9,626,000.

1 National Cancer Institute: To enable the Surgeon Gen-
2 eral, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory
3 Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and
4 training projects relating to cancer, including grants for
5 erection of buildings and acquisition of land therefor; to
6 cooperate with State health agencies in the prevention,
7 control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative
8 services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to other-
9 wise carry out the provisions of title IV of the Act, includ-
10 ing the purchase of twelve passenger motor vehicles,
11 ~~\$17,328,200~~ \$12,000,000, of which such amount as may be
12 necessary in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation
13 may be transferred to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth,
14 commissioned officers, Public Health Service": *Provided*,
15 That such parts of the amount appropriated under this
16 head as the Surgeon General shall determine from time
17 to time to be available for research and training grants
18 shall remain available until expended.

19 Construction of research facilities: For the acquisition
20 of a site, and the preparation of plans, specifications, and
21 drawings, for additional research buildings and a six-hun-
22 dred-bed clinical research hospital and necessary accessory
23 buildings related thereto to be used in general medical re-
24 search, including cancer and cardiovascular diseases, to be
25 immediately available and to remain available until expended,

1 \$2,650,000, which amount, except such part as may be
2 necessary for the incidental expenses of the Public Health
3 Service, shall be transferred to the Public Buildings Ad-
4 ministration for the performance of the work for which the
5 appropriation is made.

6 Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth: For pay, uni-
7 forms and subsistence allowances, increased allowances for
8 foreign service and commutation of quarters for not to exceed
9 one thousand two hundred and forty-six regular active com-
10 missioned officers; for retired pay of regular and reserve
11 commissioned officers; and for six months' death gratuity
12 pay and burial payments for regular commissioned officers;
13 \$5,750,300: *Provided*, That not to exceed thirty-six officers
14 may be appointed to grades above that of senior assistant
15 and for purposes of pay and pay period any person so ap-
16 pointed shall be considered as having had on the date of
17 appointment service equal to the promotion service credited
18 to the junior officer of the grade to which appointed.

19 Training for nurses: For continuing in training student
20 nurses enrolled prior to October 16, 1945, under the pro-
21 visions of the Act of June 15, 1943, as amended (50
22 U. S. C., App. 1451, and the following), \$4,500,000, of
23 which not to exceed \$348,792 shall be available for admin-
24 istrative expenses, including printing and binding and travel:
25 *Provided*, That this appropriation is hereby made available

1 for transfer to and consolidation with appropriations of Saint
2 Elizabeths and Freedmen's Hospitals, in such amounts as
3 may be deemed necessary by the Federal Security Adminis-
4 trator, to cover the cost of items furnished to student nurses in
5 training under plans approved for such hospitals in accord-
6 ance with said Act.

7 Salaries and expenses: For the divisions and offices of
8 the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous ex-
9 penses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for
10 elsewhere, including the supervision of sanitary engineering
11 and dental operations of the Public Health Service; mainte-
12 nance and operation of the water and sanitary investigations
13 station at Cincinnati, Ohio; surveys and investigations con-
14 cerned with problems of pollution of the waters of lakes and
15 rivers of the United States; collecting and compiling mor-
16 tality, morbidity, and vital statistics, including procurement,
17 by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
18 Statutes, as amended, of transcripts of State, municipal, and
19 other records, and studies and investigations related thereto;
20 preparing information, articles, and publications related to
21 public health; conducting studies and demonstrations in
22 public health methods; and purchase of four passenger motor
23 vehicles; \$3,600,000.

24 Office of International Health Relations: For expenses

1 necessary in connection with international health work and
2 the Public Health Service mission to Liberia, including not to
3 exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries
4 when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General,
5 \$275,000.

6 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

7 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
8 maintenance and operation of the hospital (including the
9 care and treatment of insane beneficiaries of the Bureau of
10 Indian Affairs, and insane beneficiaries of the Bureau of
11 Employees' Compensation, in the Federal Security Agency),
12 including clothing for patients; reimbursement to employees,
13 subject to regulations of the Federal Security Administrator,
14 for the cost of repair or replacement of personal belongings
15 damaged or destroyed by patients while such employees
16 were engaged in the performance of their official duties;
17 travel expenses; printing and binding; a health service pro-
18 gram for employees as authorized by the Act of August 8,
19 1946 (Public Law 658) ; purchase of three passenger motor
20 vehicles, including one ambulance; repairs and improvements
21 to buildings and grounds; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning
22 of such wearing apparel as may be used by employees in
23 the performance of their official duties; cooperation with
24 organizations or individuals in scientific research into the
25 nature, causes, prevention, and treatment of mental illness;

1 maintenance and operation of necessary facilities for feeding
2 employees and others (at not less than cost as determined
3 in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Federal
4 Security Administrator), the proceeds therefrom to reim-
5 burse the appropriation for the institution; ascertaining the
6 residence of patients whose care by the hospital is no longer
7 authorized, and returning such patients to the place of resi-
8 dence; not exceeding \$1,500 for the removal of patients to
9 their friends; attendance at meetings of organizations con-
10 cerned with hospital administration and medical advance-
11 ment, when authorized by the Federal Security Adminis-
12 trator; and not exceeding \$1,500 for the actual and neces-
13 sary expenses incurred in pursuing, identifying, and return-
14 ing patients who escape from the hospital or from the custody
15 of any employee, including rewards for the capture of any
16 such patients; \$1,550,000: *Provided*, That the District of
17 Columbia, or any branch of the Government requiring Saint
18 Elizabeths Hospital to care for patients for which they are
19 responsible, shall pay by check to the Superintendent upon
20 his written request, either in advance or at the end of each
21 month, such amounts as shall be calculated by the Superin-
22 tendent to be due for such care on the basis of a per diem
23 rate approved by the Bureau of the Budget and bills ren-
24 dered by the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital
25 in accordance herewith shall not be subject to audit or certi-

1 fication in advance of payment; proper adjustments of such
2 bills paid for in advance on the basis of such calculations
3 shall be made monthly or quarterly, as may be agreed upon
4 by the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital and the
5 District of Columbia government, department, or establish-
6 ments concerned. All sums paid to the Superintendent of
7 Saint Elizabeths Hospital for the care of patients that he is
8 authorized by law to receive shall be deposited to the credit
9 on the books of the Treasury of this appropriation and be
10 subject to requisition upon the approval of the Superintendent
11 of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

12 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

13 Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent
14 children, and aid to the blind: For grants to States as
15 authorized in titles I, IV, and X of the Social Security Act,
16 as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. I, IV, and X),
17 \$625,000,000, of which such amount as may be necessary
18 shall be available for grants under such titles I, IV, and X,
19 respectively, for any period in the fiscal year 1947 sub-
20 sequent to March 31, 1947.

21 Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance: For personal serv-
22 ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,150,000.

23 Grants to States for unemployment compensation admin-
24 istration: For grants to States as authorized in title III of
25 the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7,

1 subch. III), \$57,586,000, of which such amounts as may
 2 be agreed upon by the Federal Security Agency and the
 3 Post Office Department shall be used for the payment, in such
 4 manner as said parties may jointly determine, of postage for
 5 the transmission of official mail matter in connection with
 6 the unemployment compensation administration of States
 7 receiving grants herefrom.

8 Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen: For
 9 payments to seamen as authorized by title XIII of the Social
 10 Security Act, as amended (sec. 306, Act of Aug. 10, 1946,
 11 Public Law 719), \$900,000.

12 Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security: For personal
 13 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
 14 ~~\$900,000~~ \$995,000.

15 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors
 16 Insurance: For necessary expenses, including personal serv-
 17 ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, travel,
 18 *including, when specifically authorized by the Federal*
 19 *Security Administrator, attendance at meetings of organiza-*
 20 *tions concerned with the work of the Bureau of Old-Age and*
 21 *Survivors Insurance* and printing and binding, not more
 22 than ~~\$34,909,700~~ \$35,200,000 may be expended from
 23 the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund,
 24 together with \$700,000 from the general fund of the
 25 Treasury (for carrying out title II of the Act of Aug-

1 ust 10, 1946 (Public Law 719), the two amounts to
2 be accounted for as one fund: *Provided*, That any sums
3 received by the Administrator as payment for services per-
4 formed for any department or agency of the Government
5 by persons whose salaries are paid from the amount made
6 available under this paragraph shall be deposited to the credit
7 of this appropriation and be available, during the fiscal year
8 in which such sums are received, for the same purposes: *Pro-*
9 *vided further, That of the amount authorized to be expended*
10 *from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust*
11 *fund, not more than \$175,000 may be expended, without*
12 *regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as*
13 *amended (40 U. S. C. 278 (a)) for alterations, improve-*
14 *ments, and repairs to two buildings in Baltimore, Maryland,*
15 *housing the wage record operations of the Bureau, which*
16 *amount, except such part as may be necessary for incidental*
17 *expenses of the Bureau, may be transferred to the Public*
18 *Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency, for such*
19 *purposes.*

20 CHILDREN'S BUREAU

21 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in car-
22 rying out the Act of April 9, 1912, as amended (29 U. S.
23 C. 18a), including personal services in the District of Co-
24 lumbia; purchase of reports and material for the publications

1 of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribution;
2 ~~\$400,000~~ \$431,000.

3 Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare: For
4 necessary expenses in carrying out title V of the Social Se-
5 curity Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), and
6 the emergency maternity and infant care program, including
7 personal services in the District of Columbia; ~~\$700,000~~
8 \$800,000: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation con-
9 tained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry out
10 any instruction, order, or regulation relating to the care of
11 obstetrical cases which discriminates between persons licensed
12 under State law to practice obstetrics: *Provided further*, That
13 the foregoing proviso shall not be so construed as to prevent
14 any patient from having the services of any practitioner of her
15 own choice, paid for out of this fund, so long as State laws
16 are complied with: *Provided further*, That any State plan
17 which provides standards for professional obstetrical services
18 in accordance with the laws of the State shall be approved.

19 Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant
20 care (national defense): For grants to States, including
21 Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia,
22 to provide, in addition to similar services otherwise available,
23 medical, nursing, and hospital maternity and infant care for
24 wives and infants of enlisted men of the fourth, fifth, sixth,

1 and seventh grades in the armed forces of the United States
2 and of Army aviation cadets, under allotments by the Fed-
3 eral Security Administrator and plans developed and ad-
4 ministered by State health agencies and approved by the
5 Federal Security Agency, \$3,000,000, to be available until
6 June 30, 1949, of which not more than \$210,000 may be
7 allotted to the States for administrative expenses on the
8 basis of need as determined by the Federal Security
9 Agency: *Provided*, That the foregoing grants to States shall
10 be on the understanding that the activity shall be in process
11 of liquidation on and after July 1, 1947, but this shall not
12 be construed to preclude the furnishing of the above-
13 mentioned services, regardless of the date of application
14 therefor, to any woman or the offspring of any woman
15 shown to have been otherwise eligible as of June 30, 1947,
16 under laws and regulations then applicable.

17 Grants to States for maternal and child health services:
18 For grants to States as authorized in title V, part 1; of the
19 Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. ch. 7,
20 subch. V), \$11,000,000: *Provided*, That any allotment to a
21 State pursuant to section 502 (b) of such Act shall not be
22 included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a)
23 and (b) of section 504 of such Act an amount expended
24 or estimated to be expended by the State.

25 Grants to States for services for crippled children: For

1 grants to States as authorized in title V, part 2, of the Social
 2 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V),
 3 \$7,500,000: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pur-
 4 suant to section 512 (b) of such Act shall not be included
 5 in computing, for the purpose of subsections (a) and (b) of
 6 section 514 of such Act, an amount expended or estimated
 7 to be expended by the State.

8 Grants to States for child-welfare services: For grants
 9 to States as authorized in title V, part 3, of the Social Security
 10 Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), \$3,500,000.

11 Salaries, consolidated operations, Social Security
 12 Administration: For personal services in the District of
 13 Columbia and elsewhere not otherwise appropriated for,
 14 ~~\$2,072,000~~ \$2,000,000.

15 Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Administration:
 16 For expenses, not otherwise appropriated for, necessary to
 17 carry into effect the Social Security Act, as amended (42
 18 U. S. C. 301-1305, including exchange of books; library
 19 membership fees or dues in organizations which issue publi-
 20 cations to members only or to members at a lower price than
 21 to others, payments for which may be made in advance;
 22 alterations and repairs; contract stenographic reporting serv-
 23 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 24 (Public Law 600), but, when contracted for on a fee basis,

1 without regard to the limitation on rates in such section;
2 \$430,400.

3 If during the fiscal year 1947 or 1948 functions are
4 transferred by the Federal Security Administrator from or
5 between any of the offices or bureaus of the Social Security
6 Administration, the Administrator may transfer from or be-
7 tween the amounts herein made available for salaries for
8 the Social Security Administration the sums necessary for
9 personal services in connection with the functions so trans-
10 ferred.

11 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any of the amounts herein
12 made available for salaries for the Social Security Adminis-
13 tration may, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the
14 Budget, be transferred by the Administrator to any other of
15 such amounts, but no amount may be increased more than 5
16 per centum thereby.

17 None of the moneys appropriated by this Act to the
18 Social Security Administration or to the Children's Bureau
19 for grants-in-aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in
20 part, the cost of operation of said agencies, including the
21 salaries and expenses of officers and employees of said agen-
22 cies, shall be withheld from the said agencies of any States
23 which have established by legislative enactment and have in
24 operation a merit system and classification and compensation
25 plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation

1 of their employees, because of any disapproval of their per-
2 sonnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of
3 the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or em-
4 ployees.

5 The amounts herein made available for salaries or ex-
6 penses of the Social Security Administration shall be avail-
7 able for a health service program for the employees thereof
8 as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law
9 658).

10 Grants to States, fiscal year 1949: For making, after
11 May 31, 1948, payments to States under titles I, III, IV, V,
12 and X, respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended,
13 for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1949, such sums as may
14 be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
15 made thereunder for payments under each of such titles to
16 be charged to the appropriation therefor for the fiscal year
17 1949.

18 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, and X, respec-
19 tively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, payments to
20 a State under any of such titles for any quarter in the period
21 beginning April 1, 1947, and ending June 30, 1948, may
22 be made with respect to a State plan approved under such
23 title prior to or during such period, but no such payment
24 shall be made with respect to any plan for any quarter prior
25 to the quarter in which such plan was submitted for approval.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries, Office of the Administrator, including personal services in the District of Columbia; temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but in the case of stenographic reporting services on a fee basis without regard to the limitation on rates in such section and in the case of other services at rates not in excess of ~~\$75~~ \$35 per diem for individuals; and health service programs for employees as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); ~~\$320,000~~ \$340,000, of which \$6,600 is for personal services incident to the liquidation of the Civilian Conservation Corps in accordance with the applicable provisions under the head "Civilian Conservation Corps" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, and the National Youth Administration in accordance with the applicable provisions under the head "National Youth Administration" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945.

19 Salaries, Division of Personnel Management, including
20 personal services in the District of Columbia, ~~\$132,500~~
21 *\$147,200.*

22 Salaries, Division of Service Operations, including per-
23 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$294,400.

24 Salaries, Office of the General Counsel, including per-

1 sonal services in the District of Columbia, ~~\$325,600~~ \$350,-
2 000.

3 Miscellaneous expenses, Office of the Administrator: For
4 miscellaneous expenses including \$500 for the liquidation of
5 the Civilian Conservation Corps in accordance with the ap-
6 plicable provisions under the head "Civilian Conservation
7 Corps" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,
8 1944, and the National Youth Administration in accordance
9 with the applicable provisions under the head "National
10 Youth Administration" in the Federal Security Agency
11 Appropriation Act, 1945; examination of estimates for
12 appropriations in the field; exchange of books; library
13 membership fees or dues in organizations which issue pub-
14 lications to members only or to members at a lower price
15 than to others, payment for which may be made in ad-
16 vance; and purchase of two passenger motor vehicles (in-
17 cluding one at not to exceed \$3,000) ; \$65,000: *Provided*,
18 That the Administrator may transfer to this appropriation
19 from appropriations of the constituent organizations of the
20 Federal Security Agency such sums as may be necessary to
21 finance the purchase of duplicating materials required in
22 performance of duplicating work for such constituent organ-
23 izations, unused portions of which sums may, at any time,
24 be retransferred by the Administrator to the original
25 appropriations.

1 Travel expenses: For travel expenses (not appropriated
2 for elsewhere) for the Federal Security Agency, including,
3 when specifically authorized by the Federal Security Admin-
4 istrator, attendance at meetings of organizations concerned
5 with the work of the Federal Security Agency, \$1,571,700:
6 *Provided*, That all receipts from non-Federal agencies rep-
7 resenting reimbursement for expenses of travel of employees
8 of the Office of Education performing advisory functions to
9 said agencies shall be deposited in the Treasury of the
10 United States to the credit of this appropriation.

11 Printing and binding: For printing and binding (not
12 appropriated for elsewhere) for the Federal Security
13 Agency, including the purchase of reprints, ~~\$558,700~~
14 ~~\$670,000~~.

15 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
16 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Federal Security
17 Agency as required by the Act of June 28, 1944 (39
18 U. S. C. 321d), ~~\$480,000~~ \$500,000.

19 Civilian war assistance: For expenses necessary, includ-
20 ing personal services in the District of Columbia, to continue
21 during the fiscal year 1948 to provide (a) temporary aid (in-
22 cluding medical care by contract, transportation, and other
23 goods and services without regard to section 3709, Revised
24 Statutes, as amended, and money payments) to citizens of the
25 United States or their children under eighteen years of age

1 who have been interned or stranded, and returned to the
2 United States, or who have been evacuated from any area
3 under the direction of the civil or military authorities of the
4 United States, and (b) for temporary aid to and the return of
5 civilians evacuated from the Philippine Islands or Hawaii to
6 the United States under the direction of the civil or military
7 authorities of the United States during the period from De-
8 cember 7, 1941, to September 15, 1945; \$750,000, which
9 amount may be expended by advances or grants of funds or
10 otherwise, to such Federal or other agencies as the Adminis-
11 trator may designate.

12 In order that the Administrator may effectuate reorgan-
13 ization plans submitted and approved pursuant to the Reor-
14 ganization Acts of 1939 and 1945 he may transfer
15 to the foregoing appropriations under this title from funds
16 available for administrative expenses of the constituent units
17 of the Federal Security Agency such sums as represent a con-
18 solidation in the Office of the Administrator of any of the
19 administrative functions of said constituent units: *Provided*,
20 That no such transfer of funds shall be made unless the con-
21 solidation of administrative functions will result in a reduction
22 of administrative salary and other expenses and such reduc-
23 tion is accompanied by savings in funds appropriated to the
24 Federal Security Agency which savings shall not be expended

1 for any other purpose but shall be impounded and returned
2 to the Treasury.

3 The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer
4 to the constituent organizations of the Federal Security
5 Agency from appropriations for travel expenses and
6 printing and binding, Federal Security Agency, such amounts
7 as the Administrator may request; amounts so transferred
8 shall be set up on the books of the Treasury under suitable
9 titles and shall be available for the same purposes and subject
10 to the same limitations as the appropriations from which
11 transferred: *Provided*, That balances of any amounts so
12 transferred, or any part of such balances shall, upon request
13 of the Administrator, be retransferred to the appropriations
14 for travel expenses and printing and binding, Federal
15 Security Agency.

16 Appropriations under this title available for adminis-
17 trative expenses (other than those exclusively for salaries)
18 shall be available for the payment of claims pursuant to part
19 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
20 Law 601.)

21 This title may be cited as the "Federal Security Agency
22 Appropriation Act, 1948".

23 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

24 Salaries: For three Board members of the National
25 Labor Relations Board and other personal services of the

1 Board in the District of Columbia and elsewhere necessary
2 in performing the duties authorized by law, ~~\$3,063,100~~
3 ~~\$3,750,000~~.

4 Miscellaneous expenses: For necessary expenses, other
5 than salaries, of the National Labor Relations Board in
6 performing duties authorized by law, including repairs and
7 alterations; contract stenographic reporting services; and not
8 to exceed \$1,000 for the hire of passenger motor vehicles;
9 ~~\$805,500~~ \$900,000.

10 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
11 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National Labor
12 Relations Board as required by section 2 of the Act of
13 June 28, 1944, ~~\$18,400~~ \$24,700.

14 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
15 National Labor Relations Board, ~~\$146,700~~ \$300,000.

16 No part of the funds appropriated in this title shall
17 be used in any way in connection with a complaint case
18 arising over an agreement, or a renewal thereof, between
19 ~~management and labor~~ *an employer and a labor organiza-*
20 *tion which represents a majority of his employees in their*
21 *appropriate bargaining unit*, which has been in existence for
22 three months or longer without complaint being filed by an
23 employee or employees of such plant: *Provided*, That, here-
24 after, notice of such agreement or a renewal thereof shall
25 have been posted in the plant affected for said period

1 of three months, said notice containing information as to the
2 location at an accessible place of such agreement where said
3 agreement shall be open for inspection by any interested
4 person: *Provided further*, That these limitations shall not
5 apply to agreements with labor organizations formed in viola-
6 tion of section 158, paragraph 2, title 29, United States
7 Code: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appro-
8 priated in this title shall be used by the National Labor
9 Relations Board in any way in connection with the per-
10 formance of the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor
11 Disputes Act (50 U. S. C. App. 1501-11): *Provided*
12 *further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in this title
13 shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agri-
14 cultural laborers, or used in connection with investigations,
15 hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units
16 composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section
17 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat. 450), and as
18 defined in section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (52
19 Stat. 1060).

20 This title may be cited as the "National Labor Relations
21 Board Appropriation Act, 1948".

22 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

23 Salaries and expenses: For three members of the Board,
24 and for other expenditures of the National Mediation Board,
25 including contract stenographic reporting services as au-

1 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
2 Law 600), ~~\$316,000~~ \$338,700, of which amount not to
3 exceed ~~\$236,000~~ \$261,726 may be expended for personal
4 services in the District of Columbia.

5 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund
6 of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National
7 Mediation Board and the National Railroad Adjustment
8 Board as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28,
9 1944, \$700.

10 Arbitration and emergency boards: For necessary
11 expenses of arbitration boards established under section
12 7 of the Railway Labor Act (45 U. S. C. 157) and
13 emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant
14 to section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160);
15 necessary transportation expenses of board members
16 to and from their homes or regular places of business,
17 and \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence on such days as they
18 are actually engaged in performance of the duties of said
19 boards; printing and binding; contract stenographic
20 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
21 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), \$119,000.

22 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
23 the National Mediation Board, \$9,000.

24 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

25 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the

1 National Railroad Adjustment Board, including contract
2 stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15
3 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), \$367,000,
4 of which \$65,000 shall be available only for compensation,
5 not in excess of \$50 per day, and expenses of referees; and
6 not more than \$175,000 for other personal services.

7 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
8 the National Railroad Adjustment Board, ~~\$39,000~~ \$45,000.

9 This title may be cited as the "National Mediation
10 Board Appropriation Act, 1948".

11 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

12 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
13 bia and elsewhere, \$4,560,000.

14 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For
15 necessary expenditures, including not to exceed \$1,000 for
16 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
17 work of the Board when specifically authorized by the
18 Board; repairs and alterations; contract stenographic report-
19 ing services; and for payment in advance when authorized
20 by the Board for library membership in organizations which
21 issue publications to members only or to members at a price
22 lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$2,000 for
23 claims determined and settled pursuant to the Federal Tort
24 Claims Act; and purchase of one passenger motor vehicle;
25 \$1,046,000.

1 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
2 \$53,000.

3 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
4 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section
5 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944, \$175,000, of which \$113,-
6 000 shall be derived from the railroad unemployment in-
7 surance administration fund.

8 Railroad retirement account: For an amount sufficient
9 as an annual premium for the payments required under the
10 Railroad Retirement Acts of August 29, 1935, and June
11 24, 1937, and authorized to be appropriated to the railroad
12 retirement account established under section 15 (a) of the
13 latter Act, \$685,072,000, of which \$203,793,000 shall be
14 immediately available: *Provided*, That such total amount
15 shall be available until expended for making payments re-
16 quired under said retirement Acts, and the amount not
17 required for current payments shall be invested by the Secre-
18 tary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of
19 said Railroad Retirement Act of June 24, 1937.

20 The foregoing appropriations for salaries and miscel-
21 laneous expenses of the Board shall be available for a health-
22 service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946.
23 (Public Law 658.)

24 This title may be cited as the "Railroad Retirement
25 Board Appropriation Act, 1948".

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force

1 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages
2 for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this
3 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall
4 be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more
5 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above
6 penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution
7 for, any other provisions of existing law.

8 SEC. 602. This Act may be cited as the "Labor-Federal
9 Security Appropriation Act, 1948".

Passed the House of Representatives March 25, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

[Report No. 146]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

MARCH 26 (legislative day, MARCH 24), 1947
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

APRIL 28 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947
Reported with amendments

LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

MAY 2 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted
the following

MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany H. R. 2700]

The minority, after consideration with the full committee of the appropriation bill (H. R. 2700) making appropriations for the Department of Labor and for Federal Security Agency and related independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, report that their views do not conform to the views expressed by the majority with reference to the following subjects:

Reasons for the conclusion of the minority with respect to particular items are stated hereafter.

In general, the minority feel impelled to report that the indiscriminating ruthlessness of some of the cuts recommended by the majority is indefensible except on the premise that it is desirable to put the Labor Department in a position where it cannot do the job which the Congress, by substantive law, has imposed upon it; to render many of the functions of the Labor Department and other labor functions of our Government incapable of performance; and, in short, to hamper, impede, and stultify the program of the administration in the fields of protection of the rights of labor, and the reemployment rights of veterans, preservation of labor peace, consolidation and preservation of social gains, and the furnishing of information and rendition of service alike to labor, business, and industry.

The minority favor economy in Government, but cannot approve the hamstringing and dismemberment of useful and necessary Government agencies, whether under the guise of economy or otherwise.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Certainly with the statutory obligations encumbent upon the Secretary, his and the President's recommendation as to the amount of funds necessary to adequately discharge this responsibility cannot

be ignored. Among the statutory duties evolving upon the Secretary, he is required to "foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment." The various divisions of the Labor Department are necessary to the Secretary in discharging these responsibilities. Certainly, his office requires sufficient personnel to assist him in the coordination and proper supervision of the various bureaus and divisions who are directly responsible to him. To slash the funds requested for his office without evidence, and there is none, that the amount requested is more than is needed to properly discharge his obligation, is false economy. It must also be remembered that there is an additional responsibility upon the Secretary at this time, arising from his duty to furnish the State Department and the President with the assistance necessary in correlating our foreign affairs in the field of labor activities. The minority are of the opinion that the committee recommendation of \$866,900 is inadequate and recommend instead the sum of \$1,190,000.

The item for the salaries and expenses of the Office of the Solicitor for the Department of Labor provides funds for enforcement of the statutes that the Congress has enacted for the benefit of the workers of this country. This, it might be said, is similar to the police that we station in our States and throughout our country to enforce the laws. Certainly the load of work required of this office will not be reduced because of other reductions in the various bureaus of this Department. It should be pointed out that, as compared to 1942, the 1948 budget requests only 272 positions against 302 legal positions in the former year. It was established by the hearings that since 1943 the trial work of this Bureau has increased 496 percent, whereas the number of attorneys employed has decreased 32 percent. If the Congress sincerely wants compliance with the laws, which it is the duty of the Department of Labor to enforce, it certainly must provide funds for an adequate staff to enforce such laws. The minority recommend that the budget request of \$1,251,000 be made available for this office.

COMMISSIONERS OF CONCILIATION

The Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor is now the sole agency of Government, except the National Mediation Board, for the handling of labor disputes. It will not help the national economy at this time to weaken the Federal agency charged with the duty of conciliating labor disputes and promoting industrial peace. When we consider the thousands of strikes that are averted through the use of this service, the appropriation recommended by the President is small in comparison with the savings that accrue therefrom. The minority does not believe that the committee recommendation of \$2,200,000 is sufficient to insure an effective conciliation service and therefore recommend the budget request.

DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS

The minority recommend \$625,857 for the salaries and expenses of the Division of Labor Standards. This Division is the arm of the Department of Labor set up to strengthen State labor departments

in their efforts to improve working conditions. It furnishes advisory services in all types of labor-law administration and develops standard practices which can be applied in all States. This is the only Federal agency working with the States to reduce industrial accidents outside of the mines. Industrial accidents cost industry and labor $3\frac{1}{2}$ billion dollars in 1946. If by this appropriation we can continue to reduce accident rate as the record will show has resulted from the efforts of this Division, the sum recommended will be only a small amount compared to the savings that will result therefrom. Sound economy requires that we follow the old adage of "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

The majority have cut the item for salaries of the Wage and Hour Division to \$3,847,600. The minority recommend restoration of the budget figure of \$4,838,919. This is the Division charged with the inspection and enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act. During 1946, 50 percent of the business establishments covered by the act and inspected were found to be in violation of one or more major provisions of the act; 45,000 inspections per year out of 556,000 establishments constitute an irreducible minimum required to insure a safe margin of compliance with the act. The amount requested by the budget is necessary to continue the inspections at this rate.

It must be remembered that effective enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act is of equal importance to labor and to the many honest employers who voluntarily comply with the act. Such employers deserve the protection that this Division, in its enforcement operations, can give if the Congress provides sufficient funds. The testimony presented to the committee by the officials responsible for this enforcement amply supports a request for the funds requested by the President for this item.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The majority recommendation, for \$3,373,400 for necessary expenses and salaries, represents a reduction which can only be justified on the theory that the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is largely unnecessary. The minority do not agree with any such view.

Only in the past few years have we as a Nation begun to recognize the full value of the work performed by this Bureau. Industry and labor are dependent upon many of the services rendered by this Bureau for continued industrial peace. Many labor contracts are negotiated on the basis of the facts gathered and published by this Bureau. Certainly, with the increased industrial activity, the increased number of workers, the increased number of unions, the rapid change in our day-to-day economic life, we cannot expect to operate this Bureau efficiently on anywhere near the funds that were available for its operation in 1939. A large proportion of the over-all increase in funds, from before the war to the present time, is accounted for by expansion in the scope of four programs: first, in prices and the cost of living; second, wages; third, employment statistics; and fourth, housing and construction statistics. It is the opinion of the minority that the program justified by this Bureau requires that the Congress

appropriate the funds requested by the President, in the amount of \$6,700,700. By so much as the Congress appropriates less, it will be reducing or eliminating highly useful and urgently necessary work, basic to many management-labor negotiations; and, to the same extent, will thereby be contributing to labor unrest.

APPRENTICE TRAINING

The committee reduced the amount of this item to \$2,200,000. In the opinion of the minority it should be at the very least \$2,544,200.

This appropriation provides the funds to enable the Secretary to conduct a program of apprentice training. Industry and labor alike are in agreement in their praise for the work that has been instituted by this Bureau. Industry's demands for the technical skills that are developed by the apprenticeship-training program are not standing still, nor are they returning to the level of 1939, the base on which the majority wish to establish the necessity for these appropriations. The demands upon this service, in aiding veterans and industry, require that we furnish the funds necessary for a complete program; otherwise it would appear much of the value of the work to date will be lost. Without the increased staff requested and justified by this Bureau, the demands upon it cannot be met.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

The item for salaries of the Office of the General Counsel of the Federal Security Agency has been cut, in the majority recommendation, from \$525,000 to \$350,000.

The record discloses that the work load of this office has been growing heavier year by year. During the last year there were 4,000 more items of mail to be handled in this Legal Division than in the preceding year. The legal work for the Children's Bureau, as well as new work necessary due to the 1946 amendments to the Social Security Act, has been added to the work load of this office. There has been a substantial increase in the food and drug work. The Hospital Construction Act of 1946, too, contributed to making the work performed by the Public Health Service double what it was a year ago. This office performs all of the legal services for the many constituent bureaus of the entire Federal Security Agency. Its work load is not increased or decreased by the operating expenses allowed to the Agency. Therefore, it does not make sense to cut the funds necessary to the efficient operation of the vital service. It is the opinion of the minority that the funds requested by the President for this Bureau have been sufficiently justified, and that the sum allowed should be \$525,000 instead of \$350,000.

PAT McCARRAN.
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY.
CARL HAYDEN.

and will give close scrutiny to the actions of the departments with respect to their application of the reductions that have been effected in the pending bill. Agencies are expected to abide by the recommendations of the committee in connection with projects contained in lump-sum appropriations. Otherwise, it may at some future time, be obliged to break up those appropriations into specific projects."

Census. "It is the feeling of the committee that the need for this item is somewhat exaggerated and that many of these continuing statistics are not necessary to the economy of the country. Furthermore, it does not appear to the committee that there is sufficient coordination between the Department of Commerce, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Agriculture, and others, with respect to some of the statistics that are being gathered.

"The committee feels that the authority under which this Bureau [Census] presently operates is, for the most part, not clear-cut, but represents a patchwork of laws passed over many years past. It is respectfully suggested to the committee having jurisdiction in this matter that some review of existing legislation, be made with the view of codification of the statutes for a more clear definition of what the Congress expects and wants in the way of statistics."

2. TRANSPORTATION. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$119,000 for ODT necessitated by extra work due to the boxcar shortage (H.Doc. 232, May 1).

SENATE

3. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Passed as reported this bill, H.R. 2700; and Senate conferees were appointed (pp. 4614-61).
4. FOREIGN RELIEF. The Foreign Relations Committee reported with amendment H.J. Res. 153, authorizing \$350,000,000 for relief assistance to people of war-devastated countries (S.Rept.153) (p. 4610).
5. NEWSPRINT SHORTAGE. Minority views were submitted on the report of the Small Business Committee regarding the newsprint shortage (S.Rept. 150, Pt. 2) (p. 4610).
6. CIVIL-SERVICE RETIREMENT. Sen. McCarran, Nev., submitted amendments which he intends to propose to S. 637, the omnibus retirement bill (p. 4612).

BILLS INTRODUCED

7. CLAIMS. S. 1224, by Sen. Sparkman, Ala., "to amend the Federal Tort Claims Act." To Judiciary Committee. (p. 4610.)
8. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. S. 1231, by Sen. Ken, Mo., authorizing and directing the Commissioner of Public Buildings, to determine the fair market value of the Fidelity Building in Kansas City, Mo., and to receive bids for the purchase thereof. To Public Works Committee. (p. 4611.) Remarks of author (pp. 4611-2).
9. COMMUNITY PROGRAMS. S. 1229, by Sen. Thomas, Utah (for himself and others), to authorize the Federal Security Administrator to assist the States in the development of community programs for the people of the U.S. To Labor and Public Welfare Committee. (p. 4611.)
10. TRANSPORTATION; TAXATION. H.R. 3318, by Del. Farrington, T.H., to repeal the

tax on transportation of persons. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 4679.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

11. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Hatch, N.Mex., inserted Marquis Childs article on the soil conservation work being done in Mexico (p. A2188).
12. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. McClellan, Ark., inserted the President's message to the National Rivers and Harbors Congress and his own address before that group favoring the continued construction of rivers and harbors, flood control, and reclamation projects (p. A2187).
Sen. Overton, La., inserted his address before the National Rivers and Harbors Congress opposing cuts in appropriations for flood control, reclamation and rivers and harbors projects (p. A2198).
13. PATENTS. Sen. Wiley, Wis., inserted his recent address before the Patent Office Society on America's patent system (pp. A2191-3).
14. PERSONNEL. Sen. Taylor, Idaho, inserted a letter published in the N.Y. Times opposing the President's loyalty order as being "Nazilike" (p. A2197-8).
Sen. Morse, Oreg., inserted a letter published in the N.Y. Times criticizing the procedure under the President's loyalty order as being inadequate (pp. A2199-200).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS Released by G.P.O.

15. LANDS. S. 28, reestablishing registers in land offices. Senate Expenditures the Executive Departments Committee.

- o -

COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for May 6: Joint Committee on Economic Report (ex S. Public Lands, Central Valley reclamation project; S. Appropriations, Interior appropriation bill; H. Ways and Means, trade agreements; H. Appropriations, Government corporations and independent offices appropriation bills (ex.)). For May 9: Public Lands, FS range policy and 1948 range program (Watts, Granger, and Dutton testify).

- o -

For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Room 113 Adm. Arrangements may be made to be kept advised, routinely, of developments on any particular bill.

- oOo -

I have repeatedly called attention to the gigantic hoax. But it remained for John T. Flynn to make it an atomic bomb in the financial world. Members of the Ways and Means Committee and one or two Senators on the Senate Finance Committee, before both of which committees I have spoken on many occasions, have told me in confidence that they realized that the whole Social Security Act, from the financial angle, is so fantastic in its absurdity that they were afraid to call it to the attention of the country. Now that we have hit the \$250,000,000,000 debt bracket, the few billions of worthless paper assets in the trust fund may not create any disturbance, if they are wiped out for good. I am not certain whether the bookkeeping experts in the Treasury are putting these bonds in the red or the black division. Maybe we will need another article by Flynn to straighten out that phase of the matter. Meanwhile, those citizens over 65 years of age who require help are in dire straits. But money collected for them has been diverted to other purposes. Don't write your Congressman. He has already heard from John T. Flynn.

OUR PRESENT DISHONEST FEDERAL OLD-AGE-PENSION PLAN

(By John T. Flynn)

(EDITORIAL NOTE.—In 1939 the old-age-pension tax was due to be increased from 2 percent on workers and employers to 3 percent and then an additional 1 percent every 3 years. At this point, John T. Flynn, author of the following article, presented in Harper's magazine for February 1939 an extensive argument to freeze the tax at 2 percent. The article attracted the attention of the Ways and Means Committee of the House then considering the subject. Mr. Flynn was invited to appear and present his case. After he had spent a full day before that committee, opposed by the Treasury, the committee decided immediately after the session to freeze the tax, but served notice on the President that it would give him an opportunity to approve the plan. The tax has remained frozen at 2 percent ever since at a saving to social-security taxes of \$7,000,000,000 to the workers and employers of America. In this article, Mr. Flynn describes the flagrant misappropriation of most of the money that has thus far been collected for old-age pensions.)

(Since the inception of the plan, \$7.50 out of each \$9 paid by employees and employers has been spent by the Government for other purposes. An individual guilty of such malfeasance would land in the penitentiary.)

For years I have been an ardent advocate of public old-age pensions. I was a member of the national organization that worked for social security. My purpose is not to oppose public pensions but to expose the indefensible methods by which the plan is being rendered ridiculous.

We have heard much of the great friendly state that would produce security for all. One form of this is the old-age pension plan. Now, after 10 years of the experiment, we find that families of the retired workers got an average pension last year of \$6.40 a week.

The Government has collected \$9,000,000,000 in taxes for old-age pensions and survivors' insurance. It has paid a billion and a half in pensions. It has borrowed and spent the other seven and a half billion on other things.

Not only is it dishonest, it is poor administration besides, to collect taxes under one guise and spend them for another purpose.

Workers and their unions sense this inadequacy and are again appealing to private business concerns for pensions. As a result over 10,000 plans for retirement benefits have been established by private corporations under carefully guarded trusteeships that guarantee that all benefits go to the worker.

Let us have a look at the dishonesty in the Federal old-age pension plan. The original plan proposed to lay a tax of 2 percent of the wage a year on employer and employee (1 percent each) beginning 1937; 3 percent in 1940; 4 percent in 1943; 5 percent in 1946; and 6 percent in 1949, at which point it would remain. However, in 1939 Congress, convinced that the rates were excessive, froze the tax at 2 percent and has repeated this action each year since. But unless action is taken, extortionately high rates will go into effect next year.

Had Congress not stepped in, the Government would have collected \$16,500,000,000 since 1937 out of which it would have paid only one and a half billion in pensions. The Government would have collected last year in old-age taxes \$3,000,000,000 out of which it would have paid only three hundred and twenty million in benefits. Thus Congress saved the workers and employers over \$7,000,000,000 in social-security taxes by resisting the demand of the Executive for higher rates. Even at the 2-percent rate at which Congress has held the tax since 1939, the Government has collected nearly nine billion of which it has borrowed seven and a half billion to pay running expenses of the Government. Instead of social security for the workers, this looks like political security for the politicians.

How does the Government get away with this? It is done by means of a very plausible and tricky fiction. Here is the theory. Employed workers who are protected by the plan will collect pensions after reaching 65. The number will be small at first, but will grow and in time will be so numerous that the highest tax of 6 percent will not pay all the pensions. The Government, therefore, should collect more than it pays out while the pensions are few and save the surplus. This cash is exchanged for United States bonds, and the bonds constitute the old age reserve fund. In time this fund may reach forty, fifty, or, it is estimated, even as much as ninety billion. The interest on the bonds when added to the taxes will pay all pensions. To the untrained mind this may seem plausible. It was thought up by untrained minds and opposed by all the experts. A moment's reflection will show why.

At present the old-age fund holds nearly eight billion in United States bonds. That means the Government has collected eight billion more than it paid out in pensions. If in 30 years the old-age fund should hold forty billion in bonds, that would mean it had collected forty billion more than it paid out. The eight-billion surplus has been appropriated by the Government in exchange for United States bonds and the money is gone—spent on all sorts of things except pensions. No matter how big the fund gets, the money will be gone, having been spent by the Government on current expenses.

But you ask, Are these United States bonds not gilt-edge securities? Are not the savings of the workers and employers thus safely invested? The answer is "Yes"—if the Government ever plans to borrow more money in order to redeem these bonds. But it has no intention of ever paying these bonds. That would be contrary to the plan. The plan is for the old-age fund to hold the bonds forever in order to collect interest on them from the Government. Now, you say, Is not the interest on their savings a legitimate method of producing pension income for the workers? That seems plausible. But consider it a moment and you will see it is a pure fiction.

If I own a United States bond, then all the taxpayers owe me the interest, but when the old-age fund owns a United States bond the situation is different. The fund is set up for the benefit of the workers. It is created by payments from workers and employers. Now, if the bond belongs to this fund, before the Government can pay interest on it the money must be collected in taxes from the taxpayers. And the taxpayers are the workers and their employers. The Government will again have to collect taxes from workers and employers

in order to pay the interest on the bonds in the old-age reserve fund.

All this is done because, we are told, the number of persons drawing pensions after a number of years will be so great and the amount of money required so large that the highest tax of 6 percent will not produce it. In theory the workers and employers will pay a 6-percent tax, leaving a large sum still to be raised to meet the pension rolls. The Government is supposed to supply this in the form of interest on the bonds. But actually the interest money must be collected largely from the same people who pay the old-age taxes.

To put it differently, let us suppose that in 1970 the old-age taxes will fall a billion short of paying the pension rolls. The difference will be made up by the interest paid on the Government bonds owned by the fund. Therefore the pensions will all be paid (1) by the old-age security taxes and (2) by the interest on the bonds. The old-age security taxes will be paid by the employers and employees. But the interest taxes will also be paid very largely by the employers and employees.

At present the reserve fund is nearing eight billion. That means the workers and employers have been charged nearly eight billion more for old-age pensions than they cost. No matter what year in the future you select where there is a reserve fund of twenty or forty or fifty billion, it will be because the workers and employers have been charged twenty or forty or fifty billion more for pensions than they cost.

But, you will say, what about insurance companies? They have reserves. But an insurance company does not pay policy benefits out of reserves. The reserves are required by law because an insurance company is a voluntary association which the policyholders may quit or which may get into trouble for some reason. And they spread the cost of a bad year, such as the influenza epidemic of 1918.

A man has a life-insurance policy for \$10,000. He pays a premium every year. The company uses that premium and all other premiums each year to pay the death benefits which fall due that year. Insurance is reduced to a scientific basis. Experience informs its operators that so many people will die in a given year and so much insurance will fall due. Insurance rates are arranged so that the premiums collected in any year will cover all the death benefits that will normally be paid in that year. The benefits are not paid out of reserves. In the worst depression years premiums always covered death and other insurance claims. And so in 20 years from now—in 1967—should that man with the \$10,000 policy die, his widow will collect his insurance benefit—\$10,000—but the company will that same year collect in premiums from the surviving policyholders the money to pay it. It must be so.

Our politically minded social-security operators refuse to face the one great central fact in this problem. The Government old-age security plan is merely a Government insurance agency. Therefore, old-age benefits, like life insurance and other contingent benefits, must be paid out of the income of the people concerned, earned by them in the very year when the benefits fall due. If there are 50,000,000 workers employed and 5,000,000 retired, the 50,000,000 must each year, by their contributions, pay enough to support the 5,000,000 on pensions. There is no other way. The payments may be masked or disguised in whatever form a timid politician wishes to hide them. But that stern fact must be faced. And any honest system of old-age pension must be built on it. The Government does not provide the money. Its only role, like that of the insurance company, is to act as the agent which collects from the employees and employers and pays the benefits to those who are retired.

In the case of old-age pensions the great role which the Government can play is in bringing all workers into it, giving it the permanence essential to the plan and protecting it from disintegration by making it compulsory on all.

The benefits paid now are small. They will increase as the plan grows older and pensioners accumulate higher wage averages as the basis of pensions. Whether the pensions are increased or not it must always be kept in mind that they must be paid for by the workers and employers. There is no other way. Any slick scheme to fool the worker into believing the Government is paying any part of it should be swept aside.

The Government's course is clear:

1. The plan must be on a pay-as-you-go basis. The taxes collected should be sufficient to cover the pensions of that year and no more.

2. The idea of a reserve fund greater than that already raised should be abandoned. When the present plan of the reserve fund was adopted the three distinguished actuararies called in as advisers protested against it. In addition to the arguments against it already mentioned there are two others of grave import: (a) It is a plan to add a billion or two every year to the national debt which we are supposed to reduce. (b) It entangles the whole social-security system with the fiscal difficulties of the Government which are bound to increase. The old-age plan should be kept clear of that.

3. The present arbitrary system of increasing rates should be by law abolished without delay and rates for from 2 to 3 years should be fixed on a rigid actuarial basis.

4. The system should be enlarged to include all workers, save civil-service workers of Federal, State, and city governments already protected by public retirement plans.

5. Benefits should be kept as they are for the time being until the country arrives at a state of reasonable postwar stabilization.

Finally every effort should be made to protect the whole system from politics—the politics of the politicians and the politics of the dreamers. We must close our ears to the politician in either party who uses social security as a vote-getting racket and who beguiles the workingman with his tales about all the wonderful things the great benevolent State can give him.

The State can give him nothing. It has nothing to give. It has no way of getting money save by taxing someone, including himself. If it hands him anything it must first take it from him or someone else. The idea that it may take it from him and give it to someone else does not seem to have occurred to him. Yet this is precisely what the old-age pension plan is doing.

AMERICA'S PATENT SYSTEM—ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on America's patent system, delivered by him before the Patent Office Society, on May 2, which appears in the Appendix.]

NATIONAL RIVERS AND HARBORS CONGRESS. MESSAGE BY THE PRESIDENT AND ADDRESS BY SENATOR McCLELLAN

[Mr. McCLELLAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the message sent by President Truman to the Thirty-seventh Annual Convention of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, Washington, May 2 and 3, 1947, and the address delivered by himself on the same occasion, which appear in the Appendix.]

THE FAITH OF THE FATHERS—ADDRESS BY SENATOR ROBERTSON OF VIRGINIA

[Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "The Faith of the

Fathers," delivered by him at the Cape Henry Day program commemorative service, Cape Henry, Va., April 27, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

SOIL CONSERVATION—ARTICLE BY MARQUIS CHILDS

[Mr. HATCH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Soil Conservation," written by Marquis Childs, and published in the Washington Post, which appears in the Appendix.]

CRITICISMS OF PENDING LABOR BILL BY BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement issued by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen entitled "Major Defects in the Taft-Ball Bill, S. 1126," which appears in the Appendix.]

APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, ETC.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2700) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the order of the Senate, the unfinished business, Senate bill 1126, is temporarily laid aside, and the Senate will proceed to the consideration of H. R. 2700, making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes. The Clerk will state the first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading Title I—Department of Labor—Office of the Secretary, on page 2, line 4, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$819,500" and insert "\$866,900."

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, the bill now under consideration is the first of the regular appropriation bills to come to the floor of the Senate at the present session of the Congress. That, I believe, makes it perhaps more important than even the sums of money involved. It is very easy to discuss the benefits of economy in government in the abstract. The real test of whether we are going to be able to economize in government is in the specific appropriation bills. There is no other way by which we can demonstrate to the people of the United States that the vast governmental system we have can be cut down to a more normal size.

Before entering upon a brief explanation of the appropriation bill, which covers the Department of Labor and the Federal Security Agency, I wish to point out a few facts to the Senate. In 1917 the total cost of the Federal Government amounted to \$1,628,000,000. By 1919, after the first world war, the cost of government had increased to \$27,065,000,000. By 1925 it had decreased again to \$3,748,000,000. In 1933 the cost of the Federal Government was \$5,692,000,000. In 1939 the cost had gone up again, and it stood at \$12,118,000,000. In the year before the war, the year in which the attack on Pearl Harbor occurred,

1941, the cost of government amounted to a little more than \$19,000,000,000.

The President's budget, as submitted to the Congress of the United States this year, while considerably less than the wartime expenditures of course, as it should be, still amounts to \$37,500,000,000.

Some time ago when considering the legislative budget the House of Representatives in its judgment determined that there should be a reduction in the expenditures below that contemplated by the President of the United States in an amount approximating \$6,000,000,000, which would have brought the cost of Government down from \$37,500,000,000 to \$31,500,000,000. The Senate, after considerable discussion of the same legislative budget, determined that, in view of the critical international situation and our obligations abroad, it would be impractical this year to reduce the expenditures contemplated by the President's budget by more than \$4,500,000,000, which, using the Senate figures, would mean that the cost of Government for the fiscal year would be \$33,000,000,000. But in either event, whether the Members of the Senate supported the House \$6,000,000,000 figure or the Senate \$4,500,000,000 figure, the fact remains that in each and every one of the appropriation bills which will come to the floor of the Senate there will have to be substantial reductions made beneath the amount requested by the President in his budget message.

We must face the fact that a reduction even to the Senate figure of \$4,500,000,000 would require a reduction in the cost of Government beneath the budget figures of approximately 12 or 13 percent, and the House figure require a considerably greater reduction.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations and its Subcommittee on Labor and Federal Security approached this task with an open mind. We recognized that by reason of the time element involved, greater reductions might have been made in some branches of the agencies covered by the bill than should actually have been made. So we went into our hearings and asked the various agencies involved to come before us and give us factual information. We frankly told them that we were not going to rubber stamp the figures sent over to us by the House of Representatives, but at the same time we had no intention of rubber-stamping the amounts which had been recommended by the Director of the Budget.

It seems to me that we cannot surrender our obligation as a policy-determining body of the Government, and surrender the power of the budget into the hands of any Federal executive agency.

After the hearings had been held the witnesses had been heard in public session, as is provided for under the so-called La Follette-Monroney plan, and the committee had deliberated, the net result was that the bill as passed by the House carried appropriations of \$1,684,586,780. The Senate committee recommended a decrease of \$8,388,700, bringing the amount of the bill which is now before the Senate to \$1,676,198,080. So our committee has reported a bill to the

Senate which carries approximately \$8,000,000 less than the bill which came to us from the House of Representatives.

In arriving at that figure we made, I believe, a modest reduction in certain grants-in-aid, and we made certain increases, which we felt were justified by the testimony, in the Department of Labor and in the Federal Security Agency. But I merely wish to point out to the Senate once again that even with the figure \$1,676,198,080 contained in the Labor and Federal Security bill reported to the Senate, which is only one of 12 bills which will come before this body for action, that figure is greater than the total cost of the Federal Government for all its activities, Army and Navy and everything else, in 1917, when the expenditures amounted to \$1,628,411,644.81. It is greater than the total receipts of the Federal Treasury in the year 1917. So we have come a long way.

The minority views, copies on which are on the desks of Senators, might be termed the views of the minority of the minority, because of the nine Members on the minority side of the aisle on the Appropriations Committee only three of them have signed the minority views. In their views the minority state:

In general, the minority feel impelled to report that the indiscriminating ruthlessness of some of the cuts recommended by the majority is indefensible except on the premise that it is desirable to put the Labor Department in a position where it cannot do the job which the Congress, by substantive law, has imposed upon it.

I categorically deny that statement. On the contrary, every witness who appeared before the committee recognized that he was receiving a fair hearing, and recognized that the committee, to the best of its ability, with the obligations we have imposed upon us, was bent upon a sound and constructive economy, and not upon doing anything to the Department of Labor or to any other function of the Federal Government which would cripple it in its operations.

In the Department of Labor alone we have restored a little more than \$4,000,000.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. YOUNG. As a member of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, dealing with Labor and social security, I wish to commend the Senator from California for the able and fair manner in which he handled these appropriations in his capacity of chairman. The minority could help its cause a great deal by defending the increases which our subcommittee made in these appropriations. Any different action might greatly hurt the cause of the minority and the department affected. If we can hold these increases in conference with the House, I think we shall have served well the department and agencies involved. I believe that the appropriations we have recommended are absolutely fair, and that the various agencies can operate efficiently under them.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I thank the Senator from North Dakota. He was one of the very active members of the sub-

committee. He attended almost all the hearings, except when he was necessarily absent, which was very seldom. He took a very active part in studying the appropriations in the bill.

I wish to call attention to the fact that the total recommended, for the Department of Labor itself, \$79,862,900, is \$10,000,000 under the amount allowed by the House. A reduction of \$14,345,600 is recommended in grants to States for employment offices, and an increase of \$4,344,300 is recommended in the operating funds of the Department, to provide it a total of \$22,480,500 in its operating funds.

The total amount recommended by the Senate committee is below the budget estimate by \$23,817,391, or 22.9 percent, and is below the appropriations for 1947—the supplemental pay act having been provided for out of available funds—by \$31,550,391, or 28.3 percent.

We found a number of places where we rather violently—if I may use that word—disagreed with the House. With respect to the Division of Labor Standards, your committee recommends that the Division of Labor Standards be restored, and we have provided funds for that purpose.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. BALDWIN. The Senator is very ably describing the provisions of the bill. On page 5 it is indicated that the Senate Appropriations Committee substantially increased the amount of funds available for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and also for the United States Employment Service. Can the Senator indicate how near those increases over the House figures approached the amount recommended by the Bureau of the Budget? Were the increases substantial?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I shall indicate those as we move along.

With respect to the Division of Labor Standards, your committee recommends that the Division be restored, and that an appropriation of \$400,000 be provided.

In the case of the Commissioners of Conciliation, the committee recommends a slight increase of \$120,000 for the Commissioners of Conciliation. In that respect the committee does not differ so much with the House allowance of funds, but it does disagree with the language in the House committee report, which sought to tie the hands of the executive branch of the Government. We did not feel that that was appropriate either in an appropriation bill or in a committee report; and while there was grave question as to whether or not the action by the House committee in placing such language in its report, seeking to tie the hands of the Secretary of Labor, would be effective, it certainly would place the Secretary in a rather embarrassing position should he ignore the language in a report of a committee of one of the two Houses of Congress. I wish to make it crystal clear that the committee believes in its recommendation to the Senate, that there should be no restrictive language tying the hands of the Secretary of Labor so far as the Conciliation Service is concerned.

With respect to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, of course that is an important agency of the Department of Labor. Your committee fully recognizes the fact that the Bureau of Labor Statistics is supplying information of value to labor, of value to management, and of value to the country as a whole. I do not believe that there is a single member of the appropriations subcommittee or full committee who would wish to report to the Senate a bill under which the work of that Bureau would be so hamstrung that it could not continue to function. We do not believe that such is the case. The committee recommends an increase of \$1,376,000, which will provide a total of \$3,750,000 for the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

To answer the question of the able Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BALDWIN], the amount of the budget estimate was \$6,700,700, but in arriving at that figure the Bureau of Labor Statistics has incorporated into its regular peacetime budget all the wartime appropriations which it had. I think this is very important because a number of Members have received letters—I know that the chairman of the subcommittee has received a great many letters—indicating that the people are uninformed as to the facts. Let me give the Senate some of the facts.

In 1937 the total regular appropriation for the Bureau of Labor Statistics was \$850,000; in 1938 it was \$784,000; in 1939 it was \$829,960; in 1940 it was \$1,012,000; in 1941 it was \$1,107,580; in 1942 it was \$1,080,590; in 1943 it was \$1,207,203; in 1944 it was \$1,312,300; in 1945 it was \$1,312,300; and in 1946 it was \$1,492,420.

During those later years they received certain national defense funds, which, as a matter of fairness, of course, should be brought into the picture. In 1942 the agency received \$287,000 of national defense funds; in 1943 the amount was a little more than \$1,000,000; in 1944, \$1,365,400; in 1945, \$2,672,400; and in 1946, \$2,780,576. In addition to that, they had certain reimbursable working funds for special projects which they were operating. In 1947 they endeavored to include the entire amount of their national defense appropriations in the regular appropriation bill, but I call attention to the fact that the amount allowed by the committee—both the full committee and the subcommittee—was approximately \$3,750,000, which is almost three times as much as they had in any regular appropriation in any prior year. No one can convince me that under those circumstances, with efficient management, the Bureau of Labor Statistics cannot do the job which it is necessary to do. I believe that it can. The subcommittee very carefully went over the various projects and believed, after checking the figures of the Bureau itself, that it will have ample funds to carry on the basic work which it should perform, but I am frank to admit to the Members of the Senate that the Bureau will have to curtail a great many other activities, some of which undoubtedly are desirable to different people. But we will never have any economy in the Government of the United States unless we start to curtail

certain desirable activities. As I have pointed out, it is easy to talk and to give lip service to economy in the abstract, but the place in which economy should be practiced is in a specific appropriation bill. Whenever we make a cut of any kind in any appropriation bill, of course, we step on someone's toes. It is again the old story of whose ox is being gored. But I believe that with the funds which we have allowed this Bureau will be able to carry on its very necessary and desirable work, which all the members of the committee want it to perform.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator may not have reached this item, but I notice that the committee has reported a decrease of \$14,345,000 below the amount provided in the House bill.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I am coming to that.

Mr. BARKLEY. That affects the unemployment offices of the States to which the Federal Government has transferred a large number of the unemployment problems. I may have to be absent from the floor before the Senator reaches that section of the bill, and I want to ask this question: To what extent will the State governments, out of their own treasuries, be able to supplement this item, and how far will they be able to meet the obligations of the State employment offices to which the Federal Government has assigned the main problems in connection with the work?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Since the able Senator from Kentucky will be absent from the floor I shall move over to that particular place in the bill. In the first place, the appropriation recommended amounts only to approximately a 20-percent reduction in the grant-in-aid funds. The various States came, through their representatives, to the Congress of the United States and stated that if the Federal Government would return the employment service to them they could perform the work on a more economical basis. This will give them an opportunity to do so. I call the Senator's attention to the fact that I have a chart, which I may put into the RECORD at a later time, which shows the increases in personnel in the various State offices which increases took place between the time the agencies were formerly operated by the States and the time when they were given back to the States last year. To cite some percentages, in one case there has been an increase of 37.9 percent when there has actually been a decrease in the load of 6 percent. In another instance there has been an increase in personnel of 100 percent when there has been an increase in the load of only 15.6 percent. So it goes in almost every instance. There has been a substantial increase in personnel far exceeding, in most cases, the increase in the load.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. As I recall the reports made by State governments, it was stated that it was necessary that this service

be returned to them. I recall that they claimed that they could do the work more economically. It was never quite specific whether their desire to control all these unemployment agencies was motivated by a desire for economy or by a desire to retain or acquire control of the appointing power of the officers to fill the offices which were to be established. It may be a 50-50 proposition.

But having that control now, it having been returned to the States by the Congress of the United States returning these unemployment agencies to them, I wondered to what extent they can carry out their promise that the work will be done more economically, whether out of their own treasuries they are going to provide additional funds made necessary by reason of the cut in the Federal allotment, and, if there is no additional fund, to what extent the unemployed themselves will suffer because of the reduction in the appropriations.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I will say to the able Senator from Kentucky that no one, of course, can look into a crystal ball and see what conditions will be a year or 2 years from this time. To show how this operation has increased over what had been originally intended, I want to read from section 5 (a) of the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, as follows:

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated (1) the sum of \$1,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, (2) \$4,000,000 for each fiscal year thereafter up to and including the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, (3) and thereafter such sums annually as the Congress may deem necessary.

This year there will be a sum in excess of \$50,000,000 to run those offices. I believe, based on the information we have, that the States can operate those offices, if they do it on an efficient basis, for the sum of money allowed by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. KNOWLAND. As a matter of fact, if I may complete my statement, the States should be contributing a part of the cost, because, as a matter of general public policy, I believe it is a serious mistake for one agency of government, namely, the Federal Government, to raise the funds and deliver them to another agency to spend unless such agency expends some of its own money in connection with the operation. If it has some of its own money in the operation it will take more of an interest in economizing wherever it can constructively economize, rather than if it is spending some other agency's funds.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not disagree with that observation. I hope, inasmuch as this unemployment problem has been returned to the States, they will accept in good faith the responsibility which goes with the transfer of the activity. If they not only are willing to pay their share of the money involved, but also are willing to pay it in such a way as to guarantee the greatest possible service to the men and women for whom it was intended—the unemployed—I would have no complaint. I would not even complain at this reduc-

tion, and I am not doing so now. I am merely trying to find out, if I can, whether the reduction, if necessary to be made, will be made up by the States, who were so anxious to get the Congress to confer upon them the authority to handle the expenditure of the money and the selection of the persons who would administer the service.

I certainly went as far as the Senator from California went, and probably a little farther than he would go, in my advocacy of the position that I do not believe the Federal Government should turn over money to State authorities without retaining some bridle rein over the expenditure of such funds, so that the Federal Government may have some voice in determining how the money is spent. In other words, I do not believe in turning over Federal funds to an agency which is utterly not responsible to the Federal Government in regard to how the money is spent.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I may say that the House report made clear that after June 30, 1949, the States will have to look elsewhere or will have to make some other arrangements. It is the opinion of the Senate committee that certainly some definite arrangements should be made in that connection, and the States should now be giving thought to the point that the Federal Government will not continue to pay the entire cost of this operation.

Of course, a matter of policy is involved. I do not know whether this year or next year the Congress of the United States might determine that in the future the cost should be met on a matching basis, dollar for dollar, or on some other basis. That will have to be worked out. But we have clearly put the States on notice that the Federal Government will not continue to provide the total appropriations and thus carry the entire load.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I have always maintained that widespread unemployment creates a national problem, and that the National Government cannot excuse itself entirely from the responsibility of having to deal with it and solve it. But inasmuch as the States were so anxious to regain control of that service, and inasmuch as representatives of the States took the trouble to come to Washington, where they appeared before congressional committees for the purpose of having the States regain control of it, I am expressing the hope that they will not merely be satisfied with having the power to appoint the administrators of the service to jobs within their States but also will be willing to accept their responsibility in paying for the service.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I thank the Senator.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. REED. I wish to say to the Senator from California that I was one of the active Senators, perhaps one of the very active Senators, in urging the return of the employment services to the States. A number of reasons were offered on the floor of the Senate why that should be done. It is not necessary for us to go into that matter now.

But for a time the representatives of the States who then were here in Washington and appeared before congressional committees asking that the employment services be returned to the States were operating from my office. I think that was perhaps before the Senator from California, who has yielded to me, became a Member of this body.

All the time the main criticism was in regard to the extravagance of Federal administration, and all the State representatives urged that if the employment services were returned to the States, they could be operated by the States very much more economically than when the Federal Government was operating them. I think some of the State representatives thought the States could operate those services for as little as one-half of what the Federal Government was spending in that connection.

Mr. President, I think the action of the committee is well taken. The States gave the Senate every reason to believe that they would carry out their obligation of operating the services more economically if the services were returned to them, and I think they were in earnest in making that statement; they convinced me that they were. So I wish to see them carry it out.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I thank the Senator.

Mr. President, so much for the point which had been raised by the Senator from Kentucky.

I have already gone into the matter of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In regard to the United States Employment Service—

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield to the junior Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. COOPER. The matter about which I should like to ask the Senator was discussed in some detail on Friday. It has to do with the elimination of funds for educational activities from the Department of Labor.

On page 2 of the report it is stated that—

The labor education activities of the Division—

Meaning the Division of Labor Standards—

were transferred to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the House committee. The Senate committee, on the contrary, recommends that no provision be made for labor education as a part of the activities of the Department of Labor.

On page 3, I find the following in the report:

The labor education activities formerly in the Division of Labor Standards were transferred by the House Committee to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Senate committee recommends that no provision be made for labor education as a part of the activities of the Department of Labor.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I am glad the Senator from Kentucky has raised that point. It had been raised by the able Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] on last Friday, and I endeavored then to answer it. I shall repeat

now, in general, the statement I made at that time.

I agree wholeheartedly with the able Senator from Utah as to the importance of labor education in our schools and universities. My own University of California has gone into that field, and we think it is doing a good job now, and will do a better job as the years go by.

I think a great many other institutions of learning are recognizing that in this important field of labor relations our educational institutions should be giving consideration to the subject and should be arranging courses in order to help fill a gap which heretofore has existed.

The only point that we on the committee had in mind was that we felt it was a very bad practice from the point of view of Government policy to begin to set up an agency which might become a second Office of Education. In other words, as I understand the situation, there is nothing in the committee's report which will prevent the Bureau of Labor Standards from issuing factual information dealing with various phases of the labor program, and that factual information will be available to institutions of learning or to any others who may have an interest in having such information. But the members of the committee felt that the time to nip in the bud what appeared to us to be another Office of Education was now. They received their first appropriation of approximately \$37,500 a year ago; and this year they had requested approximately \$65,000. We were a little fearful that it would grow like Topsy, and that soon we would have operating in the Department of Labor what in effect would be another Office of Education; and if that same situation were to be carried over into other departments of government, we would have more or less of a governmental monstrosity, in that there would be the regular Office of Education, and perhaps at a future date we might even constitute it as a Department of Education, and yet there would be competing agencies in various other departments.

As we visualize the situation, the way to operate this function and service is to have the factual information of the Bureau of Labor Standards—the appropriation for which the Senate committee voted to restore to the amount allowed by the Budget, although the appropriation had been cut off by the House—supplied to the Commissioner's Office, where it would be available to various institutions and schools which would have need for information of that kind.

Mr. COOPER. Let me inquire whether any funds of the Department of Labor are available for these educational activities.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I would say no, except as printed material will be available to be distributed to various schools and universities throughout the country that have courses of that kind.

Mr. COOPER. Would that information be available, for instances, to officers and members of labor unions or persons engaged in industry who ask for it?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Yes; I think very definitely it would be.

Mr. COOPER. Then the sentence on page 3 of the report, "The Senate committee recommended that no provision be made for labor education as a part of the activities of the Department of Labor," would not preclude the furnishing of statistical information generally?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Very definitely not, as I interpret it. We simply do not wish to have created in the Department of Labor a subbureau of education which would be in competition with the Office of Education.

Mr. COOPER. I have received statements, particularly from the American Federation of Labor in Kentucky, in which it has been pointed out that the educational activities of the Department of Labor have been of great assistance in informing labor unions in the handling of grievances, in the method and technique of bringing grievances to the attention of employers, and thus in the prevention of disputes. They state that it has resulted in the prevention of labor disputes and strikes. They believe that the elimination of educational activities will in the long run keep from them information which will assist them in promoting satisfactory labor relations.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I do not believe it will prevent the dissemination to those who could make use of it of factual information, assembled in the various bureaus of the Department of Labor. Our very definite impression was that there was being created, as I have said before, what in effect was a bureau of education within the Department of Labor.

Mr. COOPER. I thank the Senator.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, under the United States Employment Service, which is the administrative end of the Employment Service in Washington, we provided an increase of \$1,709,600. The committee recommends an increase in the amount for carrying into effect provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 of \$363,200, to provide a total amount of \$2,120,000 for that purpose.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The Senator has just referred to the fund made available for the United States Employment Service, and particularly the Veterans' Placement Service. I should like to call his attention to a statement contained in the minority views, which charges that the majority, in this bill, has hampered, impeded, and stultified the Labor Department program, including the reemployment rights of veterans.

I should like to stress at this point that during the hearings it was disclosed that of the 2,400,000 unemployed persons currently in this country, almost 1,000,000 were reported to be veterans. On that basis our committee assumed that it would be good economy to increase the funds made available for the Veterans' Placement Service, so that the

veterans who want employment could receive recruitment assistance from the Veterans' Placement Service.

I think the interpretation made by the minority of the conclusions reached by the subcommittee in providing ample funds for the functioning of this particular service is entirely erroneous. The United States Employment Service has an appropriation in this bill of \$2,246,400 and the Veterans' Employment Service \$2,120,000, making a total of \$4,366,400.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I wish to thank the distinguished Senator from Idaho for his statement, which is accurate.

Mr. President, in the wage and hour division, we made a recommendation for an increase of \$99,200.

So the total increases we have made in the Department's appropriation amount to \$4,344,300.

In the Federal Security Agency we recommended, for the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, an increase of \$80,400; for the Employees' Compensation Fund, an increase of \$250,000; for the Food and Drug Administration, an increase of \$115,300, and for the Certification Service, \$100,000. That service deals with the new drug streptomycin, and the entire amount of \$100,000 will ultimately be returned to the Treasury of the United States.

In the Office of Education we provided for an increase, for the development of vocational education, of \$3,550,000, and for salaries and expenses in the Office of the Commissioner, \$431,000, of which \$125,615 would take care of salaries and expenses of the personnel they have, and \$305,385 would take care of certain additional programs, including what we felt was a very important program, one of the determining factors in the decision of the committee, namely, the program outlined by the Commissioner of Education as "Democracy vs. Communism."

In the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, for general administrative expenses, we provided an extra \$100,000.

For hospital and construction activities, under the bill which was passed a year ago, there was an authorization of \$75,000,000 a year, which would be cumulative each year. No funds were appropriated for last year, so this year the authorization amounts to \$150,000,000. Under the law, if no work were done this year, next year the authorization would amount to \$225,000,000.

The House, instead of appropriating a specific amount, authorized the amount of the contract authorizations. As we read the language in the House bill, it would have meant that contract authorizations could have been made up to the total of \$150,000,000. We felt that this language was rather loose; that, based on the testimony before the committee, which showed that as up to the date the testimony was given there had not been a single State which had presented approved plans to the Public Health Service to come under the hospital act, contract authorizations in an amount not exceeding \$40,000,000 would cover all that could be expended.

The able Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] called my attention to the fact that he had been in contact with the

Public Health Service, and that while he did not disagree with the conclusion of the committee, that \$40,000,000 would be all that was required to be authorized this year, nevertheless it would be desirable if the \$75,000,000 basis could be used, so that if some States were not going to take advantage of the program, those which were willing and interested in taking advantage of it could go ahead with their programs. So we made certain changes in the language, which I wish to read at this time.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, I understand the committee recommended certain language, which provided that a minimum of \$434,000 should be available for vocational education.

Mr. KNOWLAND. If the Senator will let me finish what I desire to say about the hospital fund, then I shall come back to the subject about which he is inquiring. That is a different subject.

Mr. McCARTHY. Very well.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The language we recommended be inserted in lieu of the House language reads as follows:

There shall be allotted to the several States for the fiscal year 1948, as provided in such act, a sum not exceeding \$75,000,000, the total sum authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1948 by part C of the act. Whenever the Surgeon General shall have approved an application for a construction project in accordance with section 625 of the act, the Federal share of the cost of such project, as provided by the act, shall constitute a contractual obligation of the Federal Government: *Provided*, That the aggregate contractual obligation during the fiscal year 1948 shall not exceed \$40,000,000.

We believe that that takes care of the point raised by the able Senator from Alabama, and at the same time sets a ceiling of \$40,000,000 beyond which the Department cannot go for this year.

Under mental-health activities the committee recommended an increase of \$500,000, feeling that this was a field of activity in which the additional expenditure was well warranted.

Under the National Institute of Health we recommended an increase of \$500,000, and at the same time, of the total amount allotted to the National Institute of Health, namely, \$9,626,000, we recommended that \$1,000,000 be earmarked to provide, through grants-in-aid, for a clinical and laboratory research program in tuberculosis therapy, revolving around the use of streptomycin. The committee was very favorably impressed with the progress that has been made through the use of the new drug, streptomycin, in making cures of tuberculosis.

Under the Social Security Administration for the Bureau of Employment Security we recommended an increase of \$95,000, and for maternal and child welfare, \$100,000.

For the Office of the Administrator, Federal Security Agency, we recommended an increase of \$190,400; making the total recommended increases for the Federal Security Agency \$6,043,100.

In the case of the National Labor Relations Board the committee was very greatly impressed by the fact that there had been a considerable backlog of cases. We felt that in this field of industrial relations, involving bona fide conflicts

between labor and management, certainly the Government had an obligation to expedite the decisions just as much as possible. We felt that an increase for salaries in the National Labor Relations Board, of \$686,900, was justified; for miscellaneous expenses, \$94,500; for penalty mail costs, \$6,300; for printing and binding, \$153,300; representing a total recommended increase for the National Labor Relations Board of \$941,000. For the National Mediation Board, we recommended an increase of \$28,700.

In reference to the decreases, as I pointed out earlier in the discussion with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the committee recommended that the grants to the States for public employment offices be decreased by 20 percent, or a total of \$14,345,600, and that the House appropriation for the Public Health Service, National Cancer Institute, be decreased by \$5,328,200, for the following reasons: The committee fully recognize the importance of this field of cancer research. There was a total amount available last year of approximately \$7,000,000. The amount allowed by the Senate increases that to \$12,000,000, and, based on the information we had from those who are greatly interested in the field of cancer research, outside the Public Health Service, it seemed to us that the extra \$5,000,000 is all that could be intelligently spent this next year. Large funds are being raised on the outside; there is pending before the Congress certain permanent legislation; and the committee felt very definitely that the increase up to \$12,000,000 was all that should be allowed for the next year; and so a decrease in the House allocation, of \$5,328,200, was provided.

For the consolidated operations of the Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, we proposed a decrease of \$72,000.

The Senator from Wisconsin raised the question a few minutes ago relative to the language which the committee recommended be stricken from the bill in the item for the Office of Education, which reads as follows:

of which not less than \$434,400 shall be available for the Division of Vocational Education as authorized.

This is the first time that language in that form has appeared in an appropriation bill. In the bill for the prior year the language read that "not more than" whatever the amount was—should be allocated to the Division of Vocational Education. But, based on the facts before the committee, we believe that the Office of Education has been vitally interested in the field of vocational education; that the Vocational Education Division has, in fact, received certainly all that it was entitled to receive, and perhaps more; because the fund of the Division of Vocational Education for some years past has amounted to approximately 51 percent of the total funds available to the Commissioner of Education's office. If from the appropriation for this purpose an amount was taken out by the Commissioner of Education for the general overhead expenses of the office, for which no specific appropriations had been made, actually the Vocational Education Division would

have had less funds available for its specific work. The facts and figures presented by the Commissioner of Education show that he is not unmindful of the importance of the work, and I will say to the junior Senator from Wisconsin that should the committee, during the next year, find that in any way the Vocational Education Division was being discriminated against, we would be the first to recommend a change in the language in future bills; but we did not feel that such restrictive language belongs in the bill at this time.

For the benefit of the Senate, I have endeavored to outline briefly some of the problems with which the committee was faced, and some of the practical problems in economy which we will all have to face on each of the appropriation bills as they come along. But I want to reiterate that, after long hearings, which extended over a considerable number of weeks, the committee is convinced that the funds it has allowed are ample to permit the agencies to function properly, if the agencies themselves recognize that they, too, have an obligation to the American people to practice a degree of economy.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, would the Senator from California kindly yield for a question?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Yes; I yield to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. McCARRAN. Does the Senator, acting as chairman of the subcommittee, and very ably acting, believe that any lesser sum than that which the subcommittee and the full committee allowed would permit the various bureaus to function properly?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I will say to the able Senator from Nevada that personally I am convinced that the agencies need the funds which have been recommended for them. If the Senator has reference to possible future conferences with the House, I can with a perfectly clear conscience go in and battle for the recommendations of the committee, if they are approved by the Senate. I would not do so on the basis that this was merely a trading operation and that the appropriations recommended by the committee could be substantially lowered.

Mr. McCARRAN. In other words, the Senator would then take the position that any lesser sum would in all probability cripple the agency for which the appropriation was made?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I do not want to make the categorical statement that the committee has recommended a Utopian bill, and that there may not be a few dollars here, or a few dollars there, which, if we had had more time, perhaps could not have been shaved off the budget figures, because I think that if the committee had been organized as it will be next year, so that its investigators could have had more time, we perhaps could have found a little more fat. But I will say that, based on the information which we now have, I believe the committee figures are entirely supported.

Mr. McCARRAN. I should like to have the Senator's definition, some time, of "a few dollars."

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. FLANDERS. I was greatly concerned by the figures which the House appropriated for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. I was concerned about them because the statistics furnished by that Bureau are basic, are recognized for their fairness the country over, and are used in a thousand ways by a thousand groups. But I was more particularly concerned because such large use is made of them by the Council of Economic Advisers; and having some responsibility for examining the reports of the Council of Economic Advisers, being a member of the Joint Committee of the House and Senate on the Economic Report, I wrote to the Chairman of the Council asking him what statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics he felt were absolutely essential for the carrying on of the work of his Council. I have received a letter which I have placed in the hands of the honorable Senator from California, and which I hope he still has in his possession, listing the various lines of inquiry which he felt to be essential. I thereupon sent a letter to the head of the Bureau of Labor Statistics asking him for his estimates of the cost of carrying on those functions. I shall not go into details of those estimates at this time, except to say that they totaled \$3,562,292.

In addition to that, he estimated the overhead necessary to carry those detailed pieces of work through as being \$804,000, making a total of \$4,366,292. The \$2 perhaps comes in the classification which was discussed a few moments ago on the floor.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics underwent a severe attack 2 or 3 years ago in an endeavor to break down its professional reliability. It has survived that attack. The professional competence and the objectivity of its work are recognized by professional economists and statisticians the world over. It is one of the branches of the Government's work of which we can be most proud. The work it is doing is, in my judgment, absolutely essential for any action in a legislative way or an administrative way which relates to the maintenance of a high level of production and employment in this country.

This total figure, since it is arrived at by reference to the Bureau itself, may conceivably contain a little fat, more or less—nobody knows. I think probably the Senator from California, who, as chairman of the subcommittee handling the bill, has become familiar with its details, may be a better estimator of the percentage of oleaginous substance in the figures than I would be, but I am, Mr. President, seriously concerned that these essential lines of statistics be not cut out or their usefulness diminished.

I am also seriously concerned with the point raised by the senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], that when the figure is arrived at, the banner be planted on that figure, and that the conferees say:

Come one, come all! this rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I.

Because it would be a calamity to have these services diminished in their usefulness. I trust the Senator from California can see to it in conference that they are not; and I trust that the com-

mittee has carefully considered as to whether the amount they are recommending is sufficient to enable the Bureau to carry on these essential services.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I will say to the able Senator from Vermont that the committee is fully mindful of the importance of the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and it was for that reason that we made a very substantial increase over the amount which had been allotted the Bureau by the House of Representatives, and which, as I again say, is a little more than three times as great as it had ever had in any previous regular appropriation bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the first committee amendment.

Mr. McCARRAN obtained the floor.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. GEORGE. I wish to ask the chairman of the subcommittee a question with reference to the committee's action on page 17.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Is the Senator speaking of the bill now, or of the committee report?

Mr. GEORGE. The bill, where the vocational educational appropriation was raised by the Senate committee from \$14,200,000 to \$17,750,000. I wish to ask why the proviso following that was stricken out? In the House bill the appropriation was for only \$14,200,000, but the proviso followed:

That the apportionment to the States shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed \$19,842,759.97 for the fiscal year 1948.

I wanted to inquire of the distinguished Senator why that proviso was stricken from the bill.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I will say to the distinguished Senator from Georgia that the appropriation allowed last year was \$14,200,000, which was the amount recommended in the bill as it came to the Senate. We found in connection with a good many of these grants to States that if a larger sum was included in the proviso the agency went ahead on the basis that they were going to receive the larger sum; they treated it more or less like a direct authorization for an appropriation, and in a great many instances did not even consider themselves bound by what might be added in a deficiency bill. For that reason we felt that there would be less cause for misunderstanding if we made the amount which we are providing, which is 25 percent greater than they had last year, the full amount that could be allotted, so that there could be no misunderstanding.

Mr. GEORGE. The Senator will recall that in the last Congress the appropriation for vocational education was in fact double. It had been about \$14,000,000 prior to that total, and in the last act dealing with the matter items aggregating about \$29,500,000 were allowed.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I think my able friend from Georgia means the authorization.

Mr. GEORGE. Yes, I am speaking of the authorization. Of course it was contemplated there would be an extension of vocational education in the States. I should like to inquire of the Senator in charge of the bill regarding the amount

of \$17,750,000. Did the committee have advice that that would be sufficient to take care of the needs of the States, or match the appropriations made by the States.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I would say to the able Senator that we examined the situation in respect to the amount the agency had last year. We took into consideration the fact that the authorizations were, of course, greatly in excess of the amounts they had last year. We felt that due to the merit of this particular agency and the work it is doing, the committee would be justified in recommending to the Senate on increase of 25 percent more than was available to that agency in the previous fiscal year. In the case of most agencies we have made reductions under what was available to them in previous years, but in this case we felt that a 25 percent increase was certainly desirable. But in this economy period it was felt that that was the most we would be justified in recommending at this time.

I may say that throughout our report we have made crystal clear that in our opinion the grants to States for vocational education and vocational rehabilitation are subject to Congressional appropriation, and that the authorization is in no sense a mandatory appropriation. I have a letter from the Comptroller General of the United States which sustains our point of view. I ask unanimous consent to have the letter printed in the RECORD, at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COMPTROLLER GENERAL
OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington.

HON. WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
Committee on Appropriations,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I have your letter of April 23, 1947, as follows:

"In regard to the payment to States on the part of the Federal Government for the Vocational Rehabilitation and Vocational Education programs, the following questions have arisen:

"1. Is the Federal Government obligated by law to pay one-half of the cost of services rendered on the part of States, or are the States required to match funds made available to them by the Federal Government?

"2. Is there anything in the law that would indicate that appropriations for these programs should be treated any differently than those of other Federal agencies?

"3. Is there anything in the law that would exempt appropriations for these programs from the provisions of the Anti-Deficiency Act?

"It is requested that an official interpretation be given in writing. This information is urgently needed."

The present vocational rehabilitation program is authorized by provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation amendments of 1943 (57 Stat. 374), which substantially changed and rewrote earlier legislation on the subject. Insofar as here material, the said act provides that funds which may be made available for the purpose thereof shall be used to make payments to States which have submitted to, and obtained approval by, the Federal Security Administrator of plans for vocational rehabilitation program (sec. 1). Such plans are required to meet certain conditions; and the Administrator

is directed to approve those which qualify (sec. 2). Section 3 (a) of the act is, in pertinent part, as follows:

"SEC. 3. (a) From the sums made available pursuant to section 2, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to each State which has an approved plan for vocational rehabilitation, for each quarter or other shorter payment period prescribed by the Administrator, the sum of amounts he determines to be—

"(1) The necessary cost (exclusive of administrative expenses) to such State under the plan of providing vocational rehabilitation during the period for which such payment is to be made to disabled individuals, certified to the State by the Administrator as war disabled civilians;

"(2) One-half of necessary expenditures under such plan in such period (exclusive of administrative expense) for rehabilitation training and medical examinations where necessary to determine eligibility for vocational rehabilitation, the nature of rehabilitation services required, or occupational limitations, in the case of other disabled individuals; and

"(3) One-half of necessary expenditures under such plan in such period (exclusive of administrative expense) for rehabilitation services specified in subparagraphs (A), (B), (C), (D), and (E), to disabled individuals (not including war-disabled civilians) found to require financial assistance with respect thereto, after full consideration of the eligibility of such individual for any similar benefit by way of pension, compensation, or insurance, such rehabilitation services being—

"(4) Expenditures in such period necessary for the proper and efficient administration of the plan, including necessary administrative costs in connection with providing the foregoing services to, and guidance and placement of, disabled individuals."

Section 3 (c) provides, in substance, that, on the basis of information and data furnished by the States, the Administrator is to estimate and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount to be paid to each State for the particular period involved.

Section 9 provides, in part, as follows:

"There are hereby authorized to be included for each fiscal year in the appropriations for the Federal Security Agency such sums as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act."

The vocational education program is authorized by several statutes set forth in Twentieth United States Code 11, et seq. That part requiring the matching of contributions, to which you apparently refer, is authorized by provisions of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 775), which amended and rewrote the act of June 8, 1936, entitled "An act to provide for the further development of vocational education in the several States and Territories" (George-Deen Act, 49 Stat. 1488). Insofar as here material, the Vocational Education Act of 1946 authorizes the making of certain annual appropriations in definite amounts therein stipulated which amounts are to be apportioned among the several States and Territories in the manner specified for the purpose of assisting them in the further development of vocational education (sec. 3). Payments to the States are directed to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury upon certification by the United States Commissioner of Education as to "the moneys to which the State or Territory is entitled under the provisions of this act" (sec. 5). Section 4 provides that "The several States and Territories, in order to receive the benefits of this act, shall be required to match by State and local funds, or both, 100 percent of the appropriations made under authority of section 3."

As to the first question contained in your letter, while section 3 (a) of the Vocational

Rehabilitation Act amendments of 1943, quoted above, provides that the Secretary of the Treasury is to make periodic payments to the various States of the amounts determined by the Federal Security Administrator to be payable to them—as provided in said section—on account of necessary costs or necessary expenditures made by the States under approved plans for providing vocational rehabilitation, it is to be noted that such payments are to be made only from moneys available for such purpose. Hence, it is my opinion that, under the terms of the said law, there is no legal obligation on the Federal Government to make payments to the States unless and until the Congress makes money available for said purpose. In other words, I do not feel that the said law, by itself, imposes any legal obligation on the Federal Government to make the payments provided for in section 3.

Also, I am of the opinion that the sums which the Federal Security Administrator certifies from time to time for payment to the States should be considered in the light of the total amount which the Congress has appropriated to carry out the purposes of the act for the fiscal year involved. In such connection it is to be noted that section 9 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act amendments of 1943, quoted above, authorizes that there be included for each fiscal year in the appropriations for the Federal Security Agency such amounts as are necessary to carry out the provisions of the act. Obviously, such provision contemplates that the total amount necessary to fulfill the obligations of the Federal Government under the act shall be determined in advance of each fiscal year, and that when said amount is appropriated, it shall constitute the total cost to the Federal Government for said fiscal year.

Likewise, it is my opinion that, under the provisions of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, there is no legal obligation on the Federal Government to make any payments to States, as provided in section 3 thereof, until the Congress actually appropriates the sums therein authorized to be appropriated.

As to the matter of the States being required to match funds made available to them by the Federal Government, it will be noted that section 4 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, referred to above, provides expressly that the several States and Territories, in order to receive the benefits of said act, shall be required to match 100 percent of the amounts made available thereunder by the Federal Government. Moreover, while I find no provision in the Vocational Rehabilitation Act amendments of 1943 requiring expressly that the States are to match funds authorized to be paid to them under section 3 thereof, it would seem clear that there is an implied obligation on the States to match funds in those instances where the Federal Government is to pay only one-half of the costs to the States. (See sec. 3 (a), (2) and (3), quoted above.)

With respect to the second question presented in your letter, I perceive nothing in the referred-to laws which indicates that the appropriations for either of the programs here involved should be treated any differently than the appropriations for other agencies of the Government—although there may be a strong moral obligation on the Federal Government, before the commencement of each fiscal year, to meet by adequate appropriations the policy commitments with respect to the continuing programs authorized.

As to the third question presented by your letter, it is assumed that you have in mind section 3679, Revised Statutes, as amended, (31 U. S. C. 665), which provides, in part, that "No executive department or other Government establishment of the United States shall expend, in any one fiscal year, any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year, or involve the Govern-

ment in any contract or other obligation for the future payment of money in excess of such appropriations unless such contract or obligation is authorized by law." There is perceived nothing in the laws pertaining to the vocational rehabilitation and vocational-education programs which would relieve the agencies charged with the duty of administering such programs from complying with the said provisions of the Revised Statutes.

Sincerely yours,

LINDSAY C. WARREN,

Comptroller General of the United States.

Mr. GEORGE. I should like to ask the Senator regarding the amendment on page 18 of the bill. I refer to the language stricken out beginning in line 12 "of which not less than \$434,000 shall be available for the Division of Vocational Education as authorized."

Will the Senator please explain why the committee thought it was necessary to strike that provision from the bill as it came from the House?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I shall be glad to explain that. That is the same question as the one asked by the able junior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY] earlier. Perhaps the Senator was not present.

Mr. GEORGE. I was not present.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Based on the information we have, we believe that the Office of Commissioner of Education is fully alive to the importance of the vocational education program. The appropriations for salaries in 1945 were as follows: For vocational education, \$355,794, or 51½ percent of the total amount allowed to the Commissioner of Education; for the other activities of the Commissioner of Education, such as service to libraries, general appropriations, and so forth, the Commissioner had 48½ percent available to him. Had the same percentage been applied to the general overhead of the office, of which the vocational education program receives the benefit, approximately 51 percent of the total amount would have been chargeable to the vocational education funds. As a matter of fact, however, the Commissioner's office charged them for common operations, such as making out pay rolls, library service, and other activities of which the vocational education program received the benefit, not 51 percent of the total, which rightfully might have been charged, but only 34.7 percent for such common operations. Based on the facts presented, we felt that in an office of this kind, where there are certain common activities, such as pay-roll activities and otherwise, this limitation should not be applied in the bill. I will say to the able Senator from Georgia that if it should be brought out during the next year that the Office of Commissioner of Education is in any degree discriminating against vocational education work, I should be happy, in the next year, to join with the Senator in writing such restrictions into the bill. But we did not feel, under the circumstances, and based upon the actual facts, that such language should be in the bill.

Mr. GEORGE. I thank the Senator for his statement. However, there is a feeling among those in the States who are doing this work—and it is very general;

it is not confined to any particular section of the country—that the Office of Education is disposed to charge too much, and not too little, to the vocational fund.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I will say to the able Senator that I have figures for a number of years showing the facts; and the facts do not substantiate the suspicions of those in the States. I have received a telegram and a letter from my own State of California in connection with this subject, and I shall give it further attention. However, I believe that, based upon all the facts, the committee action was amply justified.

Mr. GEORGE. I thank the Senator for his explanatory statement. I especially appreciate his assurance that if there is found to be any discrimination against vocational education within the course of the year, he will join in an effort to correct the situation.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President—

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I believe the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] has the floor.

Mr. MURRAY. I should like to ask the Senator from California a question.

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. MURRAY. I am sure the able Senator in charge of the bill has given very careful consideration to the effect of the reduced appropriation for the National Labor Relations Board. Is the Senator convinced that with this reduction from the estimate presented by the President the National Labor Relations Board will be able efficiently to carry out its activities?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I will say to the able Senator from Montana that we feel that the amount of the cut made by the House was too great, and that a substantial increase was warranted. Based upon those beliefs, and after hearing the testimony, the committee made a recommendation for an increase of almost \$1,000,000 in the appropriation for the National Labor Relations Board. The overall increase was \$941,000. We believe that with that amount of money the agency will be able materially to cut down the backlog of cases.

Some question was raised by those who said that there is legislation pending in the Senate, and perhaps the House amount should be allowed to stand; but throughout the committee took the position that the only sound thing we could do as an appropriations committee was to take the law as we found it. At the present time the law provides for the National Labor Relations Board in its present form. Rather than wait for some speculative action which might or might not ultimately result, we felt that we should deal with the situation as it exists today. We feel that the \$941,000 will enable the Board to make material progress. I do not say that it will permit it within a year's time completely to clear up the backlog of cases. I rather doubt that even the amount in the President's budget would have permitted it to do so.

Mr. MURRAY. There seems to be considerable anxiety with reference to whether or not, with this amount, the Labor Relations Board would be able to keep up with the increasing volume of

cases which are coming to it. I noticed an editorial in the Washington Post of last Wednesday discussing this question. I should like to read a paragraph from it.

On March 1, 1946, the National Labor Relations Board had a backlog of 3,875 unprocessed cases. On March 1 of this year, the backlog amounted to 5,225 cases—an increase of more than one-third. This is to say that the Wagner Act is being only partially administered. * * * That it is now, because of a shortage of personnel, unable adequately to discharge its congressional mandate is painfully apparent. If the cut in its appropriation ordained by the House is sustained in the Senate—almost 50 percent less than the President's budget estimate and 10 percent under the present appropriation—it will be forced to reduce its staff by about 50 persons, and, as an inevitable result, will fall still further behind in its work.

I know that the Senate committee has increased the amount over the sum fixed by the House; but notwithstanding that increase, I understand that in view of the constantly increasing volume of the work of the National Labor Relations Board, the sum which is now fixed in the appropriation bill will be inadequate to enable it to keep up with its activities.

I suggest that consideration be given to this matter at this time, because it is vitally important that the National Labor Relations Board should be able to process the increased load of cases it is receiving. Its failure to do so will result in considerable trouble and injury for the country.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I may say to the able Senator from Montana that it was for that reason that we made this very material increase in the amount allowed by the House. I should like to call the Senator's attention to the fact that in previous years, for instance, in 1939, the National Labor Relations Board received \$2,121,000; in 1940, \$2,267,000; in 1941, \$2,042,000. In 1946 it had \$2,653,000, and in 1947 it has \$2,601,000. The committee recommends \$4,974,700.

Mr. MURRAY. At the same time I should like to call attention to the fact that the National Labor Relations Board estimates that there will be a greatly increased load during the coming months and that with the reduced amount it will not be possible for them to keep up their work.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I should like to explain my position in order that the Senator from California may understand it. I am yielding to the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] because I want him to propound such questions as he may desire to propound to the Senator from California, thus preserving some uniformity in the procedure.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from California a question, referring to the item at the top of page 17 of the bill. The Senator has already answered a question or two propounded by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE]. Would not the effect of that amendment, although it raises the figure of \$14,200,000 to \$17,750,000, be to limit the over-all amount to be expended on this program during the coming year?

Mr. KNOWLAND. The Senator is correct. One of the things of which we were fearful was that the agency would take the larger figure and, in spite of the fact that the Congress had appropriated a different amount, make that allocation, and then come back for a deficiency appropriation. That has been done on a number of occasions under grant programs. Agencies have taken the authorization figure as being a more or less mandatory appropriation basis. They have spent their funds and obligated them more or less willy-nilly and then have come back to the Congress and said, "We have to meet these commitments. Now it is up to you to pass a deficiency bill."

We wanted to make it perfectly clear that every agency of the Government is limited by the appropriation bills passed by the Congress of the United States, and that so far as we are concerned they are not to expend more or to obligate themselves for more funds than are provided by the Congress.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I understand that reason. But, as a matter of fact, these programs have been held up during the war. I know that they have been held up in my State, particularly. I have here a letter dated May 2 from J. Marion Edwards, State director of vocational education, from which I should like to read one paragraph. It is as follows:

Here in Arkansas, where we are in dire need of increased funds to aid a large number of programs that have been on the waiting list since before the war, we are extremely disappointed that such a low figure has been recommended. We could easily use Arkansas' allotment of the full amount of something more than \$29,000,000 which it is possible to appropriate through the George-Barden Act.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I have no doubt that they could find use for the entire \$29,000,000; but on that basis, following through the argument of the able Senator from Arkansas, instead of the figure of \$19,000,000 there should be a figure of \$29,000,000.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I think it ought to be \$29,000,000. It is a matching program. I know of no more beneficial program. I think there is very little disagreement as to the usefulness of this program for the future. It is a preventive program rather than a curative one. We are trying to prevent old-age pensions and the payment of social security insofar as it is possible to make the people self-sufficient.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I will say to the able Senator from Arkansas that I do not disagree with him as to the value of the program. In my own State it is a very valuable program. But I also call to the Senator's attention the fact that we are increasing the amount by 25 percent, and if all of these items should be increased by 25 percent, in 4 years it would result in double the cost to the Federal Government.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I think the Senator will agree that not many of them are as valuable as is this one. I do not think we can generalize about all of them.

Mr. KNOWLAND. If the able Senator had sat on the Appropriations Com-

mittee—I have been on three subcommittees—he would know that every bureau chief, every department head, every sub-bureau chief who comes before the committee makes the same argument—that his service is the most valuable service being performed for the people of the United States.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I understand that. But the Senator is placed on the committee for the very purpose of using some discretion in these matters and not merely accepting a bureau chief's word. It is the duty of the Senator to use discretion in connection with these matters. I certainly do not think that the Senator would accept the principle that because they ask for an increase the committee has to grant it. There must be some distinction as between the merits of the requests. This is not altogether Federal money; it is money which is matched on a 50-50 basis.

I should like to read one further line from the letter to which I have referred. It is as follows:

For many years Arkansas has been doing much more than matching Federal funds.

In other words, they have not merely been using up to the amount that would match, but they have spent a great deal more than that, showing their own interest in the program and their evaluation of it. It is not quite like some of the programs which use nothing but Federal money.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I will say to the able Senator that the minimum requirements under the act amount to \$6,750,000. Then it is provided that the several States and Territories, in order to receive the benefits of the act, shall be required to match by State and local funds, or both, 100 percent of the appropriation made by authority of section 3.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That means dollar for dollar?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Yes. As a matter of fact, there is nothing to prevent the States from putting more funds into this very worthy project.

I would call the able Senator's attention to the fact that almost all the State treasuries are in better shape than is the Federal Treasury at this time, and I would also call his attention to the fact that the debt of the Federal Government, which was approximately \$16,000,000,000 in 1930, was \$42,000,000,000 in 1940, and \$259,000,000,000 in 1947. I think we have an obligation, if we are going to preserve the solvency of the Federal Government, to go over all these programs carefully. I think the figure in this instance is a very generous one. In the fiscal state of the Federal Treasury there is no reason at all why the States cannot carry a little more of the load.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I thank the Senator for that statement. We are well aware of the national debt, but I hope the Senator has not lost sight of the fact that this kind of a program is the very kind which will make this country productive and put it in a position to build itself up in the future. It is very shortsighted economy to destroy our educational activities. That is the one thing

which offers real hope for the future. That is my only point.

I cannot argue about reducing governmental expenditures as a general proposition; on that score I agree with the Senator from California. I am not questioning all the items as recommended by the committee. I am questioning only this particular item, which is one of the most important in the bill. All of us are familiar with the drastic cut which has been made in the item by the House of Representatives, but now we find that the Senate committee has, in effect, reduced the amount of the appropriation which the House of Representatives was willing to allocate for this purpose.

The letter to which I have referred states that the agency of the Arkansas State government dealing with vocational education has already set out its program on the basis, as it believes, that it will receive at least the \$19,842,000. I think it would be going far enough to reduce the appropriation to that extent. However, in view of what has actually been done, we find that the Senate committee has voted to out-economize the House of Representatives.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, let me say that we have to make a comparison with what was done last year. We did increase the amount by \$3,350,000 over what the House of Representatives has allowed. In other words, as I have said, that does not mean there has been a decrease, as compared with the funds allowed last year for vocational education; but that is an increase by 25 percent over what was allowed for that purpose last year. In view of that fact and upon consideration of the other facts which confront us and the fiscal affairs of the Federal Government, the committee felt that was as far as it could go in regard to this particular item for this year.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I thank the Senate. I simply disagree as to the value of this particular program, as I have said.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President—
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DONNELL in the chair). The Senator from Nevada has the floor.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, first let me state my position, because it might be construed as an indication that I am attempting to delay the consideration of this bill. I wish to clarify the situation so that all Members of the Senate, particularly the Senator from California, the chairman of the subcommittee, will understand it. I wish to yield to Senators who desire to propound questions to the chairman of the subcommittee, so as to clarify the entire situation regarding the bill. Thereafter, I shall present my views and shall do so very briefly.

For that purpose I now yield to the Senator from Oregon, to permit him to ask his questions of the Senator from California.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I have only a few questions to ask the Senator from California, because I think that, generally speaking, his subcommittee has

covered the matter very well indeed. I think the Senator from California is to be commended for the conscientious work he has done as chairman of the subcommittee. I think he has had one of the most difficult of all the appropriation bills to handle. It seems to me that it is almost too much to expect that in regard to an appropriation bill so important as this one, all Members of the Senate can be of one mind in respect to the final recommendations of the committee.

On the whole, Mr. President, I think the report of the committee is an exceptionally good one. However, I share the views which have been expressed by some Members of the Senate that an insufficient amount of money has been approved by the committee for the National Labor Relations Board. I do not think it is sufficient. I think we should have in the RECORD at this time at least certain statistical material for future reference, because, in my judgment, if the amount recommended by the committee for the National Labor Relations Board is all the money that is allowed to the National Labor Relations Board, we shall be continuing the present trend of delay in the disposition of cases by the National Labor Relations Board. Delay is costly not only to employers and labor alike but it whips up a great deal of misunderstanding between employers and labor, and very frequently invites work stoppages because men grow restless under delay. Quick decisions in handling labor disputes are essential to labor peace.

So, Mr. President, I wish to present certain figures which I think should at least be in the RECORD. They are in line with the comments made in an editorial appearing in this morning's Washington Post, which I desire to offer for the RECORD, to be printed as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ECONOMY OR CHAOS?

On March 1, 1946, the National Labor Relations Board had a backlog of 3,875 unprocessed cases. On March 1 of this year, the backlog amounted to 5,225 cases—an increase of more than one-third. This is to say that the Wagner Act is being only partially administered. A great hue and cry would arise, no doubt, if the NLRB were to declare frankly that it could not keep up with its case load and would therefore limit its administration of the act, say, to the States east of the Mississippi or north of the Mason and Dixon's line. That it is now, because of a shortage of personnel, unable adequately to discharge its congressional mandate is painfully apparent. If the cut in its appropriation ordained by the House is sustained in the Senate—almost 50 percent less than the President's budget estimate and 10 percent under the present appropriation—it will be forced to reduce its staff by about 50 persons and, as an inevitable result, will fall still further behind in its work.

This is an expensive form of economy. The board, like a court of law, has a statutory obligation to process cases brought before it for action; and it has small control over the number of cases filed with it. It is an instrument for the orderly adjudication of disputes or violations of the law which would otherwise dislocate the national economy. As Chairman Herzog of the NLRB told the Senate subcommittee in charge of Labor-

Federal Security appropriations, "Delays in the processing of cases impair the effectiveness of the (Wagner) act by prolonging employer-employee tension and uncertainties. Further, delays often lead to strikes which prompt application of the judicial procedures of the board would prevent * * * Not only may impatience at the board's slowness in handling 'organizational issues' lead to self-help in the form of strikes, but delays in handling complaint cases often build up employer liability for back pay. In cases where elections are delayed, all parties—labor and management alike—are subjected to tensions which promote unrest."

The goal of economy which the Republican Members of Congress have set themselves is, of course, an important one. It cannot be attained without a substantial paring of the President's budget which must necessarily entail the sacrifice of some desirable governmental services and activities. But the monetary saving must be weighed in terms of the sacrifice. In this instance it seems to us a form of saving that may prove dangerously costly. We can scarcely afford to carry unadministered or inadequately administered laws on our statute books. It can scarcely be considered economical to promote industrial chaos.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I think these salient facts should be in the RECORD in regard to the 1948 budget of the National Labor Relations Board. They come under the following points:

First, the 1947 appropriation was \$4,453,500, including \$384,000 recommended by the House Appropriations Committee for Pay Act costs. The 1948 estimate of the President was \$7,984,000. The House approved \$4,033,700. The Senate committee is recommending \$4,974,700.

The House bill cuts the appropriation 10 percent below the 1947 appropriation, on the assumption that the Pay Act costs bill for 1947 passes. The House bill cuts 49 percent below the President's 1948 estimate. The Senate committee's recommendation cuts the appropriation 38 percent below the President's 1948 estimate.

The second point I wish to make deals with the staff of the National Labor Relations Board, and in that connection I wish to set forth comparative figures. On July 1, 1946, it had a staff of 990 members. Let me point out that during the war years there was considerable let-down in the activities of the National Labor Relations Board because during that period some other agencies of Government took over some of its activities and functions in handling of labor cases, the most notable being the War Labor Board itself. So the war years were not a very accurate measuring stick to use in adjudging the needs of the National Labor Relations Board now that we are returning to the industrial relations which characterize a peace-time economy. But even on July 1, 1946, the Board had 990 members on its staff; the 1947 average was 810; the President's estimate for 1948 was 1,550; the 1948 average provided for in the House bill would be 688. In the bill as recommended by the Senate committee it is figured on the basis of 870, as I understand.

The third point I wish to make is that this reduction in staff coincides with a 50 percent increase in incoming cases—

11,800 of them—from July 1946 through March 1947, as compared to the same 9 months' period of the preceding fiscal year. In other words, we are dealing with an agency in which we have vested the greatest responsibility for trying to maintain industrial peace in the United States, through the terms and provisions of the Wagner Act; and after vesting that responsibility in it, at a time when it has such a tremendous increase in the number of cases brought before it—a 50 percent increase—we are allowing it insufficient money with which to function. From that, I can spell out nothing other than the word "delay"—delay in the handling of its cases, Mr. President. There is bound to be more and more delay.

In connection with the increase in its cases, it is very interesting to note that they are predominantly increases in unfair employer practices. I think that is a fact we should understand. It is not pleasant to realize that situation; nevertheless it is a reality that at this very time in the United States unfair employer practices against organized labor, as shown by the records of the National Labor Relations Board, are on the increase. Perhaps that will spell industrial harmony if those employers engaging in such practices succeed in making unions weak enough so that they cannot negotiate contracts which protect the fair rights of workers. If the unions lose their effectiveness, there will be a kind of industrial harmony in the United States for a while. But there will be an accumulation of resentment and bitterness which will finally result in a type of industrial explosion that will boomerang against the employers who are engaging in these tactics of union busting.

I think the safest investment in industrial insurance we could make would be through the appropriation of a larger sum for the National Labor Relations Board, so that these cases could be handled much more quickly than I see any chance of handling them with the amount of money which has been allowed in the committee's report.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

Mr. MORSE. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. As I understand, the Senator is explaining what he thinks to be the causes of delay in the deciding of cases. That applies to the past, does it not?

Mr. MORSE. Yes.

Mr. FERGUSON. How does the Senator account for the fact, when the present administration has had entire charge of all appropriations in the past, that the employer has been favored in the way the Senator is explaining?

Mr. MORSE. I think the answer to the Senator's question is perfectly obvious. In the past the National Labor Relations Board has never had enough money to maintain personnel adequate to enable it to dispose of the cases quickly enough. I am not interested in who had the responsibility for that condition in the past. I am interested in the Senate measuring up at this time to its full re-

sponsibility to see to it that in the future the Board may have sufficient money to prevent that unreasonable delay in disposing of its cases. I say to the Senator from Michigan that sufficient money is not allowed in the appropriation carried by the pending bill. He cannot escape the responsibility of the Republican majority in this session of Congress by making a political criticism of what the Democrats may have done in the past. •

Mr. FERGUSON. The point I am getting at is that if the administration itself which had charge of the appropriations never asked for sufficient appropriations to do the work, have we any way of telling that if we appropriate the money now the same administration will use it for the purpose for which it should go, that is, to see that the cases are actually decided?

Mr. MORSE. I do not know whether the Senator's criticism is well taken because I do not have before me the history of the NLRB appropriation fights in the past sessions of the Congress, but I should be very much surprised if an investigation into the history of those appropriation bills did not show that the Board asked for more money than it was allowed. I am sure that if the Board had been allowed more money it would have been able to do a better job. We cannot justify a failure on our part in not granting enough money to the NLRB on any rationalization that past Congresses have not appropriated enough money to make it possible for the Board to decide cases without unnecessary delays. The Senator cannot deny successfully the fact that the Board is unable to decide its cases now in time to avoid many strikes caused by the dissatisfaction of labor over union weakening delays. The only way the Board can speed up its decisions is to be allowed more money for more staff.

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Nevada consent that the Senator from Oregon may yield to the Senator from Maine?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yielded to the Senator from Oregon, and I see a chance that it would rather mess things up to follow the course suggested. I am yielding to the Senator from Oregon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada yields solely to the Senator from Oregon, who will proceed.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I am sure the Senator from Maine understands my position. I would like to yield to him.

The probable caseload for the entire fiscal year 1947 will be 16,000 cases, compared with around 10,000 before and during the war.

The fourth point I desire to make is that we should take note of the number of pending or backlog cases. On March 1, 1946, there were 3,875 of them; on July 1, 1946, there were 4,600; on January 1, 1947, there were 5,065; on April 1, 1947, there were 5,407. This shows a present 33-percent increase in backlog as against April of last year.

The fifth point I wish to make is the time consumed in handling litigated

cases from filing to decision. Of course, the difficult ones are the ones which require Board decision because they cannot be settled between the parties, and they are seldom if ever withdrawn in the field.

Let me state what the record shows. I asked for this information because my experience in the field of labor relations convinces me that delay in reaching decisions in cases is the most important procedural obstacle to overcome if we really wish to prevent labor disputes through the NLRB. During its operations the War Labor Board fell so far behind in acting on the cases before it that sometimes there were strikes against the Board, even in wartime. So we devised a procedure which I felt, at least, would be very helpful in clearing our backlog by delegating to our regional boards final authority to determine facts rather than have them determined in Washington. But that was during a time of war emergency, and it cannot very well be done with cases such as those I am discussing, which require determination very frequently of fundamental legal rights under the Wagner Act.

What does the timetable show as to these cases? It shows that it takes about 7 months, on the average, to handle an election case.

In unfair labor-practice cases it takes 20 months from time of complaint through to decision. That is a very long time for the handling of a labor case. These are not civil law cases, which, after all, can rest on the docket for a while because the rights of the parties are not particularly injured by the passage of time, but in this dynamic field of labor relations it is the passage of time itself which very frequently destroys rights. It does not help much if a favorable decision can be reached in 20 months, if at the end of 20 months the union has been dissipated, anyway, and its effectiveness destroyed.

On July 1, before the Board's staff was cut over 25 percent, the figures were about 3 and 9 months, respectively, which, it seems to me, shows a very interesting relationship—not a surprising one, because it would be expected, but a very interesting relationship—between size of staff and speed in handling cases. Statistics shows that before the Staff was cut the present figures of 7 and 20 months' delay, respectively, were cut to 3 and 9 months' delay, respectively.

Cases in Washington awaiting review by the Board and its legal staff at the present time number 471, of which 190 have yet to be assigned.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the understanding which has been reached between the Senator from Oregon and the Senator from Maine is understood by the Senator from Nevada, and if the Senator from Oregon is entirely content, in view of the fact that the Senator from Maine is called upon leave the Chamber, I gladly yield to him.

DOCUMENTARY REQUIREMENTS FOR TRAVEL ABROAD

Mr. BREWSTER. Mr. President, I desire to ask unanimous consent to submit out of order a resolution and to make

a brief statement, of not to exceed 20 minutes, in relation thereto.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senator from Maine may proceed.

Mr. BREWSTER. This resolution authorizes a study of the documentary requirements of our Government of American citizens who wish to travel abroad for business or pleasure. Neither this resolution nor the proposed study have anything whatsoever to do with the question of immigration, or the movement of displaced persons. It is my desire, however, to determine what, if anything, can be done by either the executive or legislative branch of our Government to bring the documentary requirements for travel abroad abreast of our modern day transportation facilities.

I feel certain that every Member of this body knows, either from personal experience or as a result of repeated complaints from constituents, the problem a businessman or a tourist faces with respect to passports, visas, health certificates, police records, finger printing, and so forth, when wishing to travel abroad. These requirements are largely the outgrowth of World Wars I and II. They exist by reason of statutes, Presidential proclamations, Executive orders, and regulations. I do not know to what extent this maze of documentary requirements can be simplified. I feel strongly, however, that some means can be found, consistent with the security of our country, to greatly simplify for our citizens the right to travel abroad for business or pleasure.

Not only, Mr. President, is the travel and transportation industry as a whole an important part of our national economy, but even more important is the fact that if more persons are permitted to travel abroad, and see and understand conditions in other countries, a tremendous contribution will be made to the cause of world peace through the medium of greater understanding among the peoples of the world. Moreover, the more American citizens are permitted to travel abroad, the more dollars will be left in foreign countries, thus not only strengthening the national economy of many foreign nations, but also enabling those countries to purchase our products.

Mr. President, I again wish to emphasize that the intended study will not in any way include or touch the question of immigration. I not only will welcome the suggestions and recommendations of any Senators who are interested in this problem, but I earnestly solicit them.

I may add that the greatest single item in our imports, curiously enough, is the import of our understanding of foreign countries, through the medium of foreign travel. It is that I hope that we may see increased.

I now ask unanimous consent to submit for appropriate reference the resolution.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 111) was received, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is au-

thorized and directed to make a full and complete study of (1) the advisability and practicability of eliminating or relaxing the present requirements imposed by statute, proclamation, Executive order, or regulation upon the right of United States citizens to travel beyond the boundaries of the United States for business or pleasure; and (2) the desirability of negotiating agreements with foreign nations for the purpose of allowing our citizens to travel in such nations, and their citizens to travel in the United States, for business or pleasure, upon compliance with a minimum of regulation, consistent with security. The committee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, not later than June 30, 1947, the results of its study, together with such recommendations as to necessary legislation as it may deem desirable.

Mr. McCARRAN. If I may ask, what is the primary question involved in the resolution submitted by the Senator from Maine?

Mr. BREWSTER. It is whether or not we may modify to some extent the regulations and restrictions regarding passports and visas in this country and abroad, in order to facilitate a greater amount of foreign travel, both at home and abroad.

Mr. McCARRAN. I am wondering about the reference of the resolution. To what committee should it be referred?

Mr. BREWSTER. I asked that it go to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. It was my hope that it might go to that committee.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I respectfully suggest that, in view of the fact that immigration is by the new rules a matter within the province of the Committee on the Judiciary, it seems to me the resolution should be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BREWSTER. I tried to make it clear in my statement that the resolution has no relation whatever to immigration requirements or quota requirements. It is not contemplated that this inquiry should have any connection with or give any consideration to that matter at all.

Mr. McCARRAN. I realize that, but I still think that immigration being included within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Judiciary, the resolution should go to that committee. I merely make the suggestion; I do not insist.

Mr. BREWSTER. I request that reference of the resolution be postponed pending my further discussion with the Senator from Nevada, and that the resolution be held at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The reference will be postponed, and the resolution will be held at the desk.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. CHARLES L. GARLACH, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, ETC.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2700) making appro-

priations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Let us have an understanding as to who has the floor. The Senator from Nevada has the floor, and the Chair assumes that, by unanimous consent, he is being permitted to yield it to the Senator from Oregon for his remarks?

Mr. McCARRAN. That is the procedure which has been followed during the afternoon. I hope it may continue, for the sole reason that I wish the remarks of those who have questions to address to the chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, having the bill in charge, may have a right to present their questions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is understood, therefore, that the floor is now held by the Senator from Nevada and that, by unanimous consent, unless objection is made, he is permitted to yield temporarily to the Senator from Oregon for a continuation of his remarks. Hearing no objection, the Senator from Oregon may proceed.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, commenting on the 471 new cases now pending before the National Labor Relations Board, 190 of which have not yet been assigned, let me say that the 471 cases involve 171,000 pages of transcript which must be read and analyzed. I merely throw out that suggestion to call attention to some of the practical problems involved in the tremendous task which confronts the staff of the National Labor Relations Board. I am to some extent familiar with the work of the Board's staff. I wish Members of the Senate would occasionally visit the Board, after hours, at 8, 9, and 10 o'clock at night, to see the large number of employees, who, out of devotion to their work and because they know how important it is to get cases settled without unnecessary delay, in order to prevent strikes and to maintain industrial harmony, are laboring many hours a day beyond what is required of them. I have been one who has on occasion made criticisms, too, of certain procedures and policies of the National Labor Relations Board, but I think when commendation is due it ought to be given. I believe the Board is entitled to the appreciation of Congress for the way it is trying to handle the cases on its docket as speedily as possible under the insufficient appropriations which have been allowed it.

The sixth point I want to make is that in many places such delays make a dead letter of the NLRB; and yet the delays can only increase, in my judgment, under the House and Senate versions of the pending appropriation bill, even assuming that Congress does not give the Board any new responsibilities.

In my opinion, we should not pass on this particular appropriation in the conjectural attitude that perhaps we will give them new responsibilities and then we can reconsider this request for funds. If we do give them new responsibilities, then of course we must give them a very large increase in their budget in keeping with the additional work that we assign

to them. But I say that, assuming no changes are made in the so-called Wagner Act and that the Board continues with its present functions, an increase in funds over what the committee has recommended should be granted. If the Board does not have enough funds workers will adopt a technique in many cases of organizational strikes rather than wait for certification by the Board. This will happen if it is going to take on the average 20 months to obtain certification. I commented on that at some length in a speech the other day, and I shall not repeat it now.

The seventh point I want to make is the importance of giving primary emphasis to increasing the items of salaries for the Board and of the Board's staff. The Board's most vital need in the present emergency, in order to reduce the backlog of cases is to be able more effectively to take care of the salary problem. Since the salaries item, even as increased by the Senate Appropriations Committee, is still reduced, by a greater proportion than any other item, below the original program embodied in the President's budget request, it seems to me that further consideration should be given to the item by the Senate.

Next, I would say that the exact percentages by which the Senate committee's recommendations have reduced the President's budget ought to appear in the RECORD, and I shall place them in the RECORD at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, they may be placed in the RECORD.

Mr. MORSE. On salaries, the reduction is 39.1 percent; miscellaneous expenses, 34.9 percent; penalty mail, 0.0; on printing and binding the reduction is 28.5 percent.

I also ask permission to publish in the RECORD at this point, Mr. President, a table comparing the President's budget with the House bill and the Senate committee recommendations.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

National Labor Relations Board—Table comparing President's budget with House bill and Senate committee recommendations

| Appropriation title | President's budget | Recommended by House | | Recommended by Senate | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | | Amount | Percent decrease | Amount | Percent decrease |
| Salaries..... | \$6,157,000 | \$3,063,100 | 50.3 | \$3,750,000 | 39.1 |
| Miscellaneous expenses..... | 1,383,000 | 805,500 | 41.8 | 900,000 | 34.9 |
| Penalty mail costs..... | 24,700 | 18,400 | 25.5 | 24,700 | --- |
| Printing and binding..... | 419,300 | 146,700 | 65.0 | 300,000 | 28.5 |
| Total.... | 7,984,000 | 4,033,700 | 49.5 | 4,974,700 | 37.7 |

Mr. MORSE. I do not know whether anything can be done about it at this point; but, because of my confidence in the members of the committee, I am perfectly willing, on the basis of the data I have just inserted in the RECORD, to say to the committee that I think they ought to reexamine their recom-

mendations on the basis of the data I have presented and see if they can themselves recommend some increase in the budget for the National Labor Relations Board. At least I hope the conference committee will explore this matter very carefully because I think it is vital to preventing many labor disputes in this country during the coming year.

I feel very deeply about this matter, Mr. President. If we take the budget as now recommended, then we might just as well get ready not only for greater delays in the procedures of the Board, but we might just as well get ready for some labor difficulties growing out of a lack of funds appropriated by the Congress.

I was glad to hear the Senator from California say, or to read in the report, that the committee felt probably some procedural changes could be brought about on the part of the National Labor Relations Board, which might speed up the work somewhat. I hope that is true. I hope the committee went into the practical difficulties confronting the Board in sufficient detail so that they could make helpful recommendations to the Board. I am inclined to believe that for months past, under the new Chairman, the Board has been doing its very best to find some short cuts in procedure that will diminish the delay. However, I shall be very much surprised, Mr. President, if any of the recommendations of the committee, made to the Board, will result in fact in any speeding up of the work of the Board. It is so easy for Senators to sit here and make what appear to be plausible suggestions, from our curbstone position, as to how departments can do their work more speedily and more efficiently. However, I have observed that by and large the suggestions thus made are seldom very practical or of much benefit to the departments concerned. I was a member of the War Labor Board when some of the distinguished Members of the Senate, from time to time, made suggestions as to how they thought we could do our work more speedily. Without any reflection on them, Mr. President, I want to say that if they had only sat with us for 48 hours they themselves would have found out how absurd most of their suggestions were, because they were making suggestions respecting matters about which they had very little practical experience. I want to point out that I do not think the Senate is particularly in the best position to tell the National Labor Relations Board how to handle its procedural problems. But if Senators have some good suggestions to make, I am sure they will be given earnest consideration by the National Labor Relations Board.

Nevertheless, Mr. President, I want to express my dubiousness about any great speed-up resulting from any suggestions addressed to the Board as to how it could do its work more efficiently, because the members of the Board are a conscientious and I think a highly efficient tribunal of men. They know the problems of the Board much better than we do. If we grant them the money they need they will do a good job.

I have a question or two I want to ask the Senator from California in regard to certain other matters in the committee report.

Mr. TAFT. Will the Senator yield to me for a moment before he leaves that subject?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I merely want to say that if the labor bill is passed in substantially the form in which it is before the Senate, the work of the National Labor Relations Board will be greatly increased, and I certainly shall urge upon the Appropriations Committee a very substantial increase in the appropriations for the Board in order that it may do the additional work which the bill would impose upon it.

Mr. MORSE. I will say to the Senator that I have already expressed similar views as to the need for a review of the NLRB budget if we grant it new responsibilities. I think, of course, increased appropriations in such case would be absolutely imperative. But even assuming that the labor bill does not pass and the Board has to function under the same terms of reference as are contained in the present act, I think the amount we are allowing it is not adequate for it to do the work which I think needs to be done in handling the increase of cases coming through the channels of the Board.

I now want to ask the Senator from California for a comment on the statement appearing on page 2, the last sentence, and running over to the top of page 3, as follows:

The committee recommends a change in the limitation for temporary employment of arbitrators and mediators, to provide for not to exceed \$25,000 for arbitrators and not to exceed \$50,000 for mediators; and also recommends the addition of a proviso that not more than \$300 shall be paid for arbitration in any one case.

In raising my question, Mr. President, I may say to the Senator from California that I want to know why \$50,000 is provided for mediators. That is, how does it happen that mediators are assigned in addition to those on the regular staff of the Conciliation Service? There exists a Conciliation and Mediation Service. It has its own mediators. The bill provides for \$50,000 apparently for special mediators. What is the necessity for them?

Mr. KNOWLAND. The House language, which is stricken by the Senate committee, reads as follows:

Including not to exceed \$50,000 for the temporary appointment of arbitrators and mediators on labor relations without regard to the civil service and classification laws.

That was the language that came over to us from the House. We modified that language so it now reads:

Including the temporary employment of arbitrators (not to exceed \$25,000) and mediators (not to exceed \$50,000) on labor relations without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, * * * *Provided*, That not more than \$300 shall be paid for arbitration of any one case.

We felt that the payments on arbitration cases were running a great deal higher than in the judgment of the committee they should run.

Mr. MORSE. Let me restate my question. What I am questioning is the \$50,000 for mediators. I do not know for what purpose \$50,000 for mediators is in the bill, because the Conciliation and Mediation Service has a staff of regular full-time mediators. I can see why it is desired to provide money for arbitrators; but here, in addition to the money provided for the Mediation Service to perform the services of normal mediating, there is an additional sum of \$50,000 for mediators. I should like the Senator to tell me what kind of a case it is that requires the appointment of a special mediator over and above the mediators of the Conciliation Service itself?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I will say to the Senator from Oregon that what we want to do is to fix a top-side limit beyond which funds may not be expended for either arbitration or mediation. Does the Senator object particularly to the mediation feature of it, or the arbitration feature?

Mr. MORSE. My objection involves a query as to whether the \$50,000 is needed at all. I do not know why we are spending money for so-called special mediators. We have a conciliation budget, do we not, that provides for a staff of full-time mediators?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Yes.

Mr. MORSE. It provides a certain sum of money for the personnel of the Conciliation and Mediation Service. The conciliators provided for in that budget, scattered all over the country, are the regular mediators of the Conciliation and Mediation Service. Once in a while I understand they do a little arbitrating, although it is not a common practice. I think it is somewhat unfortunate that they ever do any arbitrating, because, in my opinion, their arbitration work ought to be kept absolutely separate from mediation. However, that is another matter. But, in addition to the money appropriated for the regular Mediation Service there is apparently appropriated also \$50,000 that can be used for special mediators. Are they relief mediators? Are they mediators which the Service needs to add to its staff to help them out when there is an extra heavy load of run-of-the-mill cases, or are they mediators for special cases?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I think that would be a top-side limitation when, if it is required and necessary that additional mediators be brought into the picture, not more than \$50,000 would be available. In other words, we want to put some top-side limitation on them. I refer the Senator to page 317 of the hearings:

Senator BALL. I notice the House has allowed \$50,000 for a temporary employment of arbitrators and mediators.

Mr. WARREN. I am very glad you mentioned that. As a result of the unanimous recommendation of industry and labor people, we have approved a list of 26 special mediators who may be used on particular cases but who will not be used normally on regular cases.

Mr. MORSE. I will leave it up to the committee, but I think the committee has these two items in reverse. I believe the smaller figure should be for mediation, because there is already in existence

a service which has a great number of mediators, and the larger figure should be made available to call in arbitrators to render the final decisions in important cases submitted to arbitration.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I will say to the able Senator, for whose opinion I have the highest respect because of his long years of service in the field of labor relations, that I will go further into that subject in the conference committee relative to the proposal the Senator makes, and it is perhaps possible that some change in the figures ought to be made. I am glad to have the Senator's advice, and most certainly in the conference I shall discuss the figures to which the Senator has referred.

Mr. MORSE. My only desire is to leave the organization with a budget set-up which will enable it to do the most effective work. My suspicion is we are going to need more money for the arbitrators and less money for the mediators, because the agency has a regular mediation body any way. We should try to foster and encourage the procedure of voluntary arbitration, and see that funds are provided for that purpose.

I have one other question which I should like to ask the Senator, in regard to the language on page 13 of the report. I refer to the last language in italics near the bottom of the page. The entire paragraph reads as follows:

No part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used in any way in connection with a complaint case arising over an agreement, or a renewal thereof, between an employer and a labor organization which represents a majority of his employees in their appropriate bargaining unit, which has been in existence for 3 months or longer without complaint being filed by an employee or employees of such plant.

Will the Senator explain the language?

Mr. KNOWLAND. That is the so-called Frey amendment, which has been in the appropriation bills for a number of years. We struck out the language in the bill as it came over from the House, and as it had been carried for a great many years. The amendment which we have recommended was proposed by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] in the committee, and was agreed to by Mr. Frey. It makes it clear that the provision applies only in cases in which the employer and the employee have gone through the process of determining whom the majority in the plant desire to represent them. The purpose is to get away from the so-called "sweetheart" contract, which might be signed before the employees were actually organized. This at least would give the protection of having the legal process followed out.

Mr. MORSE. I thank the Senator for the explanation.

I have one further question. It deals with the item on page 2 of the report, the Division of Labor Standards. As I understand the Senator's comments, the committee has reestablished the Division of Labor Standards. Some days ago I spoke at length in the Senate on the need of just such action as the committee has taken. I understand that the committee has given the Division a sufficient amount of money to carry forward on approximately the same basis as the

program which it has carried forward heretofore. Am I correct in that statement?

Mr. KNOWLAND. The Senator is substantially correct. The House struck out the Division entirely. We restored it and allowed it \$400,000.

Mr. MORSE. I commend the Senator and the committee for that action. Let me repeat that on the whole I think this is an excellent report. I wish I could find myself in complete agreement with it. I particularly wish to point out that I think the committee has made a serious mistake with regard to funds for the National Labor Relations Board. I respectfully recommend to the committee that it give the data which I have introduced into the RECORD today very careful attention when it goes into conference on the bill to the end of increasing the amount allowed the National Labor Relations Board.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I should like to propound a question to the Senator from Oregon.

For a number of years it has been my privilege to sponsor the Frey amendment. A few moments ago the Senator from Oregon questioned the Senator from California as to the Frey amendment. I am anxious to know whether the Senator from Oregon is entirely content with the language now incorporated in the bill. Before he makes reply, let me say that, being interested in the Frey amendment, I am entirely in accord with the language now in the report.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I am satisfied that it carries out the objective of the Frey amendment.

Mr. McCARRAN. I thank the Senator very much.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the first committee amendment.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, it seems to me that in view of the fact that the bill entails appropriations of nearly \$2,000,000,000, it might be worth while for the Senate to have a quorum present. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

| | | |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Aiken | Hawkes | O'Connor |
| Baldwin | Hayden | O'Daniel |
| Ball | Hickenlooper | O'Mahoney |
| Barkley | Hill | Overton |
| Brewster | Hoey | Pepper |
| Bricker | Holland | Reed |
| Brooks | Ives | Revercomb |
| Bushfield | Johnson, Colo. | Robertson, Va. |
| Butler | Johnston, S. C. | Robertson, Wyo. |
| Byrd | Kem | Russell |
| Cain | Kilgore | Saltonstall |
| Capehart | Knowland | Smith |
| Capper | Langer | Sparkman |
| Chavez | Lodge | Stewart |
| Connally | Lucas | Taft |
| Cooper | McCarran | Taylor |
| Cordon | McCarthy | Thomas, Okla. |
| Donnell | McClellan | Thomas, Utah |
| Downey | McFarland | Thye |
| Dworshak | McGrath | Tobey |
| Eastland | McKellar | Tydings |
| Eaton | McMahon | Umstead |
| Ellender | Magnuson | Vandenberg |
| Ferguson | Malone | Watkins |
| Flanders | Maybank | Wherry |
| Fulbright | Millikin | Wiley |
| George | Moore | Williams |
| Green | Morse | Wilson |
| Gurney | Murray | Young |
| Hatch | Myers | |

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-nine Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] has the floor.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I have to go along as fairly as I can during the day. Is it the purpose of the Senator from Wisconsin to address a question to the Senator from California? I think it would be entirely proper if that be the object of the Senator; and if so, I have no objection.

Mr. WILEY. Yes.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I yield.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, while I was absent from the Senate I understand that an exchange took place between the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] and the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND] in relation to the division of money for vocational education. I have received several letters, one from Mr. H. O. Eiken, chairman of the Wisconsin Educational Directors' Association, and one from Mr. Charles L. Greiber, State director of vocational and adult education, of the State of Wisconsin. Since the exchange to which I have referred took place on the floor I have had occasion to talk with the Senator from Georgia, who advised me that he had the assurance, as did also the distinguished Senator from California, that the interest of vocational education would not be jeopardized in any way.

I ask unanimous consent that the letters to which I have referred be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,
STATE BOARD OF
VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION,
Madison, April 30, 1947.
The Honorable ALEXANDER WILEY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have been advised that H. R. 2700 as reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations covering Federal Security Agency Budget, United States Office of Education, and amended by the Senate committee, eliminated on page 18, lines 12 and 13, language which states: "Of which not less than \$434,400 shall be available for the division for vocational education as authorized."

To us it is felt of paramount importance that these lines quoted above be reinserted in the bill. This language protects a minimum appropriation in the Office of Education for administering the vocational division. The original Smith-Hughes Act, as well as the George-Deen Act, both provided for a minimum appropriation for the administration of these Federal aids. Without this protective language, the Commissioner of Education could spend as little as he saw fit and cripple the effectiveness of the national program. It is our earnest opinion that vocational education is too important for the national welfare to leave in the hands of one man a power of life and death over its administration. It is further our opinion that a Commissioner of Education, under the present language, could, if he saw fit, wipe out the entire division of vocational education.

Some time ago I wrote you with reference to this bill. At that time it was in the House. Similar letters were sent to all Members of the House. At that time, on behalf

of our vocational school cities in Wisconsin, I urged that the full appropriation as provided in the George-Barden bill be made available. This has not been done and, as we have administered it to date, will result in a loss in anticipated Federal aids of some \$7,000 in cities like Appleton, La Crosse, and Green Bay and smaller and larger amounts to other cities depending upon the scope of their programs. This, we feel, will be a damaging blow to the vocational schools in Wisconsin, particularly at this time when our student load has been doubled through our efforts in meeting the needs of veterans under the GI bill. In this connection it may be argued that tuition provided in the GI bill covers the cost of providing the training.

Under the formula of the Veterans' Administration this is not true—neither from the standpoint of operating and instructional cost or in administration and clerical work. The latter, including counseling, guidance, and record keeping, is practically in its entirety borne by the local schools.

If it is not too late, I shall again like to plead on behalf of the vocational schools of Wisconsin that the appropriation be increased at least to the extent that States like Wisconsin, where local expenditures will range from five to ten times in the amount received in Federal aid, may be reimbursed as intended under the George-Barden bill.

Rest assured, Senator, that the vocational school cities of Wisconsin will appreciate anything you can do to reinsert the language quoted and previously referred to above. Anything you can do to increase the appropriation to the extent provided for in the George-Barden bill will be sincerely appreciated.

Sincerely and respectfully submitted.

H. O. EIKEN,
Chairman, Wisconsin Vocational
Directors' Association.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,
STATE BOARD OF
VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION,
Madison, May 1, 1947.

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have just been advised that the Senate Committee on Appropriations has reported bill H. R. 2700 which includes appropriations for the United States Office of Education.

For many years the Division of Vocational Education in the United States Office of Education has been protected in the matter of appropriations for administration purposes. Language has been written in the appropriation bill to the United States Office of Education that a minimum amount of the appropriation allotted to the Office of Education for purposes of administration be made available for the Division of Vocational Education.

I have been advised that the Senate committee has stricken out the protective language in this matter which was written into H. R. 2700 by the House. I hope that this protective language may be restored by the Senate. In order that it be restored it would be necessary to reinsert in H. R. 2700 on page 18, lines 12 and 13, the following statement: "of which not less than \$434,000 shall be available for the division of vocational education as authorized."

Both the Smith-Hughes and George-Deen Acts authorizing Federal aids for vocational education have carried appropriations for the administration of these acts by the Vocational Division of the Office of Education in amount even larger than the above-suggested minimum of \$434,400.

I am addressing a similar letter on this matter to Senator McCARTHY and I hope that either you or he may see fit to introduce an amendment to H. R. 2700 when it is acted upon by the Senate so that the interests

and objectives of vocational education from the standpoint of adequate administration by the Vocational Division of the United States Office of Education will be adequately protected.

I have also been advised that the Senate committee has recommended an appropriation of \$17,750,000 under the provisions of the George-Barden Act, which was passed by Congress in 1946.—The George-Barden Act, of course, authorized a total appropriation of \$29,200,000, and the people working in vocational education in Wisconsin were in hopes that an appropriation larger than the \$17,750,000 recommendation by the Senate committee would be made available this year so that we would be able to fully meet requests for training which are being made by returned veterans and others.

We appreciate the difficulties attending to increasing this appropriation recommendation by the Senate at this time, but I do hope that it will be possible to insert in the appropriation bill the protective language relative to a minimum appropriation being made available for the administration of vocational education in the United States Office of Education.

The Wisconsin Association for Vocational and Adult Education and the local directors of vocational education are meeting in Milwaukee this week end, and I am sure that these groups will take definite action in conformity with the communication which I am herewith addressing to you.

Anything that you can do in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

C. L. GREIBER,
State Director,
Vocational and Adult Education.

Mr. WILEY. I should like to ask the Senator from California what the provision is in relation to the sum of \$434,400 which these persons and others have asked be made available in the division.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I will say to the able Senator from Wisconsin that the committee has a vital interest in the problem of vocational education. The committee went into the matter very thoroughly and was convinced that the Office of the Commissioner of Vocational Education had in no way, directly or indirectly, been discriminating against the interests of vocational education. As a matter of fact, the figures show that for a number of years, taking as an example the year 1945, for administrative purposes, vocational education received approximately 51½ percent of the funds of the Commissioner's office. As a matter of fact, while he would have been amply justified in charging the vocational education funds with general administrative items, as as pay rolls, of which they get the benefit, and library, and certain other facilities which are available to all functions of the Commissioner's office—while he would have been amply justified in charging them 51½ percent as their division of the over-all administrative costs, as a matter of fact he had charged them only 34.7 percent of the cost. The Commissioner pointed out that, as a matter of fact, he was in no sense discriminating against them.

I told the able Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] that I would very closely watch the situation in the coming year, and if there should be any indication that the vocational education end of the office was being discriminated against I would be one of the first to come back here and join with him in inserting re-

strictive language, but that since the facts did not warrant it, based on the information we had, I felt that it was not good administrative policy to recommend that restriction in the bill.

Mr. WILEY. I thank the Senator from California for his statement and the Senator from Nevada for yielding.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, in view of the experience I have had in the conduct of the affairs covered by the bill now before the Senate, and in view of my realization of the perplexities which now present themselves to the Senator from California, the chairman of the subcommittee, I think at this time I shall decline to yield, with due apologies, save and except for matters which relate to the pending measure. I hope Senators will concur in that view.

Mr. President, the bill now before us involves the appropriation by the Congress of moneys belonging to the taxpayers of the United States in the amount of \$1,684,586,780. However, more than that is involved. If that were all that were involved, then perchance we could deal expeditiously with the appropriation of the moneys of the taxpayers of the United States. But, Mr. President, the Congress, elected to represent the taxpayers of the United States, has enacted 1 basic act and 16 major related acts which now are involved in connection with the pending bill. In other words, we shall have to deal with matters which were carefully and legislatively considered at a time when the Congress was dealing with subjects which then were uppermost in the minds of the Members of Congress; and they were worked out, indeed, item by item at that time. They are 17 in number. Either we shall say that now we will cut off those entire measures because we will not appropriate for their continuation, or we shall say that at the time when we were dealing materially with those subjects, when we thought them out and when we imposed on the related bureaus certain duties to be performed, at that time we intended to appropriate sufficient funds to permit the carrying out of those duties. Mr. President, we are now dealing with two great schools of thought: Shall we so curtail as to destroy, or shall we so implement as to provide sufficient means and sustenance to carry on?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. May I be pardoned if I do not yield at this time? I shall yield in a moment.

Mr. President, for several years in the past it has been the obligation of the senior Senator from Nevada to serve as chairman of the subcommittee which considered the particular bill we are now discussing, and to manage the bill on its course through the Senate. I wish now to express my commendation for the efficiency, for the splendid study, for the wonderful capability, which have been made manifest in the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations by the Senator from California, who took my place as chairman of the subcommittee, and also before the full committee. His fine work, his excellent grasp of the whole subject, commend themselves to the Senate, and I wish to be the first to congrat-

ulate him for the manner in which he has performed his duty, despite the handicap which seemed to me to be placed upon him when he was put in charge of this bill, in view of the fact that he had never even been a member of the Committee on Appropriations until this year when he became chairman of the subcommittee having charge of this perplexing bill. I make this statement from the bottom of my heart, because I watched the Senator during his conduct of the hearings before the subcommittee, and I watched him as he handled the bill in the full committee.

Mr. President, we are confronted with perplexing situations. They are no more perplexing to the Senator from California than they were to the Senator from Nevada when he handled the subjects covered by the bill, except in this: That I think they are more perplexing now to the Senator from California because the Senator from Nevada conducted the hearings in the consideration of the bill at a time when our Nation was at war, and when everything lent itself to increased appropriations. I am wondering whether we are today less at war than we were during the days when I had charge of the bill.

I have thought long and lingeringly upon the bill in its present shape. I do not think that a nation at war is any more tried, from the standpoint of its internal economy, than a nation which is just working out of war into the great realm of peace, if peace be at all possible. With that in mind, I have tried to urge on my colleagues in the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, having charge of the bill, and my colleagues on the full committee, the idea that now is the time when increased appropriations in this particular line should be fostered and encouraged, not with the idea of expending public money—that, indeed, would be the last thought we would have—but rather with the idea of carrying our Nation and our people forward into a period when there may be peace at home.

So, Mr. President, not with the idea of criticizing, because that is the farthest from my mind, because I know the perplexities involved, but rather with the idea of aiding those who have the affairs of our country in hand now, I shall make some suggestions.

I doubt that a bill of the kind now pending, with all its ramifications, with all its future impacts, should receive as little attention as is now being given to the pending bill on the floor of the Senate. We spent weeks in the consideration of what is known as the portal-to-portal pay bill. Today we are dealing not alone with \$1,600,000,000, because that is a mere item; we are dealing with the red blood of the people; we are dealing with the life of a nation; we are dealing with what America will be in the days which are just ahead.

Mr. President, I say that very seriously, because if there is anything which means the continuation of the life of democracy as we understand it and believe in it, it is labor. If we eliminated labor from America, then indeed I would say we were eliminating the life of our country, and we would be destroying our own Government.

Why should we consider with great seriousness—as we did—the expenditure of \$400,000,000, to be sent, I think rather willy-nilly, to foreign countries, with no particular care given to economy, and then refuse to provide appropriations which would mean the upbuilding of our own internal life? I am wondering why we should do that, Mr. President. Indeed, sometimes I wonder why, at a time when we are appropriating the taxpayers' money for the welfare of our Nation at home, even if many Senators do not find it convenient to be present we refuse to spend a little more money for the welfare of the people.

Mr. President, every time we strike a blow at labor, every time we strike down something that promotes the welfare of labor, we are augmenting the enemies of our Nation. What we do will be used tomorrow, if we pass this bill today, by those who represent the Communist Party in America, as an argument that the Congress of the United States, representing democracy, refused to provide appropriations which would facilitate the great foundations upon which labor rests.

I stated a moment ago that one basic act and 16 major acts are involved in the pending appropriation bill. I repeat that statement. Every one of the 17 were acts of Congress. They were brought into being by the votes of individual Senators. They were a mandate to the Secretary of the Interior and the bureaus set up in the Secretary's office, and to the bureaus set up in the Department, that they should carry on according to the will of Congress.

Mr. President, in order that the record may be clear, I ask unanimous consent that the majority report on the bill be inserted in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the report (No. 146) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2700) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Amount of bill as passed House | \$1,684,586,780 |
| Amount of decrease by Senate committee (net) | 8,388,700 |

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Amount of bill as reported to Senate | 1,676,198,080 |
| Amount of appropriations, 1947 | 1,310,821,873 |
| Amount of regular and supplemental estimates for 1948 | 1,779,614,039 |
| The bill as reported to the Senate— | |
| Under the estimates for 1948 | 103,415,959 |
| Exceeds the appropriations for 1947 | 365,376,207 |

The committee recommends a total for the bill of \$1,676,198,080, which is \$8,388,700 less than the amount of the bill as it passed the House. It should be remembered that the bill in amount is made up mostly of grants-in-aid and benefit payments, which total well over a billion and a half dollars or about 92 percent of the total appropriation. The largest of these is for the railroad retirement account, amounting to \$685,072,000, and the next largest is for old-age assistance, aid to

dependent children, and aid to the blind, amounting to \$625,000,000, followed by much smaller items for unemployment compensation, employment offices, and lesser items for Children's Bureau, public health, education, and vocational rehabilitation. When these amounts are deducted, the effect of the reduction below the House amount is more in proportion. The total recommended, while only 0.49 percent less than the House bill, is 5.8 percent under the budget estimates, and is 27.8 percent above the appropriations for 1947.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The total recommended for the Department of Labor of \$79,862,900 is \$10,001,300 under the amount allowed by the House. A reduction of \$14,345,600 is recommended in the grants to States for employment offices, and an increase of \$4,344,300 is recommended in the operating funds for the Department, to provide for a total of \$22,480,500 for operating funds.

The total amount recommended by the Senate committee is below the budget estimates by \$23,817,391, or 22.9 percent; and is below the appropriations for 1947 (the Pay Act supplementals having been provided for out of available funds) by \$31,550,391, or 28.3 percent.

The addition of a provision is recommended by the committee for transfer between appropriations of not to exceed 2 percent of the operating funds, limited to 5 percent for reducing any item, in order to allow the Secretary to effectuate necessary reorganizations.

DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS

The committee recommends the restoration to the bill of the provision for salaries and expenses of the Division of Labor Standards, the provision having been eliminated by the House committee. The subcommittee was favorably impressed with the need for the service and unanimously voted to restore the division.

The child-labor enforcement activities under the Fair Labor Standards Act were transferred by the House committee to the Wage and Hour Division, and the Senate committee recommends concurrence with this action.

The labor education activities of the division were transferred to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the House committee. The Senate committee, on the contrary, recommends that no provision be made for labor education as a part of the activities of the Department of Labor.

COMMISSIONERS OF CONCILIATION

The committee recommends an increase of \$120,000, to provide a total of \$2,200,000 for the necessary expenses of this service. This total amount is below the budget estimate of \$2,678,400. The committee believes that a reduction below the estimated funds is warranted, but does not agree with the language in the House report attempting to specifically eliminate compensation for the positions there listed. The committee recommends that the funds provided be allocated by the department, and that no restrictions be included which would tie the hands of the Secretary in making such allocations.

The committee recommends a change in the limitation for temporary employment of arbitrators and mediators, to provide for not to exceed \$25,000 for arbitrators and not to exceed \$50,000 for mediators; and also recommends the addition of a proviso that not more than \$300 shall be paid for arbitration in any one case.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The committee recommends an increase of \$1,376,000 which would provide a total of \$3,750,000 for salaries and expenses, to be allocated by the Department. The committee reviewed the various programs of work by the Bureau, but believed it unwise to specify the scope of their work and preferred to leave the allocations to the discretion of the Department.

ment within the limits of the appropriated funds. The amount recommended is a substantial reduction from the budget estimate of \$6,700,700.

The committee found a tendency of the Bureau to include funds formerly provided for national-defense purposes. For example, in fiscal year 1946, regular appropriations were \$1,492,420, national-defense funds were \$2,780,576, and reimbursable and working funds were \$973,863, for a total of \$5,626,571. Then in fiscal year 1947, with no national-defense funds available, the regular appropriation plus pay-act supplementals would amount to \$5,569,793; in addition to which reimbursable and working funds of \$888,198 were available. The Department stated to the committee that the working funds have now largely disappeared, but the 1948 budget estimate was at the increased figure of \$6,700,700.

Before the national-defense funds were available to the Bureau, the regular appropriation for fiscal year 1941 was \$1,107,580, and in addition reimbursable and working funds were available of \$2,005,997, for a total of \$3,392,855. So that the amount recommended by the committee for 1948 is an increase over the total funds available to the Bureau in 1941.

An increase in the limitation for the cost-of-living study and report is recommended by the committee, to provide a total amount of \$845,000.

The labor education activities formerly in the Division of Labor Standards were transferred by the House Committee to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Senate committee recommend that no provision be made for labor education as a part of the activities of the Department of Labor.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The committee recommends an increase in the funds for salaries and expenses, to provide a total of \$4,366,400. Of this total, the amount provided for carrying into effect provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 would be \$2,120,000.

The committee recommends a reduction in the amount of \$14,345,600 from the budget estimate of \$71,728,000 for grants to States for public employment offices. These offices were taken over by the Federal Government in January 1942, and were returned to the States as of November 16, 1946. The budget estimates for the grants to States was increased 5 percent over the amount of grants provided for 1947 as extended to a full fiscal year. The committee believes that the increase in personnel in the State offices has been in many cases entirely out of line with the increase in the work of those offices, including the insured employment under the unemployment compensation insurance activities. While agreeing with the House committee that no State matching of funds shall be required prior to July 1, 1949, the Senate committee believes that the amount recommended is all that should be required of the Federal Government for this purpose in 1948.

The committee believes the recommended amount of \$57,382,400 is ample providing proper economies are instituted for the operation of the offices within the several States. In this connection, the committee cautions the States to be prepared to assume their full obligations for operation of the State employment offices not later than July 1, 1949.

As to the field offices of the United States Employment Service, the committee recommends that a review be made of the large number of field offices, looking to a reduction in cost and extent; and further recommends that the establishment of field offices within the limitation of the appropriations provided shall be at the discretion of the Department.

An increase of \$150,000 is recommended in the printing and binding appropriation for the Department to be earmarked for bringing up to date the Dictionary of Occupational

Titles by the Service, for which an estimate was requested of \$183,500.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

The total recommended for the Federal Security Agency of \$899,688,080, is \$642,900 over the amount allowed by the House. A decrease amounting to \$5,328,200 is recommended by the committee from the large increase granted by the House in the funds for National Cancer Institute and an increase is recommended in the grants to States for further development of vocational education amounting to \$3,550,000, as well as an increase in mental health activities of \$500,000 and an increase in operating expenses for the National Institute of Health of \$500,000. Over \$800,000,000 of the total amount is for grants-in-aid and benefit payments, of which the largest is for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind, amounting to \$625,000,000, and the next largest is unemployment compensation amounting to \$57,586,000.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Further development of vocational education

The committee recommends an increase of \$3,550,000 in the amount for grants to States under the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (Public Law 586), and believes the total of \$17,750,000 thus provided is the maximum amount that should be provided during 1948. The committee in this connection cautions the agency to make the allotments from the total amount so stated, and that they should not expect any additional amount by way of a deficiency appropriation.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

Provision is made in the bill for \$18,000,000 for payments to States of which not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for such services in the District of Columbia. The committee agrees with the amount allowed by the House and believes that this should be the total amount available in fiscal year 1948 for such purpose, and accordingly cautions the agency to make the allotments from the total amount above stated. The committee believes the allotments are subject to the Antideficiency Act and cautions the agency not to expect any deficiency appropriation. As in the case of other allocations of funds each agency will be expected to function within the funds appropriated by the Congress.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Hospital and construction activities

The committee recommends a change in the language inserted by the House as to contract authorization, so as to limit such authorization to not more than \$40,000,000 in 1948.

The Hospital Survey and Construction Act, approved August 13, 1946, authorized appropriations for one-third the construction cost of approved projects amounting to \$75,000,000 in 1947 and for each of 4 years thereafter. The result of such authorization is that during 1948 there would be available for contract authorization under the bill as approved by the House a total of \$150,000,000. Therefore, the committee recommends the limitation of such contract authorization to not more than \$40,000,000, in the belief that the amount recommended will fully meet the requirements for 1948, but provides for allotments on the basis of \$75,000,000 for fiscal year 1948.

MENTAL-HEALTH ACTIVITIES

The committee recommends an increase of \$500,000 for mental-health activities to provide a total of \$4,500,000. In the estimate requested of \$5,108,000 were included the operation of mental-hygiene hospitals at Fort Worth, Tex., and Lexington, Ky., as well as grants of \$500,000 for research and \$2,000,000 for training. The committee is impressed with the need for the training of additional psychiatrists and other professional personnel in this field. As compared with the appropriations for 1947, however,

the committee believes the amount recommended of \$4,500,000 will be adequate for 1948, since it is almost three times the \$1,632,000 appropriated for 1947. In addition, it is to be noted that the House committee has specifically earmarked \$3,000,000 for improving mental-health programs at the community level under the appropriation "Assistance to States, general."

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH

The committee recommends an increase of \$500,000 for operating expenses of the National Institute of Health, to provide a total of \$9,626,000. Of this total amount, the committee recommends earmarking of \$1,000,000 to provide through grants-in-aid for a clinical and laboratory research program in tuberculosis therapy revolving about the use of streptomycin. This latter program was requested in Senate Document No. 44 as a supplemental estimate.

National Cancer Institute

The committee recommends a reduction of \$5,328,200 from the large increase granted by the House in the amount provided for salaries and expenses for the National Cancer Institute. The appropriations available last year were \$1,714,408; the budget estimate requested, \$7,169,000; and the House committee transferred \$4,159,291 from other budget items, in addition to a large increase over the budget estimate, resulting in a total amount of \$17,328,200.

Statements made before the committee revealed that other funds and services are being provided from private sources, and the committee believes a more comprehensive plan should be worked out before adding any large sums to this important work. The committee is convinced that the \$12,000,000 recommended is adequate provision for 1948.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Consolidated operations

The committee recommends a reduction of \$72,000 in the amount provided for salaries to continue the so-called consolidated operations. The amount thus provided is \$2,000,000 for such operation in 1948. The reorganization transferring the former Social Security Board under the President's plan (plan II of 1946) was intended to effect economies and eliminate duplication of activities. The committee believes such economies have not resulted as yet from such reorganization, and the committee strongly recommended the hastening of liquidation of the remaining superstructure.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

The committee recommends increases totaling \$941,000 for the salaries and expenses of the National Labor Relations Board, to provide a total of \$4,974,700 for 1948. The amount provided will assist in reducing the backlog of cases before the Board. In this connection the committee believes that much improvement can be made in the Washington office in their methods of disposing of cases, and recommends that methods be devised looking to a speeding-up of such dispositions.

The committee also recommends a change in the language of the limitation on the use of funds in complaint cases, to define more clearly the management-labor relationship so covered.

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

Increases and limitations

| | |
|--|----------|
| Department of Labor: | |
| Office of the Secretary..... | \$47,400 |
| The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries, to be allocated by the Department. | |
| Office of the Solicitor..... | 105,800 |
| The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses, to be allocated by the Department. | |
| Traveling expenses..... | 151,800 |

Department of Labor—Con.

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Apprentice Training Service, and the veterans' program of the United States Employment Service in proportion to the increases recommended for salaries and expenses of those offices.

Printing and binding----- \$150, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is for the use of United States Employment Service in bringing up to date the Dictionary of Occupational Titles.

Division of Labor Standards. 400, 000

The committee recommends the restoration of the item eliminated by the House, but in an amount less than the budget estimate of \$625,857, by inserting the following in the bill:

"Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia and purchase and distribution of reports, and of material for informational exhibits, in connection with the promotion of health, safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry, and the functions under the Fair Labor Standards Act transferred under and pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946, \$400,000.

"The appropriation under this title for traveling expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Division of Labor Standards when called by the Division with the written approval of the Secretary of Labor, and shall be available also in an amount not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings related to the work of the Division of Labor Standards when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor."

In recommending the restoration of the item in the bill, the committee agrees with the action of the House in transferring to the Wage and Hour Division the child-labor enforcement activities under the Fair Labor Standards Act and providing \$35,819 for that purpose.

Further, in recommending the restoration of the item in the bill, the committee recommends no provision be made for labor education, for which an estimate of \$63,000 was requested. (The House committee had transferred this item to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

Commissioners of Conciliation ----- 120, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is for necessary expenses, to be allocated by the Department.

Department of Labor—Con.

The total amount recommended of \$2,200,000 is below the budget estimate of \$2,678,400. While agreeing with the House on a reduction from the budget estimate, the committee does not agree with the action of the House committee in specifically eliminating compensation for positions listed.

The committee recommends that the following be stricken from the bill: "including not to exceed \$50,000 for the temporary employment of arbitrators and mediators on labor relations without regard to the civil service and classification laws" and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof: "including the temporary employment of arbitrators (not to exceed \$25,000) and mediators (not to exceed \$50,000) on labor relations without regard to the civil service and classification laws."

The committee recommends an increase in the limitation in the amount for personal services in the District of Columbia of \$66,500 to provide a total of \$200,000.

The committee recommends that the following provision be added to the bill: "Provided, That not more than \$300 shall be paid for arbitration in any one case."

Apprentice Training Service. \$184, 400

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses.

Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1, 376, 600

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses, to be allocated by the Department.

The committee recommends an increase in the limitation for personal services in the District of Columbia of \$547,300 in order to provide a total of \$2,750,000 as the amount required in proportion to the amount recommended for salaries and expenses.

The committee recommends an increase in the limitation for a cost-of-living study and report of \$150,000, to provide a total of \$845,000 for the limitation.

The committee recommends that no provision be made for labor education, for which an estimate of \$63,000 was transferred by the House committee from the Division of Labor Standards (the Senate committee having recommended the restoration of the Division eliminated by the House committee).

United States Employment Service ----- 1, 709, 600

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses, to be allocated by the Department.

The committee recommends an increase in the amount for carrying into effect provisions of the Service-

Department of Labor—Con.

men's Readjustment Act of 1944 of \$363,200, to provide a total amount of \$2,120,000 for that purpose.

Wage and Hour Division.----- \$99, 200

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries to be allocated by the Department.

Of the total amount thus provided of \$3,847,600, provision is made for \$35,819 transferred by the House committee from the Division of Labor Standards for child-labor enforcement activities. The balance of \$146,147 so transferred, or \$110,328, is to be returned to Division of Labor Standards for the youth research and development activities under the recommendation of the committee for the restoration of that Division eliminated by the House committee.

Transfer between appropriations:

The committee recommends that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

"In order that the Secretary may effectuate necessary reorganizations within the Department and field, he may transfer to the appropriations under this title from funds appropriated, other than grants to States for public employment offices, such sums as necessary, but not to exceed 2 percent of the total funds appropriated: *Provided*, That such transfer or transfers shall not be used for the purpose of creating new functions within the Department, or for the continuation of any function which the Congress in its final report recommends be discontinued: *Provided further*, That no appropriation item shall be reduced more than 5 percent by such transfer."

Total increase, Labor Department ----- 4, 344, 300

Federal Security Agency:

Bureau of Employees' Compensation:

Salaries and expenses.----- 80, 400

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses, to be allocated by the Agency.

Employees' compensation fund ----- 250, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is for compensation benefit payments.

The committee recommends that the limitation on the rates for temporary services be decreased from \$75 per diem to \$35 per diem. In this connection, the committee also recommends a similar reduction from \$75 per diem to \$35 per diem on the rates for temporary services for each of the other units of the Federal Security Agency on which the bill carries a similar provision.

Federal Security Agency—Con.
Food and Drug Administration:

Salaries and expenses..... \$115,300

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses, to be allocated by the Agency.

Certifications services..... 100,000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for the certification of batches of drugs composed wholly or partly of streptomycin as required by Public Law 16, approved March 10, 1947, amending the Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act; Office of Education:

Further development of vocational education..... 3,550,000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide for a total amount of \$17,750,000 for grants to States under the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (Public Law 586), and is the maximum amount the committee feels should be provided during fiscal year 1948. In this connection, the committee cautions the Agency to make the allotments from the total amount above stated, and not to expect any additional amount by way of a deficiency appropriation.

The committee recommends that the following provision be stricken from the bill: "Provided, That the apportionment to the States shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed \$19,842,759.97 for the fiscal year 1948, as authorized."

Salaries and expenses..... 431,000

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses as follows:

1. (a) For increased salary rates provided by Public Law 390..... 35,000

(b) For automatic salary increases..... 24,731

(c) For increased salary rates by reason of reclassifications..... 7,483

(d) To provide full-time employment in 1948 in positions which were not occupied for a full year in 1947 (14 percent of this amount is required for the increase in salary rates provided for in Public Law 390)..... 58,401

Total..... 125,616

2. For salaries and expenses for a small number of professional positions and supporting clerical personnel to strengthen the staff of the Office..... 805,385

Total increase recommended..... 431,000

The increases under the item (2) above are to be allotted by the Agency. The committee notes with satisfaction the inclusion of the democracy versus communism program.

Federal Security Agency—Con.

The committee recommends that the following be stricken from the bill: "of which not less than \$434,400 shall be available for the Division of Vocational Education as authorized."

Office of Vocational Rehabilitation:

General administrative expenses..... \$100,000

The increase recommended by the committee is for general administrative expenses, to be allotted by the Agency. Public Health Service:

Hospital and construction activities:

The committee recommends that the following be stricken from the bill:

"There shall be allotted to the several States for the fiscal year 1948, as provided in such act, the total sum authorized by part C of the act to be appropriated for the fiscal years 1947 and 1948. Whenever the Surgeon General shall have approved an application for a construction project in accordance with section 625 of the act, the Federal share of the cost of such project, as provided by the act, shall constitute a contractual obligation of the Federal Government."

And that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

"There shall be allotted to the several States for the fiscal year 1948, as provided in such Act, a sum not exceeding \$75,000,000, the total sum authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1948 by part C of the Act. Whenever the Surgeon General shall have approved an application for a construction project in accordance with section 625 of the act, the Federal share of the cost of such project, as provided by the act, shall constitute a contractual obligation of the Federal Government: *Provided*, That the aggregate contractual obligation during the fiscal year 1948 shall not exceed \$40,000,000."

Mental Health activities..... 500,000

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses and grants to States, to be allocated by the Agency.

National Institute of Health..... 500,000

The increase recommended by the committee is for operating expenses in the total amount of \$9,626,000. Of this total amount, \$1,000,000 is earmarked to provide through grants-in-aid for a clinical and laboratory research program in tuberculosis therapy revolving about the use of streptomycin, as requested in S. Doc. 44.

Social Security Administration:

Bureau of Employment Security..... 95,000

Federal Security Agency—Con.

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses as follows:

1. To provide for 10 positions needed for administration of the program for re-conversion unemployment benefits for seamen..... \$39,000

2. To provide for continuing administrative promotions effective in 1947..... 11,402

3. To assist the States in reducing administrative costs and in adopting methods designed to promote more effective administration of the unemployment compensation program..... 44,598

Total increase recommended..... 95,000

Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance:

The committee recommends an increase of \$290,300 to provide a total amount of \$35,200,000 to be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund for salaries and expenses, in addition to \$700,000 appropriated from the general fund of the Treasury.

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill to provide for the use of travel funds for attendance at meetings: "including, when specifically authorized by the Federal Security Administrator, attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance."

The committee recommends that the following be added to the bill to provide for needed housing of wage-record operations at Baltimore, as requested by the Bureau: "Provided further, That of the amount authorized to be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, not more than \$175,000 may be expended, without regard to section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278 (a)), for alterations, improvements, and repairs to two buildings in Baltimore, Md., housing the wage-record operations of the Bureau, which amount, except such part as may be necessary for incidental expenses of the Bureau, may be transferred to the Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency, for such purposes." Children's Bureau:

Salaries and expenses..... 81,000

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses, to be allocated by the Agency.

Maternal and child welfare..... 100,000

Federal Security Agency—Con.

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses, as follows:

| | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Study of operation of health programs----- | \$40,090 |
| 2. Study of operation of child - welfare - services program----- | 35,609 |
| 3. Maternal and child-welfare statistics----- | 10,979 |
| 4. Within-grade promotions----- | 7,551 |
| | <hr/> 94,229 |
| 5. Restoration of present services curtailed by House cut----- | 5,771 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total increase recommended----- | <u>100,000</u> |

Office of the Administrator:

Salaries----- 20,000

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries, to be allocated by the Agency.

Division of Personnel Management----- 14,700

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries, to be allocated by the Agency.

Office of the General Counsel----- 24,400

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries, to be allocated by the Agency.

Printing and binding----- 111,300

The increase recommended by the committee is for printing and binding, to be allocated by the Agency.

Penalty mail costs----- 20,000

The increase recommended by the committee is for penalty mail costs, to be allocated by the Agency.

Total, office of the Administrator----- 190,400

Total increase, Federal Security Agency----- 6,043,100

National Labor Relations Board:

Salaries----- 686,900

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries, to be allocated by the Board. In recommending this increase, the committee is providing a total of \$3,750,000 as an amount calculated to assist in reducing the backlog of cases. The committee believes that much improvement can be made in the disposition of cases in the Washington office, and that more attention should be devoted to a speeding-up of the work in Washington.

National Labor Relations Board—Continued

Miscellaneous expenses----- \$94,500

The increase recommended by the committee is for miscellaneous expenses, to be allocated by the Board.

Penalty mail costs----- 6,300

The increase recommended by the committee is for penalty mail costs, to provide \$24,700, the amount of the estimate.

Printing and binding----- 153,000

The increase recommended by the committee is for printing and binding required by the Board.

Complaint cases limitation:

The committee recommends that the limitation on the use of funds in complaint cases be amended to read as follows:

"No part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used in any way in connection with a complaint case arising over an agreement, or a renewal thereof, between an employer and a labor organization which represents a majority of his employees in their appropriate bargaining unit, which has been in existence for 3 months or longer without complaint being filed by an employee or employees of such plant."

Total increase, National Labor Relations Board----- 941,000

National Mediation Board:

Salaries and expenses----- 22,700

The increase recommended by the committee is for salaries and expenses, to provide \$338,700, the amount of the estimate.

The committee recommend an increase of \$25,726 in the limitation for personal services in the District of Columbia, to provide \$261,726, the amount of the estimate.

National Railroad Adjustment Board:

Printing and binding----- 6,000

The increase recommended by the committee is for printing and binding required by the Board.

Total increase, National Mediation Board----- 28,700

Total of all increases recommended ----- 11,357,100

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Department of Labor:

United States Employment Service:

Grants to States for public employment offices----- \$14,345,600

The committee recommend a reduction in the amount provided for grants to the several States of \$14,345,600, thereby reducing the total amount from \$71,728,000, the estimate, to \$57,382,400.

Wage and Hour Division:

The committee recommend a decrease in the limitation for departmental salaries of \$73,300, to provide a total amount of \$672,800.

The committee recommend that the following be stricken from the bill:

The Secretary of Labor may allot or transfer with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, funds from the foregoing appropriations for the Wage and Hour Division to any other bureau or office of the Department of Labor to enable such bureau or office to perform services for the Wage and Hour Division.

Federal Security Agency:

Public Health Service:

National Cancer Institute----- 5,328,200

The committee recommend a reduction from the increased amount provided by the House for salaries and expenses for consultative services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid, including pay of commissioned officers of the Public Health Service. The committee feels that the total thereby provided of \$12,000,000 is adequate provision for such purpose.

Social Security Administration:

Consolidated operations, salaries----- 72,000

The committee recommend a reduction in the amount for salaries to continue this operation. In thus providing a total of \$2,000,000, the committee is not satisfied with the showing of economies which should have resulted from the reorganization, and strongly recommend the hastening of liquidation of the superstructure still remaining from the former Social Security Board operation.

Total decreases----- 19,745,800

Total increase----- 11,357,100

Total decrease----- 19,745,800

Net decrease----- 8,388,700

Amount of bill as reported to Senate----- 1,676,198,080

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

| Object | Appropriations, 1947 ¹ | Pending Pay Act supplements, 1947 (H. Doc. 117) | Total anticipated, 1947 | Budget estimates, 1948 | Recommended by House | Recommended by Senate Committee | Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with— | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | 1947 appropriations | Total anticipated, 1947 | Budget estimates, 1948 | House bill 1948 |
| SECRETARY'S OFFICE | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries..... | \$968,686 | \$115,000 | \$1,083,686 | ² \$1,190,000 | \$819,500 | \$866,600 | —\$101,786 | —\$216,786 | —\$323,100 | +\$47,400 |
| Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor..... | 949,775 | 126,000 | 1,075,775 | ³ 1,251,000 | 755,300 | 860,600 | —89,175 | —215,175 | —390,400 | +105,300 |
| Contingent expenses..... | 681,316 | ----- | 681,316 | ³ 685,600 | 468,400 | 468,400 | —212,916 | —212,916 | —117,200 | ----- |
| Traveling expenses..... | 3,017,757 | ----- | 3,017,757 | ³ 3,229,500 | 2,112,400 | 2,264,200 | —753,557 | —753,557 | —965,300 | +151,800 |
| Printing and binding..... | 518,388 | ----- | 518,388 | ³ 748,000 | 414,700 | 564,700 | +46,312 | +46,312 | —183,300 | +150,000 |
| Penalty-mail costs..... | 551,925 | ----- | 551,925 | ³ 133,000 | 119,700 | 119,700 | —432,225 | —432,225 | —13,300 | ----- |
| Division of Labor Standards: Salaries and expenses..... | 504,900 | 41,000 | 545,900 | ⁴ 718,700 | (³) | 400,000 | —104,900 | —145,900 | —318,700 | +400,000 |
| Commissioners of Conciliation..... | 2,301,976 | 282,000 | 2,583,976 | ³ 2,678,400 | 2,080,000 | 2,200,000 | —101,976 | —383,976 | —478,400 | +120,000 |
| Retraining and Reemployment Administration, salaries..... | 338,000 | 25,000 | 363,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | —338,000 | —363,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Total, Secretary's office..... | 9,832,723 | 589,000 | 10,421,723 | 10,534,200 | 6,770,000 | 7,744,500 | —2,088,223 | —2,677,223 | —2,789,700 | +974,500 |
| Apprentice Training Service..... | 1,797,606 | 218,000 | 2,015,606 | ¹ 2,544,200 | 2,015,600 | 2,200,000 | +402,394 | +184,394 | —344,200 | +184,400 |
| BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 4,880,465 | 637,000 | 5,517,465 | ⁷ 6,700,700 | 2,373,400 | 3,750,000 | —1,130,465 | —1,767,465 | —2,950,700 | +1,376,600 |
| Study of labor conditions in Hawaii..... | 15,000 | ----- | 15,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | —15,000 | —15,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Total, Bureau of Labor Statistics..... | 4,895,465 | 637,000 | 5,532,465 | 6,700,700 | 2,373,400 | 3,750,000 | —1,145,465 | —1,782,465 | —2,950,700 | +1,376,600 |
| National Wage Stabilization Board..... | ⁸ 4,191,900 | ----- | ⁸ 4,191,900 | ----- | ----- | ----- | —4,191,900 | —4,191,900 | ----- | ----- |
| U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE | | | | | | | | | | |
| General administration..... | 6,394,600 | 217,000 | 6,611,600 | 6,563,500 | 2,656,800 | 4,366,400 | —2,028,200 | —2,245,200 | —2,197,100 | +1,709,600 |
| Employment office facilities and services..... | 36,693,875 | ----- | 36,693,875 | ----- | ----- | ----- | —36,693,875 | —36,693,875 | ----- | ----- |
| Grants to States for public employment offices..... | 42,823,125 | ----- | 42,823,125 | 71,728,000 | 71,728,000 | 57,382,400 | +14,559,275 | +14,559,275 | —14,345,600 | —14,345,600 |
| Total, U. S. Employment Service..... | 85,911,600 | 217,000 | 86,128,600 | 78,291,500 | 74,384,800 | 61,748,800 | —24,162,800 | —24,379,800 | —16,542,700 | —12,636,000 |
| WOMEN'S BUREAU | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 234,000 | 29,000 | 263,000 | 303,600 | 263,000 | 263,000 | +29,000 | ----- | —40,600 | ----- |
| WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries..... | 4,187,810 | 577,000 | 4,764,810 | ⁹ 4,803,100 | 3,748,400 | 3,847,600 | 340,210 | —917,210 | —955,500 | +99,200 |
| Miscellaneous expenses..... | 362,187 | ----- | 362,187 | 401,400 | 309,000 | 309,000 | —53,187 | —53,187 | —92,400 | ----- |
| Total, Wage and Hour Division..... | 4,549,997 | 577,000 | 5,126,997 | 5,204,500 | 4,057,400 | 4,156,600 | —393,397 | —970,397 | —1,047,900 | +99,200 |
| Total regular annual appropriations, Department of Labor..... | ¹⁰ 111,413,291 | ^{10a} 2,267,000 | 113,680,291 | 103,578,700 | 89,864,200 | 79,862,900 | —31,550,391 | —33,817,391 | —23,715,800 | —10,001,300 |
| Deduct transfers..... | ----- | 2,267,000 | 2,267,000 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 2,267,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Total regular annual appropriations, Department of Labor, less transfers..... | 111,413,291 | ----- | 111,413,291 | 103,578,700 | 89,864,200 | 79,862,900 | —31,550,391 | —31,550,391 | —23,715,800 | —10,001,300 |

TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| American Printing House for the Blind..... | ¹¹ \$115,000 | — | ¹¹ \$115,000 | ¹¹ \$115,000 | \$115,000 | \$115,000 | — | — | — | — |
| BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 1,405,080 | \$153,000 | 1,558,080 | ¹² 1,476,000 | 1,276,000 | 1,356,400 | —\$48,680 | —\$201,680 | —\$119,600 | +\$80,400 |
| Employees' compensation fund..... | ¹³ 14,100,000 | — | ¹³ 14,100,000 | 10,750,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,250,000 | —3,850,000 | —3,850,000 | —500,000 | +250,000 |
| Total, Bureau of Employees' Compensation..... | ¹³ 15,505,080 | 153,000 | ¹³ 15,658,080 | 12,226,000 | 11,276,000 | 11,606,400 | —3,898,680 | —4,051,680 | —619,600 | +330,400 |
| COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 221,800 | 26,000 | 247,800 | 259,500 | 259,500 | 259,500 | +37,700 | +11,700 | — | — |
| Plans and specifications..... | 7,500 | — | 7,500 | — | — | — | —7,500 | —7,500 | — | — |
| Total, Columbia Institution for the Deaf..... | 229,300 | 26,000 | 255,300 | 259,500 | 259,500 | 259,500 | +30,200 | +4,200 | — | — |
| FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 3,458,500 | 426,200 | 3,884,700 | ¹⁴ 4,129,000 | 3,884,700 | 4,000,000 | +541,500 | +115,300 | —129,000 | +115,300 |
| Salaries, sea-food inspectors..... | 40,000 | — | 40,000 | 40,000 | — | — | —40,000 | —40,000 | —40,000 | — |
| Certification services..... | 292,000 | 37,000 | 329,000 | 431,000 | 331,000 | 431,000 | +139,000 | — | — | +100,000 |
| Total, Food and Drug Administration..... | 3,790,500 | 463,200 | 4,253,700 | 4,600,000 | 4,215,700 | 4,431,000 | +640,500 | +177,300 | —169,000 | +215,300 |
| FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 921,000 | 119,400 | 1,040,400 | 1,783,000 | 2,192,000 | 2,192,000 | +1,271,000 | +1,151,600 | +409,000 | — |
| HOWARD UNIVERSITY | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses..... | 1,200,530 | 181,600 | 1,382,130 | ¹⁵ 1,864,400 | 1,864,400 | 1,864,400 | +663,870 | +482,270 | — | — |
| Plans and specifications..... | — | — | — | 221,170 | 220,000 | 220,000 | — | +220,000 | —1,170 | — |
| Construction of buildings..... | 1,377,920 | — | 1,377,920 | ¹⁶ 2,022,080 | ¹⁶ 2,022,080 | 2,022,080 | +644,160 | +644,160 | — | — |
| Total, Howard University..... | 2,578,450 | 181,600 | 2,760,050 | ¹⁶ 4,107,650 | ¹⁵ 4,106,480 | 4,106,480 | +1,528,030 | +1,346,430 | —1,170 | — |

Footnotes at end of table.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—continued

| Object | Appropriations, 1947 ¹ | Pending Pay Act supplementals, 1947 (H. Doc. 117) | Total anticipated, 1947 | Budget estimates, 1948 | Recommended by House | Recommended by Senate Committee | Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with— | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | 1947 appropriations | Total anticipated, 1947 | Budget estimates, 1948 | House bill 1948 |
| OFFICE OF EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Further development of vocational education | ¹⁷ \$14, 200, 000 | | ¹⁷ \$14, 200, 000 | ¹⁷ \$29, 301, 739 | ¹⁷ \$14, 200, 000 | \$17, 750, 000 | +\$3, 550, 000 | +\$3, 550, 000 | -\$11, 551, 739 | +\$3, 550, 000 |
| Promotion of vocational education in Hawaii | 30, 000 | | 30, 000 | 30, 000 | 30, 000 | 30, 000 | | | | |
| Promotion of vocational education in Puerto Rico | 105, 000 | | 105, 000 | 105, 000 | 105, 000 | 105, 000 | | | | |
| Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts | ¹⁸ 2, 480, 000 | | ¹⁸ 2, 480, 000 | ¹⁸ 2, 480, 000 | ¹⁸ 2, 480, 000 | 2, 480, 000 | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses | 1, 136, 475 | \$116, 500 | 1, 252, 975 | ¹⁹ 1, 726, 700 | 1, 252, 900 | 1, 683, 900 | +547, 425 | +430, 925 | —42, 800 | +431, 000 |
| Food conservation | 1, 337, 000 | | 1, 337, 000 | | | | —1, 337, 000 | —1, 337, 000 | | |
| Total, Office of Education ²⁰ | 19, 288, 475 | 116, 500 | 19, 404, 975 | 33, 643, 439 | 18, 067, 900 | 22, 048, 900 | +2, 760, 425 | +2, 643, 925 | —11, 594, 539 | +3, 981, 000 |
| OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Payments to States, Vocational Rehabilitation Act | 11, 747, 800 | 12, 000 | 11, 759, 800 | 19, 710, 000 | 18, 000, 000 | 18, 000, 000 | +6, 252, 200 | +6, 240, 200 | —1, 710, 000 | |
| General administrative expenses, vocational rehabilitation | 584, 825 | 38, 500 | 623, 325 | ²¹ 729, 000 | 500, 000 | 600, 000 | +15, 175 | —23, 325 | —129, 000 | +100, 000 |
| Total, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation | 12, 332, 625 | 50, 500 | 12, 383, 125 | 20, 439, 000 | 18, 500, 000 | 18, 600, 000 | +6, 267, 375 | +6, 216, 875 | —1, 839, 000 | +100, 000 |
| PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE | | | | | | | | | | |
| Venereal diseases | 16, 601, 296 | 281, 800 | 16, 883, 096 | ²² 16, 883, 000 | ²³ 17, 399, 500 | 17, 399, 500 | +798, 204 | +516, 404 | +516, 500 | |
| Tuberculosis | 7, 979, 701 | 114, 600 | 8, 094, 301 | ²² 8, 430, 000 | 8, 000, 000 | 8, 000, 000 | +20, 299 | —94, 301 | —430, 000 | |
| Assistance to States, general | 15, 458, 503 | | 15, 458, 503 | ²² 20, 971, 000 | ²⁴ 15, 682, 300 | 15, 682, 300 | +223, 797 | +223, 797 | —5, 288, 700 | |
| Communicable diseases | 7, 325, 677 | 525, 000 | 7, 850, 677 | ²² 7, 555, 000 | 7, 500, 000 | 7, 500, 000 | +174, 323 | —350, 677 | —55, 000 | |
| Hospital and construction activities | 2, 340, 900 | | 2, 340, 900 | ²⁵ 50, 965, 000 | ²⁶ 865, 000 | ²⁶ 865, 000 | —1, 475, 900 | —1, 475, 900 | —50, 100, 000 | |
| Hospitals and medical care | 18, 581, 666 | 2, 032, 000 | 20, 613, 666 | ²⁷ 20, 250, 000 | 20, 000, 000 | 20, 000, 000 | +1, 418, 334 | —613, 666 | —250, 000 | |
| Mental health activities | 1, 632, 000 | | 1, 632, 000 | ²⁸ 5, 108, 000 | 4, 000, 000 | 4, 500, 000 | +2, 868, 000 | +2, 868, 000 | —608, 000 | +500, 000 |
| Foreign quarantine service | 1, 985, 900 | 247, 900 | 2, 233, 800 | 2, 491, 700 | 2, 450, 000 | 2, 450, 000 | +464, 100 | +216, 200 | —41, 700 | |
| Employee health service programs | 141, 234 | | 141, 234 | ²⁹ 901, 000 | 300, 000 | 300, 000 | +158, 766 | +158, 766 | —601, 000 | |
| National Institute of Health, operating expenses | 5, 915, 097 | 287, 600 | 6, 202, 697 | ³⁰ 10, 126, 000 | 9, 126, 000 | 9, 626, 000 | +3, 710, 903 | +3, 423, 303 | —500, 000 | +500, 000 |
| National Cancer Institute | 1, 615, 508 | 98, 900 | 1, 714, 408 | ³¹ 7, 169, 000 | ³² 17, 328, 200 | 12, 000, 000 | +10, 384, 492 | +10, 285, 592 | +4, 831, 000 | —5, 328, 200 |
| Construction of research facilities | | | | 2, 650, 000 | 2, 650, 000 | 2, 650, 000 | +2, 650, 000 | +2, 650, 000 | | |
| Commissioned officers, etc. | 5, 720, 558 | | 5, 720, 558 | ²³ 6, 174, 000 | ³⁴ 5, 750, 300 | 5, 750, 300 | +29, 742 | +29, 742 | —423, 700 | |
| Training for nurses | 16, 300, 000 | | 16, 300, 000 | 4, 834, 000 | 4, 500, 000 | 4, 500, 000 | —11, 800, 000 | —11, 800, 000 | —334, 000 | |
| Salaries and expenses | 2, 792, 576 | 310, 900 | 3, 103, 476 | ³³ 3, 916, 000 | 3, 600, 000 | 3, 600, 000 | +807, 424 | +496, 524 | —316, 000 | |
| Development of health facilities | ³⁶ 233, 968 | | 233, 998 | | | | —233, 968 | —233, 968 | | |
| Office of International Health Relations | 290, 700 | 9, 230 | 299, 930 | 300, 000 | 275, 000 | 275, 000 | —15, 700 | —24, 930 | —25, 000 | |
| Total, Public Health Service | 104, 915, 284 | 3, 907, 930 | 108, 823, 214 | 168, 723, 700 | 119, 426, 300 | 115, 098, 100 | +10, 182, 816 | +6, 274, 886 | —53, 625, 600 | —4, 328, 200 |
| ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses | 3, 251, 358 | | 3, 251, 358 | ³⁷ 1, 550, 000 | 1, 550, 000 | 1, 550, 000 | —1, 701, 358 | —1, 701, 358 | | |
| SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grants to States (titles I, IV, and X), old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind | ³⁸ 619, 000, 000 | | ³⁸ 619, 000, 000 | 625, 000, 000 | 625, 000, 000 | 625, 000, 000 | +6, 000, 000 | +6, 000, 000 | | |
| Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance | 965, 000 | 134, 000 | 1, 099, 000 | 1, 270, 000 | 1, 150, 000 | 1, 150, 000 | +185, 000 | +51, 000 | —120, 000 | |
| Grants to States, unemployment compensation administration (title III) | 49, 045, 000 | | 49, 045, 000 | 57, 586, 000 | 57, 586, 000 | 57, 586, 000 | +8, 541, 000 | +8, 541, 000 | | |
| Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen | | | | 994, 000 | 900, 000 | 900, 000 | +900, 000 | +900, 000 | —94, 000 | |
| Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security | 900, 000 | 95, 000 | 995, 000 | 1, 154, 000 | 900, 000 | 995, 000 | +95, 000 | | —159, 000 | +95, 000 |
| Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (title II) | (³⁹) | (³⁹) | (³⁹) | ⁴⁰ 762, 000 | ⁴¹ 700, 000 | ⁴¹ 700, 000 | +700, 000 | +700, 000 | —62, 000 | |
| Children's Bureau: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries and expenses (general) | 395, 159 | 35, 800 | 430, 959 | ⁴² 510, 400 | 400, 000 | 431, 000 | +35, 841 | +41 | —79, 400 | +31, 000 |
| Salaries and expenses (maternal and child welfare) | 860, 025 | | 860, 025 | ⁴³ 1, 016, 500 | 700, 000 | 800, 000 | —60, 025 | —60, 025 | —216, 500 | +100, 000 |
| Grants to States: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Emergency maternity and infant care (national defense) | 16, 664, 000 | | 16, 664, 000 | 3, 000, 000 | 3, 000, 000 | 3, 000, 000 | —13, 664, 000 | —13, 664, 000 | | |
| Maternal and child-health services | 12, 705, 000 | | 12, 705, 000 | 11, 000, 000 | 11, 000, 000 | 11, 000, 000 | —1, 705, 000 | —1, 705, 000 | | |
| Crippled children | 8, 467, 500 | | 8, 467, 500 | 7, 500, 000 | 7, 500, 000 | 7, 500, 000 | —967, 500 | —967, 500 | | |
| Child welfare | 4, 127, 500 | | 4, 127, 500 | 3, 500, 000 | 3, 500, 000 | 3, 500, 000 | —627, 500 | —627, 500 | | |
| Total, Children's Bureau | 43, 219, 184 | 35, 800 | 43, 254, 984 | 26, 526, 900 | 26, 100, 000 | 26, 231, 000 | —16, 988, 184 | —17, 023, 984 | —295, 900 | +131, 000 |
| Salaries, consolidated operations | 3, 369, 722 | 466, 700 | 3, 836, 422 | ⁴⁴ 3, 794, 000 | ⁴⁵ 2, 072, 000 | 2, 000, 000 | —1, 369, 722 | —1, 836, 422 | —1, 794, 000 | —72, 000 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 3, 002, 000 | | 3, 002, 000 | 3, 756, 500 | ⁴⁶ 430, 400 | 430, 400 | —2, 571, 600 | —2, 571, 600 | —3, 326, 100 | |
| Total, Social Security Administration | 719, 500, 906 | 731, 500 | 720, 232, 406 | 720, 843, 400 | 714, 838, 400 | 714, 992, 400 | —4, 508, 506 | —5, 240, 006 | —5, 851, 000 | +154, 000 |
| OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaries, Office of Administrator | 291, 079 | 23, 500 | 314, 579 | ⁴⁷ 375, 000 | 320, 000 | 340, 000 | +48, 921 | +25, 421 | —35, 000 | +20, 000 |
| Community war services | 30, 000 | | 30, 000 | | | | —30, 000 | —30, 000 | | |
| Salaries, Division of Personnel Management | 129, 640 | 17, 600 | 147, 240 | ⁴⁸ 170, 000 | 132, 500 | 147, 200 | +17, 560 | | —22, 800 | +14, 700 |
| Salaries, Division of Service Operations | 288, 117 | 39, 000 | 327, 117 | ⁴⁹ 343, 500 | 294, 400 | 294, 400 | +6, 283 | —32, 717 | —49, 100 | |
| Salaries, Office of General Counsel | 657, 275 | 85, 500 | 742, 775 | ⁵⁰ 525, 650 | ⁵¹ 325, 600 | 350, 000 | —307, 275 | —392, 775 | —175, 650 | +24, 400 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 70, 000 | | 70, 000 | 70, 000 | 65, 000 | 65, 000 | —5, 000 | —5, 000 | —5, 000 | |
| Travel expenses, Federal Security Agency | 2, 822, 510 | | 2, 822, 510 | ⁵² 3, 227, 500 | ⁵³ 1, 571, 700 | 1, 571, 700 | —1, 250, 810 | —1, 250, 810 | —1, 655, 800 | |
| Printing and binding, Federal Security Agency | 1, 153, 208 | | 1, 153, 208 | ⁵⁴ 1, 676, 000 | ⁵⁵ 558, 700 | 670, 000 | —483, 208 | —483, 208 | —1, 006, 000 | +111, 300 |
| Penalty mail costs, Federal Security Agency | 485, 075 | | 485, 075 | ⁵⁶ 692, 000 | 480, 000 | 500, 000 | +14, 925 | +14, 925 | —192, 000 | +20, 000 |
| Civilian war benefits | ⁵⁷ 158, 000 | | ⁵⁷ 158, 000 | | | | —158, 000 | —158, 000 | | |

Footnotes at end of table.

Comparative statement of the amounts appropriated for the fiscal year 1947, the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1948, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1948—Continued

TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—continued

| Object | Appropriations, 1947 ¹ | Pending Pay Act supplementals, 1947 (H. Doc. 117) | Total anticipated, 1947 | Budget estimates, 1948 | Recommended by House | Recommended by Senate Committee | Increase (+) or decrease (—), committee bill compared with— | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | | 1947 appropriations | Total anticipated, 1947 | Budget estimates, 1948 | House bill 1948 |
| OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR—cont | | | | | | | | | | |
| Civilian war assistance----- | ⁸⁸ \$4, 750, 000 | | ⁸⁸ \$4, 750, 000 | \$1, 000, 000 | \$750, 000 | \$750, 000 | —\$4, 000, 000 | —\$4, 000, 000 | —\$250, 000 | ----- |
| Total, Office of the Administrator.. | 10, 834, 904 | \$165, 600 | 11, 000, 504 | 8, 079, 650 | 4, 497, 900 | 4, 688, 300 | —6, 146, 604 | —6, 312, 204 | —3, 391, 350 | +\$190, 400 |
| Total, Federal Security Agency, regular annual appropriations---- | ⁸⁹ 893, 262, 882 | ⁸⁹ 5, 915, 230 | 899, 178, 112 | 976, 370, 339 | 899, 045, 180 | 899, 688, 080 | +6, 425, 198 | +509, 968 | —76, 682, 259 | +642, 900 |
| Deduct transfers----- | | —5, 915, 230 | —5, 915, 230 | | | | | +5, 915, 230 | | |
| Total, Federal Security Agency less transfers----- | 893, 262, 882 | | 893, 262, 882 | 976, 370, 339 | 899, 045, 180 | 899, 688, 080 | +6, 425, 198 | +6, 425, 198 | —76, 682, 259 | +642, 900 |

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| Salaries..... | \$2,991,000 | \$412,400 | \$3,403,400 | \$6,157,000 | \$3,063,100 | \$3,750,000 | +\$759,000 | +\$346,600 | —\$2,407,000 | +\$686,900 |
| Miscellaneous expenses..... | 895,000 | ----- | 895,000 | 1,383,000 | 805,500 | 900,000 | +5,000 | +5,000 | —483,000 | +94,500 |
| Penalty mail costs..... | 20,500 | ----- | 20,500 | 24,700 | 18,400 | 24,700 | +4,200 | +4,200 | ----- | +6,300 |
| Printing and binding..... | 163,000 | ----- | 163,000 | 419,300 | 146,700 | 300,000 | +137,000 | +137,000 | —119,300 | +153,300 |
| Total, National Labor Relations Board..... | 4,069,500 | 412,400 | 4,481,900 | 7,984,000 | 4,033,700 | 4,974,700 | +905,200 | +492,800 | —3,009,300 | +941,000 |

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Salaries and expenses..... | \$316,000 | ----- | \$316,000 | \$338,700 | \$316,000 | \$338,700 | +\$22,700 | +\$22,700 | ----- | +\$22,700 |
| Penalty-mail costs..... | 700 | ----- | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- |
| Arbitration and emergency boards..... | 110,000 | ----- | 110,000 | 119,000 | 119,000 | 119,000 | +9,000 | +9,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Printing and binding..... | 3,000 | ----- | 3,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | +6,000 | +6,000 | ----- | ----- |
| National Railroad Adjustment Board..... | 299,000 | ----- | 299,000 | 370,600 | 367,000 | 367,000 | +68,000 | +68,000 | —\$3,600 | ----- |
| Printing and binding..... | 17,500 | ----- | 17,500 | 50,000 | 39,000 | 45,000 | +27,500 | +27,500 | —5,000 | +6,000 |
| Total, National Mediation Board..... | 746,200 | ----- | 746,200 | 888,000 | 850,700 | 879,400 | +133,200 | +133,200 | —8,600 | +28,700 |

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Salaries..... | \$2,475,000 | ----- | \$2,475,000 | \$4,560,000 | \$4,560,000 | \$4,560,000 | +\$2,085,000 | +\$2,085,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Miscellaneous expenses..... | 531,000 | ----- | 531,000 | \$1,046,000 | 1,046,000 | 1,046,000 | +515,000 | +515,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Printing and binding..... | 30,000 | ----- | 30,000 | 53,000 | 53,000 | 53,000 | +23,000 | +23,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Penalty mail costs..... | 61,000 | ----- | 61,000 | 62,000 | 62,000 | 62,000 | +1,000 | +1,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Railroad retirement account..... | 298,233,000 | ----- | 298,233,000 | \$685,072,000 | 685,072,000 | 685,072,000 | +386,839,000 | +386,839,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Total, Railroad Retirement Board..... | 301,330,000 | ----- | 301,330,000 | \$690,793,000 | 690,793,000 | 690,793,000 | +389,463,000 | +389,463,000 | ----- | ----- |
| Grand total, all titles..... | 1,310,821,873 | \$8,594,630 | 1,319,416,503 | 1,779,614,039 | 1,684,586,780 | 1,676,198,080 | +365,376,207 | +356,781,577 | —\$103,415,959 | —\$8,388,700 |
| Deduct transfers..... | ----- | 8,182,230 | 8,182,230 | ----- | ----- | ----- | ----- | 8,182,230 | ----- | ----- |
| Grand total, all titles less transfers..... | 1,310,821,873 | ----- | 1,311,234,273 | 1,779,614,039 | 1,684,586,780 | 1,676,198,080 | +365,376,207 | +364,963,807 | —103,415,959 | —8,388,700 |

¹ Amounts in this column have been adjusted wherever necessary to place them on a basis comparable, as to activities involved, with the 1948 budget estimates as submitted as indicated by various footnotes carried in this tabulation to figures in the budget estimates column.

² Includes \$92,456 transferred from other appropriations and excludes \$23,770 transferred to other appropriations. Committee approves.

³ Excludes amounts transferred to Federal Security Agency pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946, as follows: Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor, \$3,225; contingent expenses, \$30,000; traveling expenses, \$136,250; printing and binding, \$135,208; and penalty-mail costs, \$8,075.

⁴ Excludes \$2,000 transferred to Federal Security Agency pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946 and includes \$329,400 transferred from other appropriations.

⁵ Includes \$7,070 transferred from another appropriation and excludes \$5,094 transferred to another appropriation. Committee approves.

⁶ As explained in the text of House report, \$217,097 of the amount of the budget estimate for this item has been transferred by the House committee to the items "Salaries" and "Miscellaneous expenses," Wage and Hour Division, and "Salaries and expenses," Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁷ Excludes amounts transferred to other appropriations, as follows: Apprentice training service, \$2,394, and Bureau of Labor Statistics, salaries and expenses, \$52,328. Committee approves.

⁸ \$1,191,900 rescission in Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947.

⁹ Excludes \$15,890 transferred to another appropriation. Committee approves.

¹⁰ Represents appropriations of \$140,481,443 to Department of Labor for fiscal year 1947, less \$29,068,152 transferred to the Federal Security Agency pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946 (Children's Bureau transfer).

¹¹ The appropriations in this column are to be made up by transfers from various other appropriations of the Department of Labor.

¹² In addition, \$10,000 permanent appropriation under the act of June 25, 1906, is available without annual action by the Congress.

¹³ Excludes \$10,420 transferred to another appropriation pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946, and \$84,500 transferred to other appropriations. Committee approves.

¹⁴ Includes \$3,000,000 supplemental amount contained in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, to provide for benefit payments authorized by Public Law 650, 79th Cong., and for additional disability and death benefits accruing under the regular compensation law.

¹⁵ Represents a consolidation of the items "Enforcement operations" and "General administration." Committee approves.

¹⁶ Represents a consolidation of the items "Salaries" and "Expenses." Committee approves.

¹⁷ In addition, the Budget proposes and the committee approves a contract authorization of "not to exceed \$2,087,675."

¹⁸ In addition, \$7,000,000 permanent appropriation under the act of Feb. 23, 1917, is available without annual action by the Congress.

¹⁹ In addition, \$2,550,000 permanent appropriation under the act of Mar. 4, 1907, is available without annual action by the Congress.

²⁰ Excludes \$20,525 transferred to another appropriation pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.

²¹ In addition \$9,550,000, permanent appropriations available. See footnotes 17 and 18.

²² Includes \$20,525 transferred from another appropriation pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.

²³ Excludes amounts transferred to the item "Pay, etc., commissioned officers, Public Health Service," as follows: Venereal diseases, \$26,704; tuberculosis, \$14,291; assistance to States, general, \$106,497; communicable diseases, \$46,323. House committee approves.

²⁴ The bill recommends that \$516,500 of this amount be available immediately upon approval of the act.

²⁵ Excludes \$3,882,656 of the budget estimate for this item which the committee has transferred to the appropriation "National Cancer Institute."

²⁶ Includes \$25,075 transferred from another appropriation and excludes \$34,175 transferred to another appropriation. Committee approves.

²⁷ For administrative expenses. In lieu of an appropriation for allotment to States for construction purposes, the committee has included language in the bill to provide for allotments to States, in pursuance of Public Law 725, 79th Cong., of the \$150,000,000 authorization specified therein for fiscal years 1947 and 1948, and to further provide that approved applications for construction funds shall constitute a contractual obligation of the Government.

²⁸ For administrative expenses. The Senate committee recommends that the House provision referred to in footnote 26 be deleted. The Senate committee further recommends that in lieu of an appropriation for allotment to States for construction purposes language be included in the bill to provide for allotment to States for the fiscal year 1948 not exceeding \$75,000,000, with provision that the aggregate contractual obligation during the fiscal year 1948 shall not exceed \$40,000,000.

²⁹ Excludes \$1,773,234 transferred to other appropriations. Committee approves.

³⁰ Includes \$1,632,000 transferred from another appropriation. Committee approves.

³¹ Includes \$141,234 transferred from another appropriation. Committee approves.

³² Excludes \$51,851 transferred to another appropriation. Committee approves.

- ³¹ Excludes \$156,492 transferred to another appropriation. Committee approves.
- ³² Includes \$4,159,291 transferred by the committee from budget estimates for other appropriations in order to centralize in this item all funds included in the bill for work on cancer.
- ³³ Includes \$402,158 transferred from other appropriations. Committee approves.
- ³⁴ Excludes \$249,635 of the budget estimate for this item which the committee has transferred to the appropriation "National Cancer Institute."
- ³⁵ Includes \$361,151 transferred from Department of Commerce pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946 (vital statistics activities).
- ³⁶ Excludes \$25,075 transferred to and estimated for under another appropriation in the 1948 budget estimates. Committee approves.
- ³⁷ Excludes \$478,000 transferred to War and Navy Departments pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 (care of mental patients).
- ³⁸ For comparability with the basis for the budget estimate and the amount recommended in the accompanying bill, this figure includes a supplemental estimate of \$135,000,000 (H. Doc. 101) now pending consideration by the committee, representing estimated additional requirements arising out of provision in Public Law 719, 79th Cong., for increased Federal matching of assistance payments.
- ³⁹ Authorization to spend \$22,987,000, from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund. H. Doc. 101 contains a recommended budget increase of \$3,285,000 to provide for pay increases pursuant to Public Law 390, 79th Cong.
- ⁴⁰ In addition, the budget proposes a total expenditure of \$30,219,000 from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.
- ⁴¹ In addition, the House bill recommends a total expenditure of \$34,909,700 from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund (the \$4,690,700 increase above the budget estimate is more than offset by reductions in other items in the bill, as explained in the text of the House report).
- ⁴² In addition, the Senate Committee recommend that not more than \$35,200,000 may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.
- ⁴³ Includes \$395,159 transferred from Department of Labor pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.
- ⁴⁴ Includes \$477,535 transferred from Department of Labor pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946; excludes \$42,510 transferred to other appropriations, which the committee approves.
- ⁴⁵ Includes \$6,560 transferred from Department of Labor pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946; excludes \$85,000 transferred to another appropriation, which the committee approves.
- ⁴⁶ Excludes \$722,000 which the committee has reduced from \$982,625 in the budget and transferred to the trust-fund limitation under the item "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance."
- ⁴⁷ Excludes \$3,026,100 which the committee has reduced from \$3,288,900 in the budget and transferred to the trust-fund limitation under the item "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance."
- ⁴⁸ Includes a total of \$95,420 transferred from Social Security Administration and Bureau of Employees Compensation pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.
- ⁴⁹ Includes \$3,640 transferred from Department of Labor pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.
- ⁵⁰ Includes \$8,500 transferred from Social Security Administration pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.
- ⁵¹ Includes a total of \$41,510 transferred from Social Security Administration and Public Health Service. Committee approves.
- ⁵² Excludes, as proposed in the budget, \$291,000 which has been eliminated from the direct appropriation and transferred to the trust-fund limitation under the item "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance."
- ⁵³ Includes a total of \$267,410 transferred from Bureau of Employees Compensation, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Commerce pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.
- ⁵⁴ Excludes a total of \$528,300 which the committee has reduced from a total of \$693,300, in the Budget and transferred as follows: To National Cancer Institute, \$15,000; to trust fund limitation under the item "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old Age and Survivors Insurance," \$513,300.
- ⁵⁵ Includes a total of \$203,208 transferred from Bureau of Employees Compensation, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Commerce pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.
- ⁵⁶ Excludes a total of \$441,300 which the committee has reduced from a total of \$736,335 in the Budget and transferred as follows: To National Cancer Institute, \$12,000; to trust fund limitation under the item "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance," \$429,300.
- ⁵⁷ Includes a total of \$85,075 transferred from Bureau of Employees' Compensation, the Department of Labor, and the Department of Commerce pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946.
- ⁵⁸ Includes \$18,000 pending rescission in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947.
- ⁵⁹ Includes \$1,000,000 pending rescission in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947.
- ⁶⁰ Consists of \$725,658,527 appropriated direct to Federal Security Agency, \$29,068,152 transferred from the Department of Labor, and \$1,014,411 transferred from the Department of Commerce pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946, less a total of \$478,000 transferred to the War and Navy Departments pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 plus \$3,000,000 for the Bureau of Employees' Compensation in the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, and a supplemental estimate (H. Doc. 101) of \$135,000,000 for the Social Security Administration (grants to States) now pending consideration before the committee.
- ⁶¹ Consists of \$413,300 in H. Doc. 101 and \$5,501,930 in H. Doc. 117.
- ⁶² The appropriations in this column are to be made up by transfers from various other appropriations of the Federal Security Agency.
- ⁶³ As amended by revisions contained in H. Doc. 161.

Mr. McCARRAN. I ask unanimous consent that the minority views be inserted in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the minority views (pt. 2 of Rept. No. 146) were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The minority, after consideration with the full committee of the appropriation bill (H. R. 2700) making appropriations for the Department of Labor and for Federal Security Agency and related independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, report that their views do not conform to the views expressed by the majority with reference to the following subjects:

Reasons for the conclusion of the minority with respect to particular items are stated hereafter.

In general, the minority feel impelled to report that the indiscriminating ruthlessness of some of the cuts recommended by the majority is indefensible except on the premise that it is desirable to put the Labor Department in a position where it cannot do the job which the Congress, by substantive law, has imposed upon it; to render many of the functions of the Labor Department and other labor functions of our Government incapable of performance; and, in short, to hamper, impede, and stultify the program of the administration in the fields of protection of the rights of labor, and the reemployment rights of veterans, preservation of labor peace, consolidation and preservation of social gains, and the furnishing of information and rendition of service alike to labor, business, and industry.

The minority favor economy in Government, but cannot approve the hamstringing and dismemberment of useful and necessary Government agencies, whether under the guise of economy or otherwise.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Certainly with the statutory obligations incumbent upon the Secretary, his and the President's recommendation as to the amount of funds necessary to adequately discharge

this responsibility cannot be ignored. Among the statutory duties evolving upon the Secretary, he is required to "foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States; to improve their working conditions; and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment." The various divisions of the Labor Department are necessary to the Secretary in discharging these responsibilities. Certainly, his office requires sufficient personnel to assist him in the coordination and proper supervision of the various bureaus and divisions who are directly responsible to him. To slash the funds requested for his office without evidence—and there is none that the amount requested is more than is needed to properly discharge his obligation—is false economy. It must also be remembered that there is an additional responsibility upon the Secretary at this time, arising from his duty to furnish the State Department and the President with the assistance necessary in correlating our foreign affairs in the field of labor activities. The minority are of the opinion that the committee recommendation of \$866,900 is inadequate, and recommend instead the sum of \$1,190,000.

The item for the salaries and expenses of the Office of the Solicitor for the Department of Labor provides funds for enforcement of the statutes that the Congress has enacted for the benefit of the workers of this country. This, it might be said, is similar to the police that we station in our States and throughout our country to enforce the laws. Certainly the load of work required of this office will not be reduced because of other reductions in the various bureaus of this Department. It should be pointed out that, as compared to 1942, the 1948 budget requests only 272 positions against 302 legal positions in the former year. It was established by the hearings that since 1943 the trial work of this Bureau has increased 496 percent, whereas the number of attorneys employed has decreased 32 percent. If the Congress sincerely wants compliance with the laws, which it is the duty of the Department of Labor to enforce, it certainly must provide funds for an adequate staff to enforce such

laws. The minority recommend that the budget request of \$1,251,000 be made available for this office.

COMMISSIONERS OF CONCILIATION

The Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor is now the sole agency of Government, except the National Mediation Board, for the handling of labor disputes. It will not help the national economy at this time to weaken the Federal agency charged with the duty of conciliating labor disputes and promoting industrial peace. When we consider the thousands of strikes that are averted through the use of this service, the appropriation recommended by the President is small in comparison with the savings that accrue therefrom. The minority does not believe that the committee recommendation of \$2,200,000 is sufficient to insure an effective conciliation service and therefore recommend the budget request.

DIVISION OF LABOR STANDARDS

The minority recommend \$625,857 for the salaries and expenses of the Division of Labor Standards. This Division is the arm of the Department of Labor set up to strengthen State labor departments in their efforts to improve working conditions. It furnishes advisory services in all types of labor-law administration and develops standard practices which can be applied in all States. This is the only Federal agency working with the States to reduce industrial accidents outside of the mines. Industrial accidents cost industry and labor \$3,500,000,000 in 1946. If by this appropriation we can continue to reduce accident rate as the record will show has resulted from the efforts of this Division, the sum recommended will be only a small amount compared to the savings that will result therefrom. Sound economy requires that we follow the old adage of "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

The majority have cut the item for salaries of the Wage and Hour Division to \$3,847,600. The minority recommend restoration of the budget figure of \$4,838,919. This is the Division charged with the inspection and

enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act. During 1946, 50 percent of the business establishments covered by the act and inspected were found to be in violation of one or more major provisions of the act; 45,000 inspections per year out of 556,000 establishments constitute an irreducible minimum required to insure a safe margin of compliance with the act. The amount requested by the budget is necessary to continue the inspections at this rate.

It must be remembered that effective enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act is of equal importance to labor and to the many honest employers who voluntarily comply with the act. Such employers deserve the protection that this Division, in its enforcement operations, can give if the Congress provides sufficient funds. The testimony presented to the committee by the officials responsible for this enforcement amply supports a request for the funds requested by the President for this item.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

The majority recommendation, for \$3,373,400 for necessary expenses and salaries, represents a reduction which can only be justified on the theory that the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is largely unnecessary. The minority do not agree with any such view.

Only in the past few years have we as a nation begun to recognize the full value of the work performed by this Bureau. Industry and labor are dependent upon many of the services rendered by this Bureau for continued industrial peace. Many labor contracts are negotiated on the basis of the facts gathered and published by this Bureau. Certainly, with the increased industrial activity, the increased number of workers, the increased number of unions, the rapid change in our day-to-day economic life, we cannot expect to operate this Bureau efficiently on anywhere near the funds that were available for its operation in 1939. A large proportion of the over-all increase in funds, from before the war to the present time, is accounted for by expansion in the scope of four programs: First, in prices and the cost of living; second, wages; third, employment statistics; and, fourth, housing and construction statistics. It is the opinion of the minority that the program justified by this Bureau requires that the Congress appropriate the funds requested by the President, in the amount of \$6,700,700. By so much as the Congress appropriates less, it will be reducing or eliminating highly useful and urgently necessary work, basic to any management-labor negotiations; and, to the same extent, will thereby be contributing to labor unrest.

APPRENTICE TRAINING

The committee reduced the amount of this item to \$2,200,000. In the opinion of the minority it should be at the very least \$2,544,200.

This appropriation provides the funds to enable the Secretary to conduct a program of apprentice training. Industry and labor alike are in agreement in their praise for the work that has been instituted by this Bureau. Industry's demands for the technical skills that are developed by the apprenticeship-training program are not standing still, nor are they returning to the level of 1939, the base on which the majority wish to establish the necessity for these appropriations. The demands upon this service, in aiding veterans and industry, require that we furnish the funds necessary for a complete program; otherwise it would appear much of the value of the work to date will be lost. Without the increased staff requested and justified by this Bureau, the demands upon it cannot be met.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

The item for salaries of the Office of the General Counsel of the Federal Security

Agency has been cut, in the majority recommendation, from \$525,000 to \$350,000.

The record discloses that the work load of this office has been growing heavier year by year. During the last year there were 4,000 more items of mail to be handled in this Legal Division than in the preceding year. The legal work for the Children's Bureau, as well as new work necessary due to the 1946 amendments to the Social Security Act, has been added to the work load of this office. There has been a substantial increase in the food and drug work. The Hospital Construction Act of 1946, too, contributed to making the work performed by the Public Health Service double what it was a year ago. The office performs all of the legal services for the many constituent bureaus of the entire Federal Security Agency. Its work load is not increased or decreased by the operating expenses allowed to the Agency. Therefore, it does not make sense to cut the funds necessary to the efficient operation of the vital service. It is the opinion of the minority that the funds requested by the President for this Bureau have been sufficiently justified, and that the sum allowed should be \$525,000 instead of \$350,000.

PAT McCARRAN.

JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY.

CARL HAYDEN.

Mr. McCARRAN. I have asked that the report and the minority views be printed in the RECORD because I think the public should read what we are dealing with, and should understand it. I do it because I fervently believe, and I am honest in my belief, that the committee has curtailed to too great an extent the items of appropriation covered by the bill.

I stated at the outset that one basic act and 16 major acts are involved in the appropriations contained in the bill. I think it is my duty to follow that up with an explanatory statement setting out the acts in very brief form. It has come to my attention this afternoon that it might be thought that I would try to delay action on the pending bill. I do not know why I should do so. I want to say frankly and emphatically that that is not my intention; that I am most sympathetic with the Senator who is in charge of the bill. I wanted sympathy when I was in charge of it, and I hope there will be the same willingness to explain the bill of which the Senator is in charge, and of which in a previous Congress I was in charge, as there was in times past. I shall be as brief as possible in every statement I make.

The Department of Labor and the Office of the Secretary of Labor, of permanent rank, were established by the act of March 4, 1913, Thirty-seventh Statute, page 736. These were some of the things demanded of the department when it should be set up:

To foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment.

That being true, Congress has from time to time made appropriations. It was entirely reasonable that as time went on the duties imposed by Congress on the department should be augmented; and so I dwelt upon a war period in which those duties were augmented. I shall dwell for a moment only upon that period of transition between war and peace; which peace has not yet been accomplished. I say without fear

of successful contradiction that there was never a period in the life of the Nation when we, as Members of Congress, should be so attentive to the welfare of the working class. Why do I say that? Mr. President, I say it because the bill, the consideration of which was interrupted to allow consideration of the pending bill, deals with the working class. Throughout the present session of Congress, from the time we first assembled until the present hour, there has been in the minds of the Members of Congress the question of labor legislation. Congress may enact any amount of labor legislation it wishes, but unless it is supplemented and augmented and supported by appropriations, its labors will have been in vain.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. A few moments ago, in colloquy between the Senator from Oregon and the Senator from Ohio, the Senator from Ohio said that in the event the pending labor bill is passed, it will be necessary to augment the appropriations by a good many dollars. Does the Senator have any idea as to what additional amount would be necessary in a deficiency appropriation bill to administer adequately the pending labor bill, assuming that it is passed and that the President signs it?

Mr. McCARRAN. In reply I wish to say that my categorical answer would be no, I have no idea, excepting that I do know that if anything similar to that which is pending in the way of a labor bill should be enacted, it would entail a very large appropriation.

Mr. LUCAS. In addition to that which is in contemplation at the present time?

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes, in addition to that which is now contemplated.

Mr. LUCAS. My reason for asking the question was the statement made by the senior Senator from Ohio. It interested me, and I wondered whether or not the Senator from Nevada, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, had any figures on it.

Mr. McCARRAN. It interested me very much, too, when the remark was made, and it will continue to interest me, because I wondered what additional appropriation we would be called upon to make by way of a deficiency appropriation for the labor bill which was set aside to permit consideration of the appropriation bill.

Let me dwell on this language. It is worth while, very much worth while, to dwell upon it. What is the Labor Department called upon to do by the basic act?

To foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment.

It is my position—and I shall advocate it—that the body which was set up by the Congress to make a study of how certain functions should be carried forward, having time to make that study, devoted its time to the study, and thereafter reported to Congress the very minimum under which the functions demanded by this body should be carried

forward. I refer to the Budget Bureau. The Budget Bureau established what it believed after study to be an essential item for carrying out the work that Congress said should be performed. That was followed by another activity on the part of the administration. Following the study made by the Budget Bureau, the President himself, taking the report of the Budget Bureau, curtailed the amount materially, and then sent the curtailed budget to the Congress.

There are many items in this bill with which I have seen fit to go along because I do not want an appropriation bill which would be out of line. But I cannot go along with the phases of the bill which have to do with labor. One reason why I cannot go along with those phases of the bill is that all industry today is looking to labor. Everyone knows that if the Nation is to carry on successfully in the years that are to come it is labor that must carry it along. Industry cannot look forward to a prosperous future unless it looks into the very face of the facility that will carry it forward, and that is labor. No great movement of national progress has ever gone forward in all the history of the world in any nation, save and except as it was moved forward by the red blood of labor. When labor stops, when labor refuses to continue, when labor is nonexistent, then civilization and national welfare are at least momentarily caused to pause. Let be hoped with all the fervor of our hearts that the acts of Congress—the acts, if you please, of those who are now in control of Congress—will not be stultified by a refusal to make appropriations for the proper functioning of industry and labor.

Mr. President, I wish to read a very brief excerpt from a statement dealing with the office of Secretary of Labor, and relating to the other 16 major acts involved in the bill:

As head of an executive department, the Secretary has power, under Revised Statutes 161 (5 U. S. C., sec. 22) to "prescribe regulations, not inconsistent with law, for the government of his Department, the conduct of its officers and clerks, the distribution and performance of its business, and the custody, use, and preservation of the records, papers, and property appertaining to it."

The act of April 17, 1946, Public Law 346, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, established in the Department an Under Secretary to—

"(1) in case of the death, resignation, or removal from office of the Secretary, perform the duties of the Secretary until a successor is appointed, and (2) in case of the absence or sickness of the Secretary, perform the duties of the Secretary until such absence or sickness shall terminate—

That has to do with the Under Secretary. I continue to read—

and to perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Secretary or required by law, and three Assistant Secretaries, of equal rank, to perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Secretary or required by law. Pursuant to Revised Statutes 161 and the act of April 17, 1946, the Secretary has delegated to an Assistant Secretary his functions in connection with the predetermination of prevailing wages under the following statutes—

And here come a few of the 16 statutes to which I have referred—

Davis-Bacon Act, as amended (49 Stat. 1011; 40 U. S. C., sec. 276a);

National Housing Act, as amended, sec. 212a (48 Stat. 1246; 53 Stat. 807; 12 U. S. C., sec. 1715c);

Tennessee Valley Authority Act, sec. 3 (48 Stat. 59; 16 U. S. C., sec. 831b);

Federal Airport Act, sec. 15(b) (60 Stat. 170; 49 U. S. C., secs. 401, 451);

Hospital Survey and Construction Act of 1946, sec. 225 (a) (60 Stat. 1040, 42 U. S. C., sec. 291).

The organic act of the Department also provides that there shall be in such Department a chief clerk, and so forth.

I shall not go into that. Then follows the mandatory duties of the Secretary:

The Secretary has the following mandatory duties:

General direction of activities of Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Labor is certainly vitally interested in the Bureau of Labor Statistics. I doubt very much if any Senator has escaped the flood of communications that have come in on the question of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It seemed to me that we should have gone further in promoting the Bureau of Labor Statistics by way of furnishing it with sufficient appropriations, the reason being that today every labor contract—and I say this advisedly—every labor contract that is entered into by labor and employers is based on information provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in other words, vital statistics relative to cost of living in America are basic to every contract. I may draw the Senate's attention, with due propriety, Mr. President, to the fact that in every recent strike the fact has been set forth that the cost of living is far above the workers' ability to earn. In other words, the workers cannot carry on with the cost of living as it is; they cannot carry on unless their wage is increased. So in order to establish the cost of living it is entirely important that the Bureau of Labor Statistics be able to function effectively, so it can furnish not only to labor but to the employer as well facts pertaining to the cost of living in America today.

Mr. President, shall we say to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which is involved in this bill, that we will not furnish it with the money necessary to make a monthly report? Today the Bureau says it cannot make full reports because of lack of funds. The Bureau is furnishing a statistical report based on only a few communities in America. Would it not be better to have a Nation-wide report made, so that we would have a comprehensive standard of wages which could be referred to in connection with making of contracts. The minority views seek to set forth these things, and to have a sufficient amount appropriated for the essential needs of the Bureau.

Mr. President, I have stated that I did not intend to hold the Senate much longer, and I mean exactly that, because it might be charged that I am trying to hold up the bill, which is the farthest thing from my mind. A the bill is read

item by item I shall offer amendments, and I hope I may have a record vote on each item.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the first committee amendment, which has been stated.

Mr. McCARRAN. I send forward an amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 2, line 4, it is proposed to strike out "\$866,900" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,190,000."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada to the Committee amendment.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, in furtherance of this amendment, let me say that this appropriation item is for the salaries in the office of the Secretary of the Department of Labor. Certainly with the statutory obligations incumbent upon the Secretary, his and the President's recommendation as to the amount of funds necessary to adequately discharge this responsibility cannot be overlooked. Among the statutory duties devolving upon the Secretary, he is required to "foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment." The various divisions of the Labor Department are necessary to the Secretary in discharging these responsibilities. Certainly, his office requires sufficient personnel to assist him in the coordination and proper supervision of the various bureaus and divisions who are directly responsible to him. To slash the funds available to his office without evidence—and there is none—that the amount requested is more than is needed to properly discharge his obligation, is false economy. It must also be remembered that there is an additional responsibility upon the Secretary at this time, arising from his duty to furnish the State Department and the President with the assistance necessary in correlating our foreign affairs in the labor field.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] to the first committee amendment.

Mr. McCARRAN. I ask for the yeas and nays, and I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nevada asks for the yeas and nays and suggests the absence of a quorum. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

| | | |
|-----------|----------|--------------|
| Alken | Capper | Ferguson |
| Baldwin | Connally | Flanders |
| Ball | Cooper | Fulbright |
| Bricker | Cordon | George |
| Brooks | Donnell | Gurney |
| Bushfield | Downey | Hawkes |
| Butler | Dworshak | Hayden |
| Byrd | Eastland | Hickenlooper |
| Cain | Eaton | Hill |
| Capehart | Ellender | Hoey |

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Holland | Maybank | Sparkman |
| Ives | Millikin | Stewart |
| Johnson, Colo. | Moore | Taft |
| Johnston, S. C. | Morse | Taylor |
| Kem | Murray | Thomas, Utah |
| Kilgore | Myers | Thye |
| Knowland | O'Connor | Tobey |
| Langer | O'Daniel | Tydings |
| Lodge | Overton | Umstead |
| Lucas | Pepper | Vandenberg |
| McCarran | Reed | Watkins |
| McCarthy | Revercomb | Wherry |
| McClellan | Robertson, Va. | Wiley |
| McFarland | Robertson, Wyo. | Williams |
| McGrath | Russell | Wilson |
| McKellar | Saltonstall | Young |
| Malone | Smith | |

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eighty Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The Senator from Nevada has demanded for the yeas and nays. Is the demand seconded?

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I wish to protest and object to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada. What his amendment does, in effect, is to increase the amount recommended by the committee by \$323,100, bringing it up to the total amount of \$1,190,000, which is precisely the amount asked by the Secretary of Labor in the budget. If we should do this we would have to approve a budget for all Government departments on the basis of expenditures for this year of \$37,500,000,000. If the Senate is not interested in maintaining that high level of Government spending, I think this is the first test vote whereby we can put into practice some of the economy which we have been discussing.

I ask that the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN] be rejected.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, the Senator from Illinois is tremendously interested in what has just been stated by the Senator from California, which causes him briefly to discuss the appropriation bill which has been reported for the Labor and Federal Security Departments of the Government.

According to the report which is on file, and which was submitted by the majority, we find that the amount of the regular and supplemental estimates for 1948, in line with the President's budget, is \$1,779,614,039, and the amount of the bill as reported by the committee is \$1,676,198,080. The amount of the bill as passed by the House is \$1,684,586,780. The bill as reported by the Senate is under the estimates as reported by the President in his budget, for the fiscal year 1948, in the amount of \$103,415,959.

In line with what the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. TARTT] said this afternoon on the floor, in the event the labor bill is passed by the House and Senate and signed by the President of the United States, I understand that quite an additional amount would be necessary for the proper administration of that act. So I think it is a safe assumption to say that the \$103,415,959 which we are saving in this bill would probably be needed in the administration of the labor act and would be included in some future deficiency appropriation.

I want to call the attention of the Senate to the statement made by the majority, which is as follows:

The total recommended, while only 0.49 percent less than the House bill, is 5.8 percent under the budget estimates.

It is 5.8 percent under the budget estimates.

Mr. President, we debated on the floor of the Senate for days the question whether we would agree with the House of Representatives on a \$6,000,000,000 cut in the budget or whether we would vote for a cut of \$4,500,000,000. The Senate finally approved a cut of \$4,500,000,000. On the basis of \$6,000,000,000 we must cut the President's estimate 16 percent from the top to the bottom; and on the basis of \$4,500,000,000 we must cut the President's estimate 12½ percent. Everyone knows that we will not default in paying our interest on the national debt, which is approximately \$5,000,000,000. Everyone knows that we will not reduce any of the international commitments, amounting to \$3,500,000,000, as included in the President's estimate, and the chances are that before we finish that appropriation will be nearer \$4,000,000,000, my reason for that is well known to all.

We have already passed a Greek-Turkish loan of \$400,000,000, and a \$350,000,000 relief bill has been reported out by the Committee on Foreign Relations and is now on the calendar of the Senate of the United States, neither of which are included in the President's estimate.

We shall not renege on the request of the Veterans' Bureau. The President's estimate in that regard is \$7,200,000,000. We will be hard pressed to retain this budget estimate in full if we carry out our obligations to the war veterans.

With respect to tax refunds, the President's estimate is \$2,500,000,000. There is nothing that the Senate or the House of Representatives, notwithstanding some strange bookkeeping methods, can do about this budgetary item.

So we have a total of practically \$18,000,000,000 in the national budget that we cannot touch. I submit there is little or no flexibility in this total sum.

There is approximately \$19,000,000,000 left, and out of that amount we have to cut \$6,000,000,000, under the House resolution, which makes \$13,000,000,000 for the total amount of the appropriations necessary for national defense and many other items which are included in the President's budget.

The point I want to make is primarily this. If I am correct in my figures, Congress will not cut very much from this \$18,000,000,000 which is essential if we are to maintain our national honor and integrity, our international commitments, take care of the veterans, and do what we said we would when we passed the GI bill of rights and other measures for hospital work and rehabilitation. To meet the objection in the proposed six-billion-dollar slash in appropriations we will have to cut close to 35 percent of the remaining \$19,000,000,000 estimated in the President's budget.

So, what does this lead us to? Well, Mr. President, we have before us the

first regular appropriation bill which the Senate of the United States has considered for the fiscal year 1948. This is our first real opportunity to make reduced appropriations. After careful and long consideration the best the Appropriations Committee can do is to make a reduction of 5.8 percent. Mr. President, I am anxiously waiting to see what happens to the other appropriation bills as they come along. Those who support the making of a \$6,000,000,000 cut in Government appropriations, or even those who favor a \$4,500,000,000 cut in Government appropriations, on the basis of the President's budget, will find they were badly misinformed, if the present appropriation bill is a fair sample of what will happen in the future insofar as the reduction of governmental expenditures is concerned.

Mr. President, I do not wish to be misunderstood. I desire to make it clear that I wish to see all possible reductions in appropriations made. I am in favor of economy in Government. But I merely am demonstrating, as a result of a study and recommendations made by the Senate Appropriations Committee, what we may expect in the future. I respectfully suggest that when various other appropriation bills are considered and when we compare the total amounts they provide in reduction with either a \$6,000,000,000 or even a \$4,500,000,000 proposed reduction in governmental appropriations there will be a disparity that Senators may have some difficulty in explaining.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I wish to express my appreciation to the able Senator from Illinois, because I think he has eloquently stated why it is necessary to vote against the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada, because the amendment of the Senator from Nevada would increase the appropriation, over the amount recommended by the Appropriations Committee, by approximately \$323,100. I wish to say to the able Senator from Illinois that we shall never effect a substantial reduction in governmental expenditures, whether it be \$6,000,000,000, as proposed by the House of Representatives, or \$4,500,000,000, according to the proposal made by the Senate, unless we begin by saving the hundreds of thousands of dollars and the millions of dollars and the tens of millions of dollars, because it is only going to be the cumulative effect of saving the smaller amounts that will make it possible to make the total savings which should be made.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. As I understand the situation, the purpose of the amendment of the distinguished Senator from Nevada is to restore the amount of the budget estimate.

Mr. KNOWLAND. That is correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. The difference between the budget estimate and the appropriation recommended by the committee is \$323,100, as I understand.

Mr. KNOWLAND. That is correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. What evidence did the committee have before it which would warrant making such a reduction?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I will say to the able Senator from Louisiana that on the basis of the testimony before the committee, the committee thought a slight increase was necessary in the appropriation for the Office of the Secretary, and the committee itself recommended an increase in the amount of \$47,400.

Mr. ELLENDER. That was an increase over the amount allowed by the House, was it?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Yes.

Let me say that in addition to the testimony, the committee considered many other factors. In the case of some of the bureaus or agencies which we felt had not had such great mushrooming growth, we believed that a cut of 20 percent below what they had last year would be too great.

But at this point I wish to state to my able colleague that in 1939 there were 135 employees in the office of the Secretary, and in 1940 there were 222. In 1941 there were 188; but by 1947 the number of employees in that office had jumped to 324. For 1948, on the basis of the estimates, upon which the figure submitted by the Senator from Nevada is based, an appropriation sufficient for 348 employees in the office of the Secretary alone has been requested.

The members of the committee felt that, on that basis, a 20 percent reduction below the amount they had last year would be a reasonable cut, and that if we were to have any kind of economy in Government at all, certainly the Office of the Secretary could absorb that much reduction in its appropriations.

Mr. ELLENDER. Did the committee call before it any employee of the Department of Labor, to have him show whether the number of employees should be reduced, or did the committee simply make an across-the-board reduction of a certain percentage?

Mr. KNOWLAND. No; I will say to the able Senator from Louisiana that of course we had before us representatives of the Department. The Secretary gave very able testimony before the committee, and other representatives of the Department also testified at the appropriate times during the hearings.

But finally the committee determined, on the basis of all the information it had, including the figures as to the expansion over the years, that a 20-percent cut would be proper for that department or division.

Mr. ELLENDER. So the appropriation is actually reduced by an across-the-board cut of 20 percent, regardless of whether the employees now engaged there are too many?

Mr. KNOWLAND. The reduction was fixed at a flat 20 percent, on the basis of the belief of the committee that in view of the growth I have indicated, that office could absorb the cut without in any way impairing the performance of the work necessary to be done by it.

Mr. ELLENDER. How did the committee reach that conclusion?

Mr. KNOWLAND. It reached that conclusion on the general basis that the Government cannot continue to support,

in peacetime, a budget of thirty-seven and one-half billion dollars, without bankrupting the Federal Government, and that consequently some economies must be made; and this was one of the places where we felt the evidence indicated that a cut which was not too great could be made and the department could still function.

Mr. ELLENDER. Did the committee attempt to ascertain what the office would have to do in order to meet this \$323,100 cut? In other words, where will the office have to decrease the number of its employees, or in what divisions will that have to be done? Does the Senator know about that?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Let me say to the able Senator from Louisiana that I assume that in his activities he has had considerable experience with budgets, as the Senator from California has had in his business and in the State legislature 14 years or so ago. I believe that if a reduction in operating funds is being made—whether it be 10 percent, 15 percent, or 20 percent—it is best to do it by saying to the department concerned, "Here are the funds you will have to live on. You are working with the problem from day to day, so it is up to you to make the necessary cuts at the proper places."

I will say to the Senator that as chairman of the subcommittee—and I think this statement applies equally to the other subcommittees—it seems to me that we shall be in much better shape to meet constructively the problem of reducing the huge cost of the United States Government if the department heads will come before us and will cooperate in showing where the cuts can be made. But almost without exception, every person who appeared before the committee took the same position as that which the Senator from Nevada has taken, namely, that a budget request is a so-called Maginot line behind which they want to fight a last-ditch battle. On the basis of that kind of cooperation, I do not think we can cut the fat out of these agencies that it is necessary to cut from them if the American people are going to get any reduction at all in their taxes and if we are to preserve the solvency of the Federal Government.

So we did the next best thing. We examined all the facts we had; and it is our judgment that the office of the Secretary can function efficiently with a 20-percent cut below what it had last year.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator permit one more question?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Certainly.

Mr. ELLENDER. I notice in the next item, on line 9, that the House appropriated \$755,300, and the Senate committee increased the amount. Was the same formula used in respect to that appropriation as was applied to the one we have been discussing?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Substantially the same formula was used.

Mr. ELLENDER. Are we to understand that the same formula has been used throughout?

Mr. KNOWLAND. No; the Senator is not to understand that. Let us take, as an example, the appropriation for the

Women's Bureau. When we examined the facts, we found that the Women's Bureau had had only 79 employees in 1939, 89 in 1940, 67 in 1941, 63 in 1946, 73 in 1947, and asked for approximately only 80 for the next year. Therefore we felt that since that agency had not mushroomed out, as a matter of fairness and equity they were entitled to have the same amount they had last year, and we applied no cut to that agency from what they had last year, but allowed the same amount as had been allowed by the House.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, in allowing the same amount for the Women's Bureau for the coming fiscal year it received last year, did the committee consider the increase in the rate of pay allowed employees of that agency?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Yes; that was taken care of in the supplemental pay bill.

Mr. ELLENDER. So that the amount necessary to make that increase in pay was allowed?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Yes. Some agencies we felt could take the cut, other agencies we felt could not take the cut.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, is it not true that all the departments which appeared before our subcommittee asked for exactly the same amounts allowed them by the Budget Bureau, and that not one came forward with a showing of where they could make any savings? Furthermore, is it not true that after months had passed, not one of them could show any way of saving money?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Unfortunately, that is the fact.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, let me say, in reply to the colloquy which has just taken place between the Senator from California and the Senator from Louisiana, that the 20-percent cut was an arbitrary cut initiated by the Senator from California as chairman of the subcommittee. There is nothing in the record that sustains that cut in any respect. He might just as well have put it at 30 percent, or 50 percent, or 5 percent, or 10 percent; it would have been all the same. It was proposed by the Senator from California, it was adopted by a vote in the committee.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield for a question.

Mr. ELLENDER. I believe the cut amounts to almost 30 percent in the item now being discussed.

Mr. McCARRAN. I think perhaps it does, but it was suggested as a 20 percent cut.

Mr. ELLENDER. The amount of the Budget Bureau's estimate is \$1,190,000, and the amount of the cut is \$323,000.

Mr. KNOWLAND. If the Senator will yield, I did not apply the formula, in that case—

Mr. McCARRAN. Just a moment. I have the floor.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Nevada has the floor. To whom does he yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yielded to the Senator from Louisiana. If the Senator from California wishes to propound a

question to the Senator from Louisiana, I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I merely wish to answer the point raised by the Senator from Louisiana. I did not say we applied the formula to the Budget estimate. I said we applied it to the amount the agency had last year. The amendment of the able Senator from Nevada is not restoring the figure to what it was last year, but to the Budget request.

Mr. ELLENDER. I understand.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I understood the Presiding Officer to rule that there were not a sufficient second to my request for a yea-and-nay vote. The Senator from California has since addressed the Senate, and has said he hoped there would be a record vote on this matter. I hope we may have a yea-and-nay vote, and I now ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment which I have proposed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator again asks for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. AIKEN. What is the question, Mr. President?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] to restore the budget figure as a substitute for the committee figure in the item on page 2, line 4. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, line 4, in the amendment of the committee, it is proposed to strike out "\$866,900" and to insert "\$1,190,000."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REED (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER]. On this vote I transfer that pair to the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and will vote. I vote "nay."

The Senator from New Hampshire is necessarily absent. If present and voting, he would vote "nay," and the Senator from New York, if present, would vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], who is absent by leave of the Senate, is paired with the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "nay" and the Senator from Wyoming would vote "yea."

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] are detained on official business at various Government departments.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN]. If present and voting, the Senator from Wyoming would vote "yea" and the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "nay."

If present and voting, the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 23, nays 57, as follows:

YEAS—23

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------|
| Connally | Langer | Myers |
| Downey | Lucas | Pepper |
| Hayden | McCarran | Russell |
| Hill | McFarland | Sparkman |
| Hoey | McGrath | Taylor |
| Johnson, Colo. | Maybank | Thomas, Utah |
| Johnston, S. C. | Morse | Umstead |
| Kilgore | Murray | |

NAYS—57

| | | |
|-----------|--------------|-----------------|
| Alken | Flanders | Overton |
| Baldwin | Fulbright | Reed |
| Bail | George | Revercomb |
| Bricker | Gurney | Robertson, Va. |
| Brooks | Hawkes | Robertson, Wyo. |
| Bushfield | Hickenlooper | Saltonstail |
| Butler | Holland | Smith |
| Byrd | Ives | Stewart |
| Cain | Kem | Taft |
| Capehart | Knowland | Thye |
| Capper | Lodge | Tobey |
| Cooper | McCarthy | Tydings |
| Cordon | McClellan | Vandenberg |
| Donnell | McKellar | Watkins |
| Dworshak | Malone | Wherry |
| Eastland | Millikin | Wiley |
| Eaton | Moore | Williams |
| Ellender | O'Connor | Wilson |
| Ferguson | O'Daniel | Young |

NOT VOTING—15

| | | |
|----------|----------|---------------|
| Barkley | Green | Martin |
| Brewster | Hatch | O'Mahoney |
| Bridges | Jenner | Thomas, Okla. |
| Buck | McMahon | Wagner |
| Chavez | Magnuson | White |

So Mr. McCARRAN's amendment to the committee amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question now is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 2, line 4.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, line 9, it is proposed to strike out "\$755,300" and insert "\$860,600."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the committee.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I send to the desk a proposed amendment, which I ask to have read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the amendment to the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 2, line 9, it is proposed to strike out "\$860,600" and insert "\$1,251,000."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this item covers the salary and expenses of the office of the Solicitor for the Department of Labor, and covers the enforcement of the statutes enacted by the Congress for the benefit of the workers of the Nation. The function of this office is similar to that of the police who are stationed in the States throughout

the country to enforce the laws. Certainly the load of work required of this office will not be reduced because of other reductions in the various bureaus of the Department. I should like to point out that, as compared with 1942, the 1948 budget requests only 272 positions, against 302 legal positions in the former years. It was established at the hearings that since 1943 the trial work of the Bureau has increased 496 percent, whereas the number of attorneys employed has decreased 32 percent. If the Congress sincerely wants compliance with the laws, which it is the duty of the Department of Labor to enforce, it certainly must provide funds for an adequate staff to enforce such laws.

I submit the matter to the Senate. Let me say in this regard that I realize the Senator in charge of the bill does not want the measure to be delayed. I take it that the vote just recorded, on the first amendment, is very much the expression of the Senate with respect to various items in the bill; so, rather than hold up the bill, I shall, as the items come along offer amendments, and I shall not again ask for a yea-and-nay vote.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I wish to object to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada, and to point out to the Senate that the committee itself, after hearing testimony, allowed an increase for the office of Solicitor, of \$105,300, and that the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada would increase that amount by another \$390,400. For that reason, I ask that the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada be rejected.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MYERS. I should like to add to what has been said by the Senator from Nevada, that I believe the Senator from California has been eminently fair in his handling of this matter. When I appeared before the committee, the Senator was very just and very fair, and he gave me all the time that I needed in which to present my reasons for increasing the amounts of appropriations contained in the House bill. I am very grateful and very appreciative of the treatment which he accorded me.

I should like to ask the Senator from California, since my State of Pennsylvania is vitally interested in this function, as well as in many other functions covered by the pending appropriation bill, but particularly in the function now under discussion, because of the public building which goes on in Pennsylvania, did the committee make any effort to determine whether or not the work-load of the Solicitor's Office was expected to decrease during the coming fiscal year, or did the committee in its deliberations and in its research and in its investigations come to the determination that the work of the Solicitor's Office would continue at about the same rate for the next fiscal year as it had been during the past year?

Mr. KNOWLAND. There is no question of doubt that the Solicitor has a

very substantial work load. For that reason, the committee recommended an increase of \$105,300 over what the House had allowed the Solicitor. We believe, however, that with proper organization of his office, and by joining in the general spirit and necessity of showing economy in government, the Solicitor will be able to perform the functions of his office with the amount which we have provided in this bill.

Mr. MYERS. Of course, I am sure that everyone appreciates that the Senator's committee increased the amount over the House bill; but where, specifically, does the committee believe that the Solicitor's office can retrench, when, as I understand, his work load probably will increase in the next fiscal year? It is not merely the general question of fulfilling a promise. I am interested in ascertaining how the committee was able to determine and in what instances it was able to recommend that the appropriation for the Solicitor's office should be reduced.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I may say to the able Senator from Pennsylvania what I have said previously to the able Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER]. The committee did not get the type of cooperation from the executive branch of the Government that I feel a committee representing the Senate is entitled to have from the executive branch. For some 14 years, the Government has been more or less under the domination of the executive branch, and the various agencies of the Federal Government have been accustomed to coming to the Congress and getting more or less what they requested.

Since it was trying to reach the objective of securing some economy in the appropriation bill, the committee had no alternative but to apply a 20-percent cut in this instance, because in 90 percent of the cases we could not get the agencies to offer any assistance to the committee, other than to say that they wanted to go back to the Budget Director's figures. So I say quite frankly to the Senator from Pennsylvania that we applied the formula of a 20-percent reduction to the office of the Solicitor because we believe that that office, like the others, if properly organized and if it will give the full day's work to the Government for the amount of money being spent by the people of the United States, will be able to function in a satisfactory manner under the appropriation the bill provides.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Yes; I yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MYERS. Of course, I have no desire at the moment to get into a discussion of the past 14 years. I would never run away from it, and would be quite ready and willing to debate that situation on the Senate floor. But frankly I will say to the Senator that I was seeking information. I am endeavoring to determine whether this agency of the Government, a most important agency in the Labor Department, can properly function and if the committee endeavored to determine whether or not the funds it is allocating to it are sufficient for it properly to function, or if the com-

mittee, simply in an effort to fulfill and keep a promise, arbitrarily cut 20 percent from the budget estimate. It seems to me the committee has arbitrarily in this instance cut 20 percent from the budget estimate with the hope that the agency can function with some economies. Whether or not the Secretary of Labor or the Solicitor cooperated with the Senator's committee, I have no way of knowing, but merely because they stood by the budget estimate, merely because they said, "We need these moneys to perform proper and normal functions of government, functions which have been committed to us by the Congress in basic legislation," is no reason for them to be criticized. They may be wrong, but I think they, too, may be sincere in their request for funds in an amount that they believe to be sufficient properly to perform their constitutional duties. I see no reason to criticize them. I only wanted to get around to the point of whether the committee made any effort to determine where these cuts could be placed, and the chairman of the subcommittee has well said:

We are not sure that they can properly function with this reduced appropriation, but we arbitrarily said, "Let us make a cut of 20 percent in order that we can save money, in order that we can pare down and prune these tremendous Government expenditures."

Mr. KNOWLAND. I will say to the able Senator from Pennsylvania that that is a problem that any Appropriations Committee of the Senate is going to be faced with so long as it does not get the type of cooperation the congressional branch of the Government is entitled to have. Now that our Appropriations Committees are set up as they are, perhaps next year, with the investigation made by the professional staff, which can make the necessary detailed types of study, we will not be wholly dependent upon the executive branch of the Government.

Mr. MYERS. Will the Senator indicate in what instance and where the Secretary of Labor failed to cooperate with the committee or indicated an unwillingness to cooperate.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I have previously pointed out the fact that, among all the witnesses who came before us, not a person appeared before the committee from either the Labor Department or the Federal Security Agency in the public hearings on the appropriation bill affecting them, and offered one iota of help to the committee in its public hearings respecting how economies could be effected by the committee, and how we could make a reduction below the Budget Bureau's estimate, even though they know full well that the committee was approaching this matter with an open mind and was ready and willing, if necessary, to increase amounts which had been appropriated by the House of Representatives. In not a single instance did anyone come before the committee and say, "We recognize that the American taxpayers are carrying a load of \$37,500,000,000, that we have a debt of \$259,000,000,000, and in recognition of this fact we are coming before your committee, which we know is trying to effect econ-

omies, and we tell you that in this place you can make a cut without it being harmful to the Agency, but in this other place, if such a cut is made, we feel that it will seriously cripple us."

It is that type of cooperation which I believe a legislative committee is entitled to have, and I was sorely disappointed that the agencies of government which appeared before us did not frankly come forward and say such a thing at the beginning. I will say that the committee has good reason to believe that word was passed out from very, very high administrative agencies of the Government that no person connected with one of these bureaus should admit that there could be expenditures below the amount recommended by the Director of the Budget.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MYERS. Of course, I think that is a supposition. I do not think there is any real basis in fact for that statement. I think it is a supposition on the part of some individuals. But the Senator must realize that these agencies did take a tremendous cut, if one can call it a cut, from their original recommendations, which were pared down by the Budget. I would say when they came before the committee that they had previously asked for more money. The Budget Bureau heads had cut them down, and simply because they stood fast when they came before the Appropriations Committee and said, "We need these moneys properly to operate," I do not believe that that is a reason why they should be condemned and criticized for failing to cooperate with a congressional committee. I think they are all endeavoring to do a fine job. I think they came before the committee and honestly said, "We need this much money." But the committee said, "You do not need that much. We will not tell you where you can save. We will not recommend any place where you can save. We simply will cut out 20 percent. We will not tell you what normal functions, we will not tell you what important functions, we will not tell you what vital functions of the Government you must continue and what other functions you can partly discontinue or partly continue." I think the committee might just as well be criticized as are the heads of the agencies.

I do not criticize the Senator from California. I think he has done a fine job. But he himself is a bit critical of the results of the hearings. He is a bit critical of the House. By the recommendations his committee brings in he himself admits that the House went too far in making cuts. Why cannot some of us have an honest difference of opinion and believe that the Senator's committee went too far?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I do not complain respecting the statements made by the able Senator from Pennsylvania. I merely pointed out that, as Grover Cleveland once said, we have a condition and not a theory confronting us. If in each and every one of the items of the Labor-Federal Security bill we were to adopt the recommendations made by the

Budget Bureau, and that principle were established in connection with each of the appropriation bills as they come before us, we would soon be right back to a \$37,500,000,000 peacetime expenditure. I think such an expenditure would break the back of the people of the United States and the Government of the United States, and I think that here is the place and now is the time when those of us who give other than lip service to economy can start practicing economy.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. ELLENDER. I am somewhat confused after listening to the colloquy that has taken place. As I understood from the Senator awhile ago, the 20-percent cut was taken from the appropriation made for the fiscal year 1947. On page 16 of the report of the committee, in column 1, under "Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor," appears the figure \$947,775, which represents, as I understand, the amount of appropriations spent last year for that office. Am I correct?

Mr. KNOWLAND. No. Column 3 contains the figure we should look at. That is \$949,775, plus the pending pay act, supplemental, for that year of \$126,000, making a total of \$1,075,775. That is the actual amount of money that they had available to them last year. Applying a 20-percent cut to that figure, unless my percentage is wrong, amounts to \$215,155 from \$1,075,775, bringing it to \$860,620. The recommendation of the committee was \$860,600.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. ELLENDER. So the total appropriation appears in the third column.

Mr. KNOWLAND. That is correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. And it is proposed to reduce the appropriation by 20 percent of the amount in the third column.

Mr. KNOWLAND. That formula was not followed throughout. It was followed only when we felt that it was amply justified.

Mr. ELLENDER. I understand. I merely wished to clarify the situation.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I think the answer to the query of the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] was made by the Senator from California in his statement, and that it constituted an answer to the entire program which is written into the bill. Fourteen years! Fourteen years! Fourteen years! I have heard it repeated so often. Blindly we refuse to go along with anything that is reasonable because there has been a period of 14 years of governmental administration under a Democratic rule. The Senator and those who are voting with him are not voting for a 20-percent cut as such, because from the answer to the Senator from Pennsylvania it appeared that not a single word was presented before the committee which justified this cut. Not a word came to the committee from anyone justifying it. In due deference to the able Senator from California, let me say that I do not think he himself believed in the 20-percent cut. I think it came down to him from

a higher power, a higher authority, and it was stated to him that it would be advisable to go along with the 20-percent cut.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President—

Mr. McCARRAN. I shall be glad to yield in a moment. The Senator need not worry. He will not have to wait very long.

Mr. President, I take that position and make that statement because of my knowledge of the fairness and justness apparent in the attitude of the chairman of the subcommittee. He seemed at all times to be willing to go along with whatever was necessary to make a bureau workable; but at times there seemed to come to him a voice from someone higher. I do not know who it was.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Let me say to the able Senator from Nevada categorically that no one, directly or indirectly, came to the chairman of the subcommittee and suggested a 20-percent cut or any other cut, during the entire period of time occupied by the hearings before the committee or since. If the Senator from California did not believe that there was ample justification for a 20-percent cut in this expanding agency of Government he would not recommend it on the floor of the Senate today. I again say categorically that at no time, at no place, did anyone come to the Senator from California and even suggest what he should do in the subcommittee or in the full committee of the Committee on Appropriations. Furthermore, no one is ever going to come to the Senator from California and tell him any such thing.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is very enlightening, very illuminating, and indeed very conciliatory. Nevertheless, the 20-percent cut came from the Senator from California without a single scintilla of evidence produced before his committee justifying it. I want the Senator from California to deny that statement if he will.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The Senator from California is not seeking to escape any responsibility so far as he is concerned, for the report which is brought to the Senate. I accept my full share of the responsibility for the report which we have submitted.

Mr. McCARRAN. I appreciate what the Senator has said. He is taking the responsibility. That is a part of his prerogative of office. I say that he did it very sincerely. I repeat what I said, that there was not a scintilla of evidence before the committee to support a 20-percent cut, a 10-percent cut, a 30-percent cut, or any other percentage of cut. I want the Senator, if he can deny my statement, to point out a word in the record showing that there should be a 20-percent cut.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. BALL. I am sure that the Senator from Nevada will agree with me when I say that at least in the years during which I have been a member of the Com-

mittee on Appropriations I have never yet seen any bureau or department head recommend any reduction. In my experience they always ask for the full budget estimate, and it is up to the committee to decide whether the request is justified or not. In this case the committee decided that the budget estimate was not justified, and that the agency could stand a 20-percent cut from what it had the previous year.

Mr. McCARRAN. Will the Senator from Minnesota tell me on what testimony the 20-percent cut was based?

Mr. BALL. On the poor justification made by the Department for the increases which it was asking.

Mr. McCARRAN. Is that all?

Mr. BALL. Yes.

Mr. McCARRAN. There was no evidence to sustain it.

Mr. BALL. I may say to the Senator that that is the only evidence I have ever seen before the Senate Committee on Appropriations for cutting an item. I have yet to see any bureau chief voluntarily justify a reduction. They simply do not do it.

Mr. McCARRAN. Has not the Appropriations Committee the right to call for any information it desires? Have we not in times past called for information?

Mr. BALL. Oh, yes. We have cross-examined witnesses. It is on the basis of what we bring out in cross-examining witnesses that we establish our final estimate of what is needed.

Mr. McCARRAN. I am only emphasizing the fact that the reply to the question of the Senator from Pennsylvania was embraced in the answer which was given to him by the able Senator from California, and that is that something has been going on for a period of 14 years. It is not desired to leave anything to represent that fine administration of 14 years. It is desired to tear it down and forget it.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. MYERS. Was any evidence disclosed to the committee which would lead the Senator from Nevada to the conclusion that the Solicitor's office cannot properly, adequately, and expeditiously perform the duties which have been imposed upon it by the Congress if this reduction goes through?

Mr. McCARRAN. I am very much impressed with the idea that if we are to enforce the laws which the Congress of the United States enacts after due deliberation, we must have an augmented staff in the Solicitor's department. That is the law department. That is the department which enforces the laws which we enact. I so expressed myself before the subcommittee, and I offered the amendment before the subcommittee. I have now offered it on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. MYERS. Has the Senator noticed a disposition on the part of some to hesitate to make a frontal attack upon the structure which has been builded, but never to hesitate to make a flank attack through the appropriations committee?

Mr. McCARRAN. I venture the assertion that we could not repeal one of the 17 acts of Congress which are involved. I do not doubt for a minute that any one

of them would be sustained by this body; and yet we want to defeat the whole program by denying a proper appropriation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Ives in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] to the committee amendment on page 2, line 9. [Putting the question.] The "noes" appear to have it.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

On a division, the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now recurs on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 3, line 4, after "Department", it is proposed to strike out "\$2,112,400" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,264,200."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 6, after the word "Department", to strike out "\$414,700" and insert "\$564,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Penalty mail costs, Department of Labor," on page 3, after line 11, to insert:

Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia and purchase and distribution of reports, and of material for informational exhibits, in connection with the promotion of health, safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry, and the functions under the Fair Labor Standards Act transferred under and pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946, \$400,000.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to that committee amendment, and I ask that it be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment, on page 3, line 20, it is proposed to strike out "\$400,000", and insert in lieu thereof, "\$625,857."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this item covers the salaries and expenses of the Division of Labor Standards. This Division is the arm of the Department of Labor set up to strengthen State labor departments in their efforts to improve working conditions. It furnishes advisory services in all types of labor law administration and develops standard practices which can be applied in all States. This is the only Federal agency working with the States to reduce industrial accidents outside of the mines. Industrial accidents cost industry and labor \$3,500,000,000 in 1946. If by this appropriation we can continue to reduce accident rate, as the record will show has resulted from the efforts of this Division, the sum asked for at this time will be only a small amount compared to the savings that will result therefrom. Sound economy requires that we follow the old adage of "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment offered by

the Senator from Nevada to the committee amendment. [Putting the question.]

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

On a division, the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now recurs on agreeing to the amendment by the committee on page 3, after line 11, through line 20.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 3, after line 20, to insert:

The appropriation under this title for traveling expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Division of Labor Standards when called by the Division with the written approval of the Secretary of Labor, and shall be available also in an amount not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings related to the work of the Division of Labor Standards when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question of the distinguished Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], who, I know, has had a great deal of experience in the matter of arbitration. I should like to ask him whether he thinks that the maximum amount of \$300 to be paid for arbitration would permit of a reasonable handling of the problem, or is the amount too small.

Mr. MORSE. I will say, in the first place, that I think, as a matter of policy, the cost should be carried by the parties unless it is a case in which one party or the other simply cannot afford to pay the expenses of arbitration. In my opinion, it is a great mistake to get into the habit of having the Government pay for the arbitration costs of private disputes between employers and employees. However, if there must be an arbitration and if the Government has to pay, I do not see how it can possibly be done within a limitation of \$300, because what is needed in arbitration is to have men who are able and qualified, and I do not see how they can be obtained in an important case at a cost of \$300.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Before proceeding further, the Chair will point out to the Senate that we are now on the amendment beginning in line 21, on page 3, and ending in line 5, on page 4.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, if the Senator from Oregon will yield, because I should like to dispose of this point—it is a minor one, but it has to do with the proper functioning of this measure.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. I yield.

Mr. BALL. The subcommittee discussed this specific language with Mr. Warren, the Director of the Conciliation Service, and it also had before it the costs which the Service has paid in arbitration cases, which in no case exceeded, I believe, \$200. Mr. Warren thought a \$300 limit was ample and that \$25,000 for the year would cover any amount that would be necessary to pay. They

are trying to cut down the number of instances in which the Department pays the cost of arbitration. They do it occasionally when they are so requested by both parties and where the parties cannot afford, for some reason, to pay the costs for it is a little easier to get an arbitration agreement.

I agree with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] that it is a practice which should be discontinued. The subcommittee certainly told Mr. Warren that in its view the practice was not only not justified but should be discontinued. There are instances of relatively small unions which cannot afford an arbitration. We have records of such arbitration cases before us, and in no instance did the cost go over \$300. In fact, most of them were below \$200.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator from Minnesota.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment beginning in line 21, on page 3, and ending in line 5, on page 4.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 9, after "(5 U. S. C. 611)", to strike out "including not to exceed \$50,000 for the temporary employment of arbitrators and mediators on labor relations without regard to the civil service and classification laws" and to insert "including the temporary employment of arbitrators (not to exceed \$25,000) and mediators (not to exceed \$50,000) on labor relations without regard to the civil service and classification laws"; in line 16, after the words "not to exceed", to strike out "\$133,500" and insert "\$200,000"; and in line 17, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$2,080,000" and insert "\$2,200,000: *Provided*, That not more than \$300 shall be paid for arbitration in any one case."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment which I offer to the committee amendment, and I ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the committee amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 4, line 17, of the committee amendment, it is proposed to strike out "\$2,200,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$6,678,400."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, in support of the amendment which I have offered to the committee amendment, I wish to say that this item covers the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor, which now is the sole agency of government, except for the National Mediation Board, handling labor disputes. The national economy will not be helped any at this time if the Congress weakens the Federal agency charged with conciliating labor disputes and promoting industrial peace. Probably all of us are familiar with the work this Service has done in the present telephone strike.

When we consider the thousands of strikes which are averted through the use of this Service, it is obvious that the appropriation recommended by the President is small, indeed, in comparison

with the savings which accrue from this Service.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I call attention to the Government's responsibility for promoting the peaceful adjustment of disputes between labor and management. We are all agreed that our country cannot be strong and prosperous unless all our citizens are working together in peace and harmony. Certainly, the Government of the United States has a profound responsibility for doing everything in its power to promote the peaceful settlement of these labor-management disputes. During the war years, we supported and maintained the National War Labor Board, an \$8,000,000 agency, through which the Government dictated the terms of settlement for any labor-management dispute which the parties themselves could not resolve. Today, we have wisely returned to the policy of free collective bargaining under which the parties must voluntarily adjust their own differences without Government dictation. This is the only policy which we can follow if we expect to preserve our free-enterprise system, the system which has made this Nation the greatest in the family of nations.

Today the Government is exercising this responsibility for the peaceful settlement of labor-management disputes entirely through the United States Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor. It is this agency whose conciliators in the field are assisting unions and employers in reaching just, sound, and workable agreements. In November 1945 the President's Labor-Management Conference on Industrial Relations agreed unanimously that the policy of free collective bargaining was the best policy for the United States. At the same time, that conference, composed of most of the top-ranking leaders of labor and industry, agreed also unanimously that the Conciliation Service should be reorganized and strengthened so that it could provide the most skillful mediation services to help both labor and management make their own compromises and write their own agreements. These conciliators have no power to dictate any settlement. They are, in effect, doctors of industrial peace. Their equipment is a specialized body of knowledge and their own individual power of persuasion. They have operated with marked success during the past year. In that time they have assisted in the peaceful settlement of almost 13,000 industrial disputes. In this effort they have saved the Nation, its wage earners, its industrial producers, and its investors millions of dollars which would have gone down the drain had only a few of these 13,000 erupted into strikes and picket lines.

During this past year and a half since the President's Labor-Management Conference adjourned, the Secretary of Labor and the Director of Conciliation have been putting into effect the unanimous recommendations of that conference.

The Conciliation Service has been reorganized. The authority and responsibility for the actual work of conciliation have been decentralized out of Washington. The responsibility for the

assignment and supervision of the work of conciliators has been placed in the hands of the seven regional directors. The Washington office has been reorganized to exercise a general over-all supervision and to function as a central planning and coordinating staff for the organization.

With the approval of the Civil Service Commission and the Bureau of the Budget, the salary scale of the entire Service has been increased one grade.

The Arbitration Division has been reorganized and strengthened through the creation of a national panel of arbitrators, who have been cleared for competence and impartiality by regional and national labor-management advisory committees.

The Technical Division, which has provided so much assistance in our own textile mills has been enlarged and strengthened.

A panel of special conciliators has been created of outstanding men of national reputations in labor-management affairs who have patriotically agreed to be available on call for the mediation of disputes.

A program branch has been created to direct the constant training of conciliators and to supply them with essential information on the developments in this dynamic field, and to assist in the development of mediation techniques.

Every one of these alterations in the structure of the Service follows the recommendations laid down by the President's Labor-Management Conference. Every one of these improvements has been made with the approval of the labor-management advisory committee, which was appointed by the Secretary of Labor in January 1946. This committee is made up of men nominated for that work by the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the American Federation of Labor, and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Today, under the false guise of economy, a majority of the House of Representatives is mistakenly seeking to disrupt this entire Service—to eliminate every improvement which has been made in the Conciliation Service during the last year and a half. I should like to call the attention of this body to an editorial in the Columbia (S. C.) Record, which appeared in its issue of April 2, 1947. The Columbia Record states:

The Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor is the one important national agency available for the settlement of labor disputes.

Within limitations it functions fairly well and can take credit for the settlement of more than one labor-management controversy which might have done the American economy great harm had it been allowed to wear itself out. This is what it was created to do.

Yet under the guise of economy and actually to force the removal from office of Edgar L. Warren, Director of the Conciliation Service, whom some Members of the House consider too much a radical, the House has passed and sent to the Senate a bill eliminating the job of Director of the Conciliation Service along with 100 of his aides.

The move, which Representative HALLECK described as an indication the Republicans are intent upon "making some economies in

Government," will, if it should become law, result in the saving of some \$300,000, but it might be a saving that would prove more costly than any amount that appropriations may be reduced if it results in a series of prolonged strikes, as well it may.

What Congress is undertaking to do is, of course, a violation of the fundamental American idea of the separation of the executive and legislative branches of Government and the enactment of the bill creates a dangerous precedent. If Congress can eliminate the head of the Conciliation Service why cannot it also eliminate the Secretary of Labor by abolishing the appropriation for the whole Labor Department or the Chief of Staff of the Army by abolishing the appropriation for the Army?

Even though the House and Senate are Republican and the President a Democrat the Congress should recognize the executive department and leave it to the President's loyalty order to eliminate any person of doubtful loyalty on the Government pay roll. There isn't any need to throw out the baby with the bath water in order to get Mr. Warren.

I do not know what Mr. Warren has done to earn the displeasure of the majority of the House Appropriations Committee. I do know that his ability and his loyalty have been attested to by men of unquestionable stature, including a Republican member in this great body. I do know, also, that neither employers nor union representatives with whom he is in daily contact have brought a single complaint against him as to his ability or his loyalty to our form of government.

As the distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN] warned this body the other day, we are all opposed to jurisdictional disputes, and we should not get involved in a jurisdictional dispute with the Secretary of Labor.

I call the attention of this body to one specific recommendation of the President's Labor-Management Conference "that Congress should immediately make available funds for improving and strengthening the Service." At the time that recommendation was made, the only appropriation for the Conciliation Service was \$2,500,000. That appropriation was raised for the current fiscal year not quite \$100,000. Now the House of Representatives has voted to cut its activities by 25 percent, so as to secure a saving of \$600,000 on a \$37,000,000,000 budget. Mr. President, that saving amounts to an economy of approximately one-half cent—6 mills—on a \$370 purchase. I doubt whether any man in his right mind, who is about to buy a team of horses for \$375, would quibble over a one-half cent of that one-half cent covered the services of a doctor who would help keep his team sound and workable.

The Conciliation Service has been extremely useful on many occasions for the cotton textile industry. The advice and assistance of its conciliators have been instrumental in keeping the mills going on many occasions when they were threatened with strikes. Certainly this is the important thing. It is certainly the important thing to our cotton growers. It is the important thing to me. If we are to sell our cotton, the cotton mills must be kept going. The Conciliation Service is one of the essential agencies of the Government which has helped the cotton farmer and the textile manufacturer. I have always been an advocate

of economy. I intend to vote for every real economy measure that is brought before this body, but I refuse to be taken in by a false slogan of economy when it is used merely as a device to cover what is in fact a personal grudge of a Member of this Congress against the Director of that Service. I intend to vote to strengthen, rather than to weaken, the United States Conciliation Service. I intend to do my part to make sure that the recommendations of the President's Labor-Management Conference on Industrial Relations are carried out.

Mr. President, finally I should like to call attention to the statement in the report that it is anticipated that this year we have spent or will spend \$2,583,976 for the service now under consideration. The bill now before us provides for only \$2,200,000 for that purpose. I hope the committee has taken a correct position in this matter. I hope the Government will not need more money for this purpose during the coming year.

But in view of information which is available, I would not be surprised to find that considerably more money will be needed in the next year, as compared with the amount which has been spent or will be spent during the present fiscal year. That being so, I think we should go slowly in making cuts in the item for the Conciliation Service, because what that Service does may mean the savings of millions of dollars, and probably billions of dollars, to the United States and its people.

Mr. President, I do not know how the committee arrived at the figure \$2,200,000. I imagine that figure represents more guesswork. I should like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee, who now is leading in the fight for adoption of the committee amendments, how the subcommittee arrived at that figure and just how it anticipated the number of conflicts between capital and labor which will occur during the coming year.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, let me say to the able Senator from South Carolina that I do not think anyone can look into a crystal ball and tell how many cases either the Conciliation Service or the National Labor Relations Board will have during the next fiscal year.

Based on the information before the committee, the members of the committee felt that the Conciliation Service was entitled to an increased appropriation, and we recommended an increase of \$120,000 over what had been allowed by the House of Representatives. Moreover, in our report we made it clear that we did not agree with the House of Representatives, which in the report of its committee sought to tie the hands of the Secretary of Labor and tell him whom he could employ and whom he could not employ in the Conciliation Service. If the Senator from South Carolina will read the House committee report, he will see that it lists the whole group of the top-flight officials of the Conciliation Service and attempts to tell the Secretary of Labor that not one penny may be spent for the salaries of any of them. The members of the subcommittee in our report make it clear that we do not agree with that point of view. The committee

was of the opinion that with that restrictive language taken out, so far as the Senate was concerned, and with a \$120,000 increase, the Conciliation Service would be able to do a good job during the coming year.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I thank the Senator from California for that enlightening information.

As I have pointed out, during the war years the Government maintained a National War Labor Board, at a cost of approximately \$8,000,000 annually. That helped greatly in the particular field we are now considering. But today we do not have that Board in existence any more.

Therefore, at the present time all such functions must be performed in the field of conciliation. So I do not believe the amount recommended by the committee will be sufficient to effect the necessary number of conciliations between labor and management in the United States.

For that reason, I shall support the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada to the committee amendment.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, I should like to inquire whether the cut proposed by the committee involves looking into a crystal ball and making a prophecy that there will be fewer disputes to be settled in the future than there have been in the past. Is it not crystal-ball gazing or wishful hoping, or is it a blunt statement that "We are going to cut"?

I compliment the committee for striking from the bill the bill of attainder passed by the House of Representatives against certain individuals; but I still think this service deals with human relationships between industry and labor, and that if the newspapers and the people of the country generally are correct in their assumption, we may find the Government inadequately staffed in regard to this service.

So I ask the Senator from California whether the amount recommended by the committee was arrived at on the basis of crystal ball gazing procedure in regard to the proposed cutting down of the item.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I wish to say to the Senator from West Virginia that I do not think it is, any more than any action which the Senate takes on any appropriation bill is based on looking into a crystal ball. It is all a matter of judgment.

But I say to the Senator that in the case of a number of agencies it has been found, both in our subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee and, I think, in a number of other subcommittees on which I have served, that there is a tendency to have the employees who should be in the field, doing the job, brought into Washington, thus building up in Washington a considerable staff, rather than having them out in the field, where we feel that the work should be done. I think I can say that even a number of the minority members of the committee felt very strongly that there was a tendency on the part of a number of governmental bureaus and agencies to do just that.

We believe that if those agencies will assign the bulk of their employees to work in the field, and if those employees will do the job which they should do, the amount recommended by the committee will be ample to enable this service to take care of the job which it is charged to perform.

Mr. KILGORE. I should like to ask a further question. Was a study made of the number of employees in the field and the number of employees out of the field, and was a study made to determine how the method recommended by the Senator could be applied so as to do the greatest good in the field? I admit that it is in the field that the contacts with the public occur; but, of course, planning and coordination and statistical work must be done in the Washington office. So I wonder whether the committee had the benefit of actual figures based upon the number of disputes which have been settled, because in the past 12 months a great many more disputes have been settled by the Conciliation Service than ever reached a strike status.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Let me say to the Senator that the committee did not have all the time it would have liked to have, so as to be able to go into the field and personally see for itself the work which each conciliator was doing and the number of cases he was handling and the number which probably should be handled, and so forth, in connection with a detailed examination which the Senator from West Virginia or I might like to make in other circumstances. But considering the limitations in regard to time, and in view of the material which we had before us, coming both from the public hearings and from factual information, the members of the committee, acting according to our best judgment in regard to all the factual information, think that the amount provided for in the committee amendment will enable that service to do the job it should do.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from California that I agree that in connection with the reorganization of the Senate and the re-planning of the Senate, we have not yet had sufficient time to build up staffs adequate to make the necessary studies.

But I should like to inquire what the committee believes will happen in the event that the work of the sort which is covered by this item actually exceeds the amount of such work which the committee amendment would care for? In other words, if we follow the committee's recommendation, it will be impossible to carry on prompt conciliation in additional cases; and let me say that prompt conciliation is the most valuable kind of conciliation. As in the case of a festering sore, a dispute which is dragged out becomes worse day by day, whereas prompt attention would settle it.

What will be done in 1947 if an insufficient amount of money is appropriated at this time?

Mr. KNOWLAND. Of course, no one will know what the situation will be until we have a chance to operate under the provision. I agree with the Senator. One reason why I supported an increase

of almost a million dollars for the National Labor Relations Board was that I thought a backlog was not a good thing, that it causes irritations, and that it tends to encourage more labor strife than if we can get reasonably prompt decisions. Of course, that is the objective for which we should all seek, namely, reasonably prompt decisions.

Mr. President, if the amount of money recommended is not sufficient for the Conciliation Service, if the Conciliation Service cannot reorganize itself and do the work that we contemplated, it will mean a backlog of cases, and it will mean the same thing in the case of the National Labor Relations Board. But we are very hopeful that the sum allowed will be sufficient to enable them to do their work.

Mr. KILGORE. The Senator realizes that in conciliation a backlog of cases becomes a backlog of strikes in very short order, unless conciliation is very promptly handled.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I should like to offer an amendment to the amendment of the Senator from Nevada.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair suggests to the Senator from South Carolina that such an amendment would be out of order, being in the third degree.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I am asking the Senator from Nevada to change his amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from South Carolina desire to substitute his amendment for that of the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will have to arrange that with the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I accept the change suggested by the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The figure should be "\$2,583,976", which is the total amount anticipated to be spent in 1947.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I have voted for each of the cuts recommended by the committee up to this time, because I thought they were wise. I realize they have been attempting to establish a sound fiscal situation. I seriously disagree with the judgment of the committee in the particular cut we are now considering. It seems to me that in these troublesome times of labor and industrial disputes throughout the Nation, the appropriation for the peacemaking branch of our Government, which has been created heretofore by the Congress, and which has been rendering good service, which has done much to make peace and preserve peace when there has been difficulty, should not be cut. Therefore I hope the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], which I understand has been accepted by the distinguished senior Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], will prevail.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. WHERRY. The pending question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], as modified, is it not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada has accepted the amendment suggested by the Senator from South Carolina and therefore the question is on agreeing to the McCarran amendment, as modified.

Mr. HOLLAND. The situation is now that the amendment as accepted by the Senator from Nevada merely asks for a reappropriation for the Conciliation Service, the peace-making branch of the Department of Labor, of the exact amount appropriated for their use for the present fiscal year, 1947. I hope the amendment will prevail. I think it would be a good investment.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, so that there will be no misunderstanding, while the Senator from Nevada has accepted the amendment, the chairman of the subcommittee has not accepted it. It would mean an increase of \$383,976 in the budget item over what the committee allowed, which was an increase over the amount allowed by the House of Representatives. For that reason I ask that the modified amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada be rejected.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I suggest that the attitude of the chairman of the subcommittee, and of the subcommittee, clearly shows that they thought this was a useful service, that the agency has been rendering good service, and obtaining good results for the people of the Nation. That being the case, I respectfully submit that such a service, being the only peace-making service we have, should not be reduced, when to the contrary it appears that we are having greater labor troublesome times, instead of less.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], as modified at the suggestion of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON].

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, to clarify the question may it be understood that I modify my own amendment to comply with the suggestion of the Senator from South Carolina?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is understood.

Mr. McCARRAN. I ask for a division. On a division, the amendment as modified was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs on the amendment of the committee.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, does that amendment appear on page 4, line 17?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It does.

Mr. ELLENDER. I should like to ask the Senator from California how the figure \$300 was reached as the amount to be used in arbitration cases.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The testimony before the committee showed that as a matter of fact in individual cases the cost does not reach quite \$300. I think Mr. Warren testified that probably \$200, or in the neighborhood of \$200 or \$250, would cover the matter, in his opinion, but that \$300 would certainly be an acceptable figure.

Mr. ELLENDER. My reason for asking the question was that in the unfinished business of the Senate, that is, the labor bill, on page 45, there appears a

limitation of \$500 as fixed by the committee, and that amount was fixed after a hearing. I wonder if the Senator from California would object to raising the limit from \$300 to \$500, so that it will correspond with the labor bill which is now the unfinished business.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I would have objection, on the ground that we have to consider the law as it now exists. We do not know whether the labor bill to which the Senator refers will be passed or not, or whether, if it shall be passed, it will be vetoed by the President, and, if it shall be vetoed, whether the Congress will pass it over the veto. We merely acted on the testimony we had before us, and my recollection of the testimony we had from Mr. Warren himself was that \$300 would be a satisfactory figure.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is the average amount. I know there has been quite a bit of testimony presented to us to the effect that some of the costs exceeded \$1,500. What Mr. Warren gave the Senator was probably the average cost.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. Warren indicated to the committee that this figure would be satisfactory, and on that basis the committee felt that the \$300 limitation was amply justified.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I think it would be helpful if the RECORD would show at this point what the Senator from California said earlier this afternoon, that in conference he will ask for a review of the appropriation for arbitration and mediation. He will look into the question of whether or not the \$25,000 for arbitration and \$50,000 for mediation provided for in this report should be reversed. I think that maybe they should be. If not reversed maybe they should be combined so that there would be discretion vested in the Department to determine whether it should spend more for arbitration and less for special mediators, or vice versa. I think it is a mistake to try to draw a line of distinction between the sums appropriated for arbitration and mediation. Certainly the aim should be in the direction of encouraging arbitration. I do not know all the reasons for asking for more money for special mediators than for arbitrators. My guess is that it would be much better to give the Department a lump sum for arbitration and mediation and then let the Department spend it in light of its needs as events develop.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I express my thanks for the remarks of the Senator from Oregon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee on page 4, line 17.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Apprentice Training Service," on page 5, line 4, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$2,015,600" and insert "\$2,200,000."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I send forward an amendment to the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 5, line 4, it is proposed to strike out "\$2,200,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,544,200."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this item covers the expense necessary to enable the Secretary to conduct a program of apprentice training. I am wondering whether or not every Member of the Senate realizes what is meant by apprentice training. I hope that we appreciate its full value, in view of the task that is in hand in connection with the boys who have returned from the service and who are taking advantage of this apprentice training service. In view of the attitude of the Senate, I shall not expand on the subject, because it is quite evident that, regardless of what I may say with reference to the boys returning from the service, I shall be outvoted. I shall, however, continue with this program as long as I have the breath in my body.

Industry and labor alike are in agreement in their praise for the work which has been instituted by this Bureau. I emphasize that statement. Letter after letter and telegram after telegram have come to my office. I know that I represent only the smallest part of the industrial life of the Nation. Industry wants this program to be carried on. If the Senate does not want it carried on, then of course it will not be carried on. It is not a question of labor. Those who are opposed to labor may vote down my amendment, and that will be all right; but some day or another it will be voted on again, because I have seen it voted up and down several times during "the past 14 years," about which I have heard so much. Those in the Senate who do not want to favor labor in this regard may vote it down; but labor will come back. Labor always has come back. It will come back just so long as industry prevails. When industry does not prevail, then may God help America.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I will yield in a moment. The demands upon this Service in aiding veterans and industry require that the funds necessary for a complete program be furnished; otherwise it would appear that much of the value of the work to date will be lost. Without the increased staff requested, which is justified by the bureau, the demands upon it cannot be met.

I supplement that statement by saying that this is one of the most outstanding functions covered by the entire bill. I say further that if there is any Member of the Senate who believes in economy more than I do, I have not yet found him. I have been in favor of economy in the Appropriations Committee, as will be attested by every member of that committee, regardless of the side of the aisle upon which he may sit. The Senator from Minnesota, who asks that I yield to him, will testify, in view of the fact that he has worked with me on this subject for a long time, to the truth of my statement. I have always been in favor of economy.

There is an economy that is destructive, and there is an economy that is constructive. Do Senators belong on the side of economy that is constructive, or on the side of economy that is destructive? I think there should be a record vote on this amendment.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President—

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. BALL. I would ask the Senator from Nevada a question. I agree with him as to the value of this form of training; I helped him in the subcommittee last year, and during the past few years, to develop this apprentice training program; but is it not a fact that the House allowed to this Service the same amount allotted them for the current fiscal year, and that the Senate committee is actually recommending an increase of \$185,000 over what the Service has this year?

Of course, we could go ahead and expand the service and do the entire apprentice-training job in 2 or 3 years by trying to work out all these agreements. The pending measure provides a program of study, of developing the apprentice-training agreements over a period of 5 or 10 years, covering most of the metropolitan communities of the United States. What the service wants to do is to expand it and do the job more quickly. The subcommittee decided that some expansion was justified, but not a 25-percent expansion, which the Bureau of the Budget recommended, and which the Senator is proposing.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I desire first to answer the Senator from Minnesota by saying he is partially right and partially wrong in his estimation—and I have great respect for the judgment of the Senator from Minnesota, because of having worked with him intimately during the past few years. I do not believe, however, that the Senator from Minnesota and those opposing my amendment are considerate of the fact that there is now presented a program that entails taking into consideration the boys who have returned from the war. I do not believe Senators realize that we are under obligation to compensate those who have returned from the war. Not every man who returned from the war was a college graduate. Have Senators ever thought of that? Many of those who were inducted into the war were not even freshmen. They are now returning, and they realize the fact that they cannot compete with the boys who have continued in school during the war.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I will yield in a moment. The boys will not even go into training, because of that fact. They will not go into the colleges, they will not go into the schools, they will not go into the universities. Can we not pick up those in that stratum of life and say, "We will aid you to receive an apprentice training so you may be able to perform work which is worth while"? Is there not something Congress can do for the ex-servicemen other than to render lip service to them? In the name of God let us do something practical for them.

Mr. KILGORE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. KILGORE. I should like to refresh the memory of the Senator by recalling to his mind that the minimum educational limitation respecting the selective service was the fourth grade. It was not even the limitation to a freshman in high school, not even to an eighth

grader. Many of those inducted had received no more education than the fourth grade. I will ask the Senator if he has not been in receipt of the same type of complaints I have been, which is that one of the things holding up the building program is a terrific lack of journeyman mechanics, such as carpenters, bricklayers, sheet metal workers, and workers of similar types; that the whole country is now suffering from a dearth of workers of those types at the present time. Has the Senator had the same experience I have had in that respect?

Mr. McCARRAN. I have had the same experience. Of course there are more people in the State the Senator represents in part than there are in my State.

Mr. President, I appeal to the Senate somewhere along the line to consider this question from a practical standpoint, and forget the 14 years we have heard so much about. Somewhere along the line will not Senators come now to this year, 1947, and take hold of the problem and do something worth while to aid in building up the lives of the boys who went into the armed services, many of them with an education not even up to the point of junior high school. I appeal to the Senate to do something worth while for them.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, as the able Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] has pointed out, last year the regular appropriation for the apprenticeship training service amounted to \$1,797,608, with a supplemental appropriation due to the increased-pay bill which had been passed by the Seventy-ninth Congress, amounting to \$218,000, or a total of \$2,015,608. That is the amount appropriated for the apprenticeship training service last year. That is the amount which was allowed by the House of Representatives. For some of the reasons pointed out by the Senator, and because there appeared to be in some degree an abandonment of some of the objections which some labor organizations had entertained against this apprenticeship program, the committee was impressed with the fact that there should be an increase over the amount allotted last year, and therefore the committee recommended, and it is in the bill and in the committee report, that the amount should be \$2,200,000, which is an increase over the amount allowed last year. The committee believes, with all the facts before it, that this is a substantial amount, and should be supported by the Senate.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. I should like to address a question to the Senator from California. The Senator from Nevada called attention to this particular item in connection with the training of veterans of World War II. While the appropriation for the item is available for the training of veterans, is it not a fact that the veterans of World War II have a special appropriation for them, a Veterans' Administration appropriation for vocational training, separate and apart from this item?

Mr. KNOWLAND. That is correct. Supplemental, so to speak.

Mr. CORDON. So that, while this is an additional avenue for training, they have their primary avenue for training in the GI bill of rights?

Mr. KNOWLAND. That is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada in the committee amendment on page 5, line 4, to strike out "\$2,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,544,200." [Putting the question.] The "noes" appear to have it.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

On a division, the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs on the committee amendment on page 5, line 4.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 5, line 11, it is proposed to strike out "\$2,373,400" and insert "\$3,750,000."

Mr. McCARRAN. I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment, on page 5, line 11, it is proposed to strike out "\$2,373,400" and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,300,000."

Mr. McCARRAN. This item covers the necessary expenses and salaries of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. I have heretofore discussed labor statistics somewhat at length. Only in the past few years have we as a nation begun to recognize the full value of the work performed by this Bureau. Industry and labor are dependent upon many of the services rendered by the Bureau for continued industrial peace. Many labor contracts are negotiated on the basis of the facts gathered and published by the Bureau. Certainly, with increased industrial activity and increased number of workers and increased number of unions, and the rapid change in our day to day economic life, we cannot expect to operate the Bureau efficiently with appropriations anywhere near those which were available for its operation in 1939. A large proportion of the overall increase in the funds from before the war to the present time is accounted for by expansion in the scope of the four programs: First, in prices and in the cost of living; second, wages; third, employment statistics; and, fourth, housing and construction statistics.

Mr. President, it is the opinion of the minority of the Appropriations Committee that the program, which was justified by the Bureau, requires that the Congress appropriate the funds justified by the President, under the recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I simply wish to point out, as I did earlier in the discussion today, that the committee fully appreciates the important work done by the Bureau of Labor Statistics both to industry and to labor. I wish again to point out that our com-

mittee for that reason recommended an increase of \$1,376,600 to the Bureau of Labor Statistics over the amount allotted by the House of Representatives. The amount the Bureau will now have, under the bill which we have reported to the Senate, is \$3,750,000, which is more than three times any regular appropriation made for the Bureau for any year from 1939 to 1945. The difficulty in this agency has been that they have endeavored to tie into their regular peacetime appropriation all the work they did and all the appropriations they received during the wartime. I merely wish to point out that in 1939 there were in the Bureau of Labor Statistics 700 employees. In 1940 there were 603 employees. By 1947 the number had increased to 1,713, and in connection with the budget request they were proposing to increase the number to 2,032 employees. This agency was given very careful consideration by the subcommittee because there was not a member of the subcommittee or the full committee who did not appreciate the type of work and the importance of the work done by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. We carefully analyzed the figures which they presented to us, and we are satisfied that with the \$3,750,000 which we propose they shall have, they will be able to do the work which is so essential to labor and management in connection with labor-management contracts.

I should be less than frank with the Senate if I did not say that it is necessary for them to cut out a great many of the things they had been used to doing in wartime, things that are undoubtedly of value to some, but so far as the basic work is concerned, the work with which labor and management are primarily concerned, there will be ample funds to do that job.

I again point out to the Senate that in my opinion there is not a single case presented to the Senate in connection with this appropriation bill or any other appropriation bill in which the agency concerned cannot say, If you give us any kind of a cut at all we must abolish a number of services which we are now rendering to the public. That is one of the penalties which we shall have to face if we are willing to try to cut down the cost of government. If we are not willing to face the facts and do that job, we might as well give rubber-stamp endorsement to the budget requests presented by the President. But so far as I am concerned, I do not believe that the Congress should surrender its power over the public purse to the Budget Bureau or to the President of the United States. I think we have the primary responsibility of fixing the size of the Federal budget, or determining what should be spent for the operation of the Federal Government, determining what should be applied to the public debt, and determining what the taxes of the American people should be. Since that is our primary responsibility, we must take some of the bad with the good and, of course, accept the objections which are raised by all the bureaus when we try to reduce expenditures.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Will the Senator please advise the Senate what are the services which the Bureau of Labor Statistics will have to eliminate in order to get along with an appropriation of \$3,750,000?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I think I can answer the Senator's question by approaching it from another direction. At this time I should like to read that portion of our report, because I think it will partially answer the Senator's question:

The committee recommends an increase of \$1,376,000 which would provide a total of \$3,750,000 for salaries and expenses, to be allocated by the Department. The committee reviewed the various programs of work by the bureau, but believed it unwise to specify the scope of their work and preferred to leave the allocations to the discretion of the department within the limits of the appropriated funds. The amount recommended is a substantial reduction from the budget estimate of \$6,700,700.

The committee found a tendency of the bureau to include funds formerly provided for national defense purposes. For example, in fiscal year 1946, regular appropriations were \$1,492,420, national defense funds were \$2,780,576, and reimbursable and working funds were \$973,863, for a total of \$5,626,571. Then in fiscal year 1947, with no national defense funds available, the regular appropriation plus pay-act supplementals would amount to \$5,569,793; in addition to which reimbursable and working funds of \$888,198 were available. The department stated to the committee that the working funds have now largely disappeared, but the 1948 budget estimate was at the increased figure of \$6,700,700.

Before the national defense funds were available to the bureau, the regular appropriation for fiscal year 1941 was \$1,107,580, and in addition reimbursable and working funds were available of \$2,005,997, for a total of \$3,392,855. So that the amount recommended by the committee for 1948 is an increase over the total funds available to the bureau in 1941.

An increase in the limitation for the cost-of-living study and report is recommended by the committee, to provide a total amount of \$845,000.

So I will say to the Senator from Vermont that in the opinion of the committee the Bureau of Labor Statistics will be able to make the cost-of-living studies. It will be able to make other essential studies; and, within the discretion of the Bureau itself, it will have to determine which of the various other activities which it is carrying on should be eliminated.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. FLANDERS. This afternoon I spoke briefly on the work being done by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and stated that I had inquired from the Board of Economic Advisers as to what services they needed, and had received the estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics as to what would be required to carry on that work.

I see nothing in the list of things required which is not necessary. It strikes me, in going over it, that the Appropriations Committee—which I am glad to say has recognized the importance of the work of the Bureau—was nevertheless cutting it a little fine. The Senator from Nevada has suggested a figure which almost exactly equals the amount which the Bureau says is required to carry on the statistical work demanded by the

Board of Economic Advisers. If the Senator from Nevada would pare down the figure a little, on the assumption that perhaps the Bureau of Labor Statistics is asking for a little more than it can get along with, and would make the figure \$4,000,000, I would add one vote for his proposal.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I am glad to modify my amendment accordingly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] as modified, to the committee amendment on page 5, line 11.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, for many years I have had personal experience with the objective manner in which the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is carried on. I know also that business institutions throughout the country have been accustomed to rely upon the reports of this Bureau. I think the work is very essential and should not be curtailed.

I am very sorry that the committee made the severe cut which it made. While I recognize that the action of the ranking minority member on the committee is necessary, I rise merely to express the hope that the amount suggested by the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] can be agreed upon. It would be a great loss to business if this amendment should not be adopted.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, during the past 2 or 3 months the staff of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments has done a great deal of research into the operations of the executive departments. As a result, I have come to the conclusion that many departments could get along with substantial reductions in their appropriations for administrative purposes. However, I do not believe that we can approach this subject by simply slashing off 20, 25, or 15 percent, or whatever happens to come into the minds of members of the committee.

I believe that when we cut appropriations of this nature the Senate should have in mind the items in which such cuts are to be made, what activities or services are to be cut or what are to be abandoned. I do not believe that we can simply say that we will cut this item 20 percent and that item 20 percent, and the other item 30 or 40 or 10 percent. I think we can make substantial savings, possibly as much as 20 percent of the administrative costs of government, but the Congress should specify where those savings shall be. Otherwise we are likely to run into something such as occurred in connection with the Customs Bureau, where cuts were made where they would hurt the most, and hurt Congress most. If these cuts are to be made, if we are to have more economy and greater efficiency in government, the executive departments and the Congress must cooperate. It is necessary, in order to effect savings in the administrative branch of the Government, for Congress to enact certain pieces of legislation which will make such savings possible.

I believe we have here an instance where we should say what services we want the Bureau of Labor Statistics to

discontinue before requiring them to make the selection. For that reason I hope the Senate will adopt, and I believe it would be advisable for it to adopt, the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] as modified by my colleague from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], and I hope we will vote \$4,000,000 for the Bureau of Labor Statistics which performs such a vitally important work and which is just as vital in the reconversion period as it was during the war.

I ask for a yea-and-nay vote on this amendment.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The absence of a quorum has been suggested. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

| | | |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Aiken | Hayden | O'Mahoney |
| Baldwin | Hickenlooper | Overton |
| Ball | Hill | Pepper |
| Barkley | Hoey | Reed |
| Bricker | Holland | Robertson, Va. |
| Butler | Ives | Robertson, Wyo. |
| Byrd | Johnston, S. C. | Russell |
| Cain | Kem | Saltonstall |
| Capper | Kilgore | Smith |
| Cooper | Knowland | Sparkman |
| Cordon | Langer | Taft |
| Donnell | Lodge | Taylor |
| Downey | McCarran | Thomas, Okla. |
| Dworshak | McClellan | Thye |
| Eastland | McFarland | Tobey |
| Eaton | McGrath | Umstead |
| Ellender | McKellar | Watkins |
| Ferguson | McMahon | Wherry |
| Flanders | Malone | Wiley |
| Fulbright | Maybank | Williams |
| Green | Millikin | Wilson |
| Gurney | Moore | Young |
| Hatch | Morse | |
| Hawkes | Murray | |

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I shall not hold the Senate more than a moment or two in furtherance of my views on the amendment. I have adopted the suggestion of the Senator from Vermont. My thoughts on the matter may be thus expressed: This is a time, in view of legislation proposed and of laws which have been enacted by the Congress, when we should see to it that all laws are carried out. If they are not to be executed then it is time to repeal them. It is not a time to destroy the theories or the ideas of Congress basically. If we are to repeal laws, let us repeal them; if they are not worth while, let us strike them from the statute books. If they are worth while, let us sustain them.

That being true, let it be recalled that every contract made between an employer and an employee today is made on the basis of the cost of living. The cost of living is the thing which is uppermost as a basis for contracts which are being negotiated. To my mind, this is an outstanding item in the bill, I realize that there is always behind us the period of 14 years about which we hear so much and which is so much despised; but I wonder if there is a Senator here who will rise now and say he would repeal any one of the great, progressive measures which have been enacted during the 14 years we have heard so much about. I am wondering if there is a single Senator who would repeal the bill of which

this item in the appropriation bill is in sustenance. If so, let him rise now while I am standing here.

I see none rise on either side of the aisle.

Oh, it would be very convenient, Mr. President, if we could smother and hide the item of the cost of living so that it would not become public, because the cost of living is the big thing which stands behind every labor contract which is being entered into. I realize that there are those in this Chamber who do not want the figures as to the cost of living to be made public. So, with that in mind, I am attempting to further something which at least will bring to the attention of the critical public the reasons for the labor-industry strikes which are occurring.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. In regard to the cost-of-living item, let me say that the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics certainly is vital to the task of obtaining the objective data concerning it. In that connection, I should like to have inserted in the RECORD today's Gallup poll in answer to the question, "What is the most important problem that you and your family face today?"

There being no objection, the poll was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE GALLUP POLL—LIVING COST, HOUSING CONTINUE IN LEAD OF NATION'S PROBLEMS

(By George Gallup, Director, American Institute of Public Opinion)

PRINCETON, N. J., May 2.—When President Truman recently voiced grave concern about the present level of prices he was voicing the concern of his constituents.

It is a problem which has headed the list of people's chief worries for a considerable period of time.

It topped the list back in January 1946, and again in February of this year.

Second on the list of present worries which people say face them or their families is the problem of housing.

This has also been found second on lists of worries in 1946 and early 1947. It is a problem particularly fretting to veterans of World War II.

Personal problems—including anything from mother-in-law trouble to how to get a girl to say "Yes" to a marriage proposal—are third on the list.

In February shortages of household goods and other equipment held fourth place.

Today that has given way to a problem which was all too familiar back in the thirties but which disappeared with the war—how to find and hold a job.

Veterans are also finding this one a particularly bothersome problem, the poll finds.

In making its periodical checks on problems facing voters and their families, the institute asks:

"What is the most important problem that you and your family face today?"

The list:

1. High cost of living, high prices.
2. Housing; getting a proper place to live.
3. Personal family problems, health, etc.
4. Jobs; getting and holding a job.
5. Shortages: Household equipment, food, automobiles, etc.

Other problems concern worries about money, concern about security in the future. Farmers are worrying about crops, prices, etc.

A wonderful 6 out of every 100 said that neither they nor their families have any problems facing them today.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, the poll lists the other things which those who were polled think are of great importance to them. I have inserted the poll in the RECORD because I believe it helps to emphasize the point that, as I said in a speech which I made some weeks ago on this problem, the country needs an agency, adequately supported, such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which will give us the facts, because about facts one cannot argue. In the present instance the agency under discussion gives the facts concerning the whole problem of the trend in the cost of living.

As the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] has said, it is of vital importance, not only to American industry but also to labor and all consumers.

Mr. President, I certainly hope the amendment of the Senator from Nevada will be adopted.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon has expressed my views, and the Senator from Vermont has stated his interest in the matter from the industrial viewpoint.

Mr. President, in every vote I have cast in all my life I have sustained labor, and in every vote I have ever cast I have also sustained industry. In the vote which I am about to cast on this matter, I shall be voting to sustain American life in the future.

Today I see an attempt being made to drive a wedge into out national life. I do not want that wedge to be successfully driven into our economy. I want labor and industry to have a fair and an equal break or chance in our industrial life. If they do not have it, then, indeed, that destructive influence which is coming to us from abroad, which is coming to us today from Russia—I shall not mince words as to its source—will have a vantage ground tomorrow. In God's name, Mr. President, let us not sustain that vantage ground. Let us bring before the American people the figures showing the cost of living today. Let the Bureau of Labor Statistics make known to the American people the growth and increase in the cost of living.

Mr. President, the cost of living enters into the laborer's house or hovel or castle, as the case may be, and it enters into the employer's castle or house or hovel, as the case may be. Both of them are equally interested. So let that information be available to all in the United States. It cannot be available unless this agency brings it forward.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question of the distinguished Senator from Nevada. As I understand the committee report, the committee has simply deducted from the \$6,700,000 figure the estimated amount which was carried over from the national defense items which were previously in the budget; and, as I understand, the committee in its action has not stricken out anything except the national-defense items. That is my understanding on the basis of reading the report.

So I wonder how the Senator from Nevada comes to his conclusion. I wish to know why we should leave the national-defense items in the bill now under consideration.

I agree with everything the Senator from Nevada and the Senator from Oregon have said about the value of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and I am a great defender of it. But how would the work of that Bureau be furthered by carrying over the national-defense items?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the Senator from New Jersey does not properly construe the facts. The facts are related in the report of the committee; the committee has provided for a complete curtailment of the activities of the Bureau. I am sure the Senator from California will sustain my statement in regard to that matter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], as modified, to the committee amendment.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, I should simply like to call attention to the fact that the \$4,000,000 item now proposed is \$2,700,700 less than the amount of the President's budget figure.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. President, I ask for an expression of the Senator from California on this matter, inasmuch as he is chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, my position is the one I have heretofore stated, namely, that the committee, after listening to all the evidence and obtaining the facts, made a recommendation that the amount allowed for this purpose by the House of Representatives be increased by \$1,376,600, which brings the total amount up to \$3,750,000, which is approximately three times greater than any regular appropriation which that agency had from 1938 to 1945. Under those circumstances, and after careful examination of the facts, the committee strongly believes that there will be ample funds for carrying on the necessary work.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. BALL. Is it not true that the cost-of-living studies of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, about which we have heard a great deal, cost, this year, approximately \$845,000, which the committee has earmarked for that purpose in the bill now before the Senate; and is it not a further fact that the wage-level studies cost a little more than \$1,000,000 and that in addition to those two essential studies which the Bureau makes, approximately \$2,000,000 is provided in the item recommended by the committee for the other studies, such as construction statistics, and so forth, which the Bureau of Labor Statistics makes, and that all the other amounts which the Bureau of Labor statistics wish to have appropriated would be used for items required during the war, which the Bureau would like to continue?

Mr. KNOWLAND. That is correct.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. REED. Let me say that I have had the most friendly relations possible with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the Department of Labor and the Bu-

reau of Agricultural Statistics in the Department of Agriculture. I have been their constant defender in all the years I have served in this body. Because the work of both of them is good; they are highly regarded. The statistics prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics are generally accepted by the industrial and financial world. That Bureau never had an appropriation of as much as \$1,000,000 up until a few years ago. During the war its activities mushroomed and greatly expanded.

I happen to know that the Bureau of Labor Statistics was very badly worried about the action taken by the House of Representatives on this matter. I made some inquiry as to the situation, both before the committee made its report and afterward. I think I am entitled to say to the Senate that the Bureau of Labor Statistics can carry on and I understand is willing to carry on with the amount provided by the subcommittee. Of course, the Bureau would be happier with more money, but there is no question but that the Bureau of Labor Statistics can carry on its essential work with the amount of money provided for it in this bill by the subcommittee.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I thank the able Senator from Kansas.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. I should like to have the Senator from Kansas state to the Senate what authority he had for the statement.

Mr. REED. I happen to have occupied a seat in this body for some years, and I make the statement on my own authority.

Mr. McCARRAN. Who in the Bureau of Labor Statistics made the statement to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. REED. I am stating my own opinion and my own judgment, based upon a long familiarity with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Mr. McCARRAN. That part is all right, if it is the Senator's opinion, but he did not so state it. The Senator from Kansas did not so state it.

Mr. REED. I did so state it.

Mr. McCARRAN. The Senator stated it as being the opinion of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question before the Senate is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. MORSE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REED (when his name was called). Making the same announcement as before of my general pair with the senior Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], I transfer that pair on this vote to the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], and will vote. I vote "nay."

The Senator from New Hampshire is necessarily absent. If present and voting, he would vote "nay." If the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] were present and voting, he would vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] are necessarily absent.

The junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], who is absent by leave of the Senate is paired on this vote with the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS]. If present and voting the junior Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "nay," and the senior Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "yea."

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] are unavoidably detained. If present and voting the Senator from Wisconsin would vote "nay."

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is detained on official business.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS], and the Senators from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR and Mr. TYDINGS] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] is absent on official business at one of the Government departments.

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senators from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY and Mr. O'DANIEL], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

On this vote the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] is paired with the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN]. If present and voting, the senior Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "yea" and the junior Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "nay."

I announce further that, if present and voting, the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 30, nays 40, as follows:

YEAS—30

| | | |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------|
| Aiken | Holland | Morse |
| Barkley | Ives | Murray |
| Downey | Johnston, S. C. | O'Mahoney |
| Ellender | Kilgore | Pepper |
| Flanders | Langer | Russell |
| Fulbright | McCarran | Sparkman |
| Green | McFarland | Taylor |
| Hatch | McGrath | Thomas, Okla. |
| Hayden | McMahon | Tobey |
| Hill | Maybank | Watkins |

NAYS—40

| | | |
|-----------|--------------|-----------------|
| Baldwin | Gurney | Robertson, Va. |
| Ball | Hawkes | Robertson, Wyo. |
| Bricker | Hickenlooper | Saltonstall |
| Butler | Hoey | Smith |
| Byrd | Kem | Taft |
| Cain | Knowland | Thye |
| Capper | Lodge | Umstead |
| Cooper | McClellan | Wherry |
| Cordon | McKellar | Wiley |
| Donnell | Malone | Williams |
| Dworschak | Millikin | Wilson |
| Eastland | Moore | Young |
| Eaton | Overton | |
| Ferguson | Reed | |

NOT VOTING—25

| | | |
|----------|-----------|----------------|
| Brewster | Bushfield | George |
| Bridges | Capehart | Jenner |
| Brooks | Chavez | Johnson, Colo. |
| Buck | Connally | Lucas |

| | | |
|----------|--------------|------------|
| McCarthy | O'Daniel | Vandenberg |
| Magnuson | Revercomb | Wagner |
| Martin | Stewart | White |
| Myers | Thomas, Utah | |
| O'Connor | Tydings | |

So Mr. McCARRAN's amendment to the committee amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs on the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 14, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$695,000" and insert "\$845,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "United States Employment Service," on page 6, line 3, after "(Public Law 600)", to strike out "\$2,656,800" and insert "\$4,366,400."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I send forward an amendment to the amendment on page 6, line 3, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 6, line 3, it is proposed to strike out "\$4,366,400" and insert in lieu thereof "\$6,563,500."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the amendment I have just offered is so related to the next amendment, that the two should be considered together. I am so offering my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment of the committee on page 6, line 4.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 6, line 4, it is proposed to strike out "\$1,756,800" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,120,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada has offered an amendment to each of the last two amendments stated, and the amendment of the Senator from Nevada will be stated by the clerk.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 6, line 3, it is proposed to strike out "\$4,366,400" and insert in lieu thereof "\$6,563,500", and on page 6, line 4, strike out "\$2,120,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,650,600."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this item covers the general administration of the United States Employment Service, and includes the work of carrying into effect the provision of title 4, except section 602, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. This work is generally referred to as Veterans' Employment Service. May I enlist the attention of the Senate on this particular subject—Veterans' Employment Service? Although not specifically covered in the minority views, it is the opinion of the minority that this service is vital to our present economic situation, which changes rapidly. The statutory responsibility of this office requires it to promote, establish, and maintain a public employment system. It provides the business management, the personnel, and the technical services for the Veterans' Employment Service. It must also maintain budget administration and fiscal management of the vast grants-to-the-States program covered by the Wagner-Peyser Act. It must be remem-

bered that the employment situation today, although at a high peak, changes rapidly from day to day, so that if we are to maintain our employment at this high level, the necessary facilities must be kept available to provide employees with knowledge of points of employment; and this, I submit, does not limit itself to the borders of any one State, but covers the entire Nation. That is the reason for the maintenance of a Federal level of employment service. It does not appear that this agency can operate efficiently with half of the employees with which it now operates. The number provided by the committee is less than the agency had in 1936 and 1939, the base periods which the majority likes to use for comparative purposes. I believe it is essential that the Budget estimate for this service be provided.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada to the committee amendment. [Putting the question.] The "noes" appear to have it. The "noes" have it. The amendment to the amendment is rejected.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Those in favor of the amendment to the amendment will indicate by rising.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state the point of order.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Had not the Chair announced the result of the vote prior to the request for a division?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct. However, if any Senator wishes a reconsideration of the vote, the question will be put on a division.

Mr. BARKLEY rose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Kentucky wish to reconsider the vote?

Mr. BARKLEY. I was rising in response to the Chair's putting the question on the division. I did not rise to make a motion. I might say that the Chair rather promptly and immediately announced the amendment to have been rejected before the Senator from Nevada could get on his feet to ask for a division.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the vote whereby the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada to the amendment of the committee is reconsidered. The Chair hears no objection, and the question recurs on the amendment to the amendment.

Mr. McCARRAN. I ask for a division, Mr. President.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state his parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. KNOWLAND. As I understand the situation, Mr. President, the vote by which the McCarran amendment was rejected, by a voice vote, has been reconsidered by unanimous consent. The Senator from Nevada has now asked for a division on his amendment—not on the committee amendment, as I understand.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Those who favor the amendment of the Senator from Nevada to the committee amendment should vote "aye" and those opposed should vote "no."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The statement of the Senator from California is correct.

The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Nevada to the committee amendment, on which a division has been requested.

On a division, the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs on the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Grants to States for public employment offices," on page 6, line 19, after the word "purpose", to strike out "\$71,728,000" and insert "\$57,382,400."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Wage and Hour Division," on page 9, line 21, strike out "\$3,748,400" and insert "\$3,847,600."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I send forward an amendment to the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment, on page 9, line 21, it is proposed to strike out "\$3,847,600" and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,838,919."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, this item is for salaries of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor. This is the Division charged with the inspection and enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act. During 1946, 50 percent of the business establishments covered by the act and inspected were found to be in violation of one or more major provisions of the act. Forty-five thousand inspections per year out of 556,000 establishments constitute an irreducible minimum required to insure a safe margin of compliance with the act. The amount requested by the budget is necessary to continue the inspections at this rate. It must be remembered that effective enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act is of equal importance to labor and the honest employer who voluntarily complies with the act. He, the honest employer, deserves the protection that this Division in its enforcement operations can give him if we provide sufficient funds. The testimony presented to the committee by the officials responsible for this enforcement amply supports a request for the funds requested by the President for this item. Let me say parenthetically that this is one of the most important items in connection with the enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act. I think the Senate, before it votes my amendment down, should give it fair consideration.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, in the eight short years that it has been in effect, Mr. President, the wages-and-hours law has established itself as a basic necessity in our economic structure. From all sections of the Na-

tion have we heard of acceptance of this law which sets the modest minimum wage of 40 cents an hour and provides for overtime pay after 40 hours a week. Obviously, the lowest-paid men and women among the 20,000,000 workers covered by the wages-and-hours law are the greatest benefactors.

But without openly voting against the protective measures which this law provides for these low-paid workers, without openly denying these workers the further protection of the law, the House would remove that protection from them. By reducing funds for the enforcement of the wages-and-hours law, the House would encourage employers who so desired to ignore the existence of the law.

At present, operating on the same scale which the Division requested for the next fiscal year, inspectors of the Division are able to visit only about 45,000 employers each year. Yes; only about 45,000 of the approximately 550,000 employers covered by the law can be reached each year, even though the Division seeks to make its inspections only where most necessary. At that rate—45,000 a year—it would take the Division 12 years to visit each employer just once. Of course, it is not necessary to visit each employer every year. But a staff which is so small that it can serve only one-twelfth of the employers who are expected to comply with this law affecting 20,000,000 of the Nation's workers, a staff so small that it can give no better service than that, admittedly is operating on the border line of effectiveness.

Both employers and workers have a right to closer contact with the enforcement agencies of the laws affecting them. Employers have a right to be more currently advised of violations, unintentional yet potentially costly violations, which they sincerely desire to avoid. Workers, especially the unorganized workers—and there are nine or ten million of them covered by the wage and hour law—have a right to the meager protection the law was designed to give them. This is especially true when we realize that, despite the efforts both inside and outside of industry, there still are some employers who like to cut corners, who like to chisel, even if that chiseling is at the expense of their workers and their competitors.

But, Mr. President, even with such conditions existing at the moment, the House action reducing the appropriation for enforcement of the wages-and-hours law by 25 percent means that the situation will be aggravated to the point where the wages-and-hours law will become virtually meaningless. A 25-percent reduction would mean that, instead of 45,000 inspections a year, the Division will be able to make only about 33,000 inspections a year. A 25-percent reduction would mean that it would take the Division 16 years, instead of 12 years, to visit each employer only once. If 45,000 inspections a year, the present rate, is too low for really effective enforcement of this law desired by both employer and employee, then 33,000 inspections certainly would be much too low.

I maintain that unless we desire to write the wages-and-hours law off the records, unless we desire to kill this safe-

guard to employer and employee alike, we should restore the appropriation for its enforcement to the figure requested in the budget. If the wages-and-hours law is worth keeping—and not a voice has been raised asking its repeal—if this law is worth keeping, I repeat, then it must be kept operative by providing sufficient funds for its enforcement.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, the committee recommended an increase of \$99,200 over the amount allowed by the House for this very important agency which the committee itself recognizes has an important job to do, and we want it to do that job. Of course, as the Senator from South Carolina has pointed out, the agency was never intended to make an inspection of every industrial plant every year, no more than a collector of internal revenue can check on every individual income-tax return. The value of enforcement, of course, lies in the spot checks in connection with which employers know that they may be visited by the agents of the Bureau at some unanticipated time, just as the value of the Department of Internal Revenue lies in the fact that it spot checks income-tax returns, and no one knows when his income tax is going to be checked. So that from that point of view, on an enforcement basis, we felt the amount allowed to the Bureau was ample to take care of the needs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada to the committee amendment on page 9, line 21. [Putting the question.] The "noes" have it, and the amendment to the committee amendment is rejected.

The question recurs on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 9, line 21.

Mr. McCARRAN. I rise to a point of order, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McCARRAN. Perhaps I am in error, but my knowledge of parliamentary procedure is that the Presiding Officer should always state whether the "ayes" or the "noes" appeared to have it, and if no question is raised, then of course the Presiding Officer decides. The able Senator from New York [Mr. Ives], who now occupies the chair, has not carried out that procedure. There are some of us who might want a division on questions as we go along. I am not assuming to guide the able Senator who occupies the chair, but coming as he does from a great State, and having had considerable parliamentary experience, he recognizes the fact which I bring to his attention that it is always the province of the Presiding Officer to state that one side or the other to a question appears to have prevailed. Am I right or wrong in my assumption?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York apologizes to the Senator from Nevada, and hereafter he will say whether the "ayes" or the "noes" appear to have it.

Mr. McCARRAN. I am glad the Senator has made that statement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, however, will point out to the Senator from Nevada that it has been the custom in the past, in such matters, so

far as the Chair himself has been concerned, to state that one side or the other "appears to have it" in a matter of doubt, but I do not think there is any doubt about the votes which have been had so far.

Mr. McCARRAN. Would it not be well—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, however, will acquiesce in the suggestion made by the Senator from Nevada, and the Chair apologizes to the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. McCARRAN. I am grateful to the Senator who is now presiding. It is very lovely of him to act as he has now acted. But I now ask for a division on my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A division has been requested. Without objection, the vote by which the amendment to the amendment was rejected will be reconsidered. The Chair hears no objections, and the question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada to the committee amendment on page 9, line 21.

On a division, the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now recurs on the committee amendment on page 9, line 21. [Putting the question.] The "ayes" appear to have it. The "ayes" have it, and the committee amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I express my gratitude to the Presiding Officer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 9, in line 22, after the word "exceed", it is proposed to strike out "\$746,100" and insert "\$672,800."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment. [Putting the question.]

Mr. McCARRAN. The "ayes" appear to have it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is no question about it. The Chair insists that the amendment is adopted.

The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 10, after line 12, to strike out:

The Secretary of Labor may allot or transfer, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, funds from the foregoing appropriations for the Wage and Hour Division to any other bureau or office of the Department of Labor to enable such bureau or office to perform services for the Wage and Hour Division.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, after line 2, to insert:

In order that the Secretary may effectuate necessary reorganizations within the Department and field, he may transfer to the appropriations under this title from funds appropriated, other than grants to States for public employment offices, such sums as necessary, but not to exceed 2 percent of the total funds appropriated: *Provided*, That such transfer or transfers shall not be used for the purpose of creating new functions within the Department, or for the continuation of any function which the Congress

in its final report recommends be discontinued: *Provided further*, That no appropriation item shall be reduced more than 5 percent by such transfer.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Federal Security Agency—Bureau of Employees' Compensation," on page 12, line 4, after the words "excess of", to strike out "\$75" and insert "\$35"; and in line 6, after the word "Appeals", to strike out "\$4,276,000" and insert "\$1,356,400."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 9, after the word "cases", to strike out "\$10,000,000" and insert "\$10,250,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Food and Drug Administration," on page 14, line 5, after the words "excess of", to strike out "\$75" and insert "\$35"; and in the same line, after the word "individuals", to strike out "\$3,884,700" and insert "\$4,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 16, after the words "excess of", to strike out "\$75" and insert "\$35"; and in line 17, after the word "individuals", to strike out "\$331,000" and insert "\$431,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Education," on page 17, line 2, after "(Public Law 586)", to strike out "\$14,200,000" and insert "\$17,750,000."

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Arkansas will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 17, line 4, it is proposed to strike out "\$19,842,759.97" and insert in lieu thereof "\$29,301,740.22."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from Arkansas withhold his amendment until the amendment in line 2, on page 17, is disposed of?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Certainly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the committee amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 17, line 2, it is proposed to strike out "\$14,200,000" and insert "\$17,750,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, if the Senator from Arkansas will agree to it, the amendment is agreed to.

The clerk will again state the amendment offered by the Senator from Arkansas.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 17, line 4, it is proposed to strike out "\$19,842,759.97" and insert in lieu thereof "\$29,301,740.22."

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, there is some confusion about this particular amendment and the effect of it in connection with that on line 2. It appears in the report as if there had been an increase of \$3,550,000 as opposed to the House figure of \$14,200,000. But the significant part is that the \$19,842,759.97 has been stricken out, which actually

represents a reduction in the amount which might be developed under this program during the coming year.

I was not exactly clear as to the proper way to reach this point. I have offered an amendment to increase the amount in line 4 from \$19,842,759.97 to \$29,301,740.22, which was the amount authorized under the George-Barden Act. That is not an appropriation, and it is not presented in that sense, but it does constitute a ceiling on the amount which may be developed under the matching program in the vocational education activities in the various States. It is a 100-percent matching program. I know that several of the States, including my own, had already planned upon the figure of \$19,842,759.97 in line 4. In my amendment the figure is made \$29,301,740.22 because I think the program justifies the adoption, in this sense, of a ceiling on the total amount authorized under the George-Barden Act.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I rise to oppose the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas. The fact of the matter is that during the fiscal year 1947 there was available for this very important and desirable work in vocational education the amount of \$14,200,000. Your committee is recommending that there be available for this work during the coming fiscal year \$17,750,000, an increase of approximately 20 percent over the amount available last year.

I merely wish to point out to the Senate that if the language is changed, in my opinion this is very likely to be the result: The figure will be set at \$29,000,000 plus. Such funds as we appropriate will be allocated, and then the States and the Agency will come back to Congress and say, "Since you held out the hope to the States that they would get the \$29,000,000, we now call upon you for a deficiency appropriation to cover the difference between what you have appropriated and what you have generally authorized."

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I shall be glad to yield in a moment.

The way to prevent any confusion, or prevent a situation of that kind arising, which would bring about a deficiency bill during the next year, is clearly to set forth that the sum total to be allocated will be the amount of \$17,500,000, which as I say, is an increase of 20 percent over the amount available last year.

I now yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I should like to ask the Senator if I correctly understood him to say that if the language in the proviso beginning at the end of line 2 is stricken, as the committee recommends, the allocations will be on the basis of approximately \$29,000,000.

Mr. KNOWLAND. No. I said that without certain House language which the Senate committee has stricken, which provides for \$19,842,000 plus, there will be no confusion in the mind of anyone that the maximum amount we are appropriating for the next year is \$17,750,000. Otherwise there will be two figures, the

amount of the appropriation of \$17,750,000 and the figure of \$19,842,759.97.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I appreciate that.

Mr. KNOWLAND. As I understand the amendment of the Senator from Arkansas, he is proposing to make the figure \$29,000,000-plus.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. On what basis will the allocations be made if this clause is eliminated from the bill?

Mr. KNOWLAND. In my opinion they will be made on the basis of \$17,750,000.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. Am I correct in understanding that the figure of \$19,842,759.97 used by the House was inserted so that the amount appropriated by the House, \$14,200,200, while that was the limit of the amount available, could be apportioned among States which elected to match the funds on the basis of the higher figure, so as to take up the full amount of \$14,200,000 in case other States did not elect to match the funds?

Mr. KNOWLAND. The Senator is correct so far as he goes, with this additional fact: At the time the question was before the House committee, it was pointed out in the House committee report that the committee was receiving information from the several States, which was not then available. Since then the committee has indicated that in its opinion, if the entire amount of \$29,000,000-plus were made available by the Congress, it could be spent by the States to good purpose. So to that extent the House, had it had all the information which it did not have at the time the committee met, might have substituted the figure of \$29,000,000-plus for the figure \$19,000,000-plus.

But we still get back to the point that your committee felt that a 20-percent increase in the appropriation was a substantial increase. We did not want any confusion whereby States which made early application would use up the \$17,500,000 and States which applied later would come in and say, "Other States have obtained their share. We now want ours, and we call upon you for a deficiency appropriation." For that reason we felt that it would be better for everyone to understand that the total amount for that purpose will be only \$17,750,000.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. If the amendment suggested by the Senator from Arkansas were made, increasing the basis for apportionment to the States to \$29,000,000-plus, that would absolutely guarantee that the appropriation of \$17,750,000 would be exceeded by a great amount.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I agree with the Senator. It would encourage requests for deficiency appropriations which would greatly exceed the \$17,750,000 which we feel should be allotted.

Mr. CORDON. In that event, either there would have to be a very heavy deficiency appropriation next year, or a very great inequity as between States which were prudent or fortunate enough to make the first applications, and those which might delay making application.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I believe the Senator is absolutely correct.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Generally speaking, the Senate committee has raised the appropriation agreed upon in the House; but I think the effect of the amendment of the committee is to lower the appropriation by the difference between \$17,750,000 and \$19,842,759.97. The committee has actually lowered the amount that could be developed this year under this program.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Let me say to the able Senator from Arkansas that I have never indicated on the floor that I thought we should underwrite the House figures on the top side or the lower side. As a matter of fact, we have substantially lowered the figures of the House of Representatives in connection with grants to States for the employment service. We have lowered the recommendation of the House in connection with the cancer fund, feeling that the proposed increase was far more than could be properly expended at this time. To that extent we have lowered the sights of the House of Representatives. The bill which we have about halfway through the Senate represents appropriations \$8,000,000 less than those in the bill as it came to us from the House of Representatives.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. All I was trying to do was to make the situation clear. In the digest or recapitulation on page 19 of the report it appears that there is an increase of \$3,550,000 over the House figures, but because of the peculiar condition of this proviso it is not clear, when one reads it, just what has been done. The Senate committee has actually not increased the appropriation, in my opinion, but has lowered it, and has decreased the budget estimate \$11,551,739, one of the largest decreases under the budget in all these programs. Percentagewise it is a decrease of more than 30 percent in the budget estimate.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I will say to the Senator from Arkansas that we want the facts to be clear. I have tried to outline them. The fact is that we have allowed an increase of more than three and one-half million dollars over what was spent last year for this purpose. It is not up to the authorization figure, if we may use that as distinguished from the appropriation figure of \$19,842,759.97 which the House had authorized, or the \$29,000,000 plus which the House might have authorized had all the reports from the States been available.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is correct.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Our topside figure for both appropriation and authorization is \$17,750,000, and is meant to be \$17,750,000, with all the facts I have outlined before us.

Mr. CORDON. Is it not a fact that when the House fixed the figure and then placed a higher limitation, it was based upon the knowledge then available, that probably a sufficient number of States would not make application for participation to take up the full \$14,200,000, and that a higher limitation would permit fewer States to use up the \$14,200,000?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I will say to my colleague from Oregon that I do not know whether that is exactly correct. What was in the mind of the committee—and I want the facts to be fully understood by the Senate—was that the House decided, at the time it allotted the \$14,200,000, that it did not at that time have all the information from the several States. If the Senator will read the report, he will see the House left the question more or less wide open, pointed out that certain additional information was coming in, and at least strongly left the impression in my mind from reading the report that the House would have been glad to appropriate more and to authorize more if it had had before it all the factual information. So I think that in fairness the whole effect should be known on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. That is correct; and I think it should also be pointed out that the program was very greatly curtailed during the war, for very obvious reasons, and they are just now beginning to develop it again. In my own State there is a tremendous demand for this particular program, and the State is proposing to spend considerably more than the matching part of the Federal fund.

Mr. KNOWLAND. My observation is that a great many of the States are in better shape from a budget point of view and from a debt point of view than is the Federal Government. I think a 25-percent increase is a substantial one. I am, myself, very much interested in the vocational educational program. California is one of the early States which took advantage of the program. From that point of view, my State will probably have as great a cut percentagewise as will any other State in the Union. But I still feel that we perhaps have to make haste slowly, and if we can increase the amount 25 percent this year and perhaps the same amount next year the program will be doing very well.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, one reason why we did not use any of the money during the past year was that the law was amended late in the session last year, too late for States to get in their reports. This year it will be found that the departments of education probably have not determined their needs for next year, and for that reason the reports will be coming in the next few weeks. Some States will not have any funds from the Federal Government. We shall probably run into a big deficiency in this particular item next spring if we cut them entirely out from now until that time.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, if the amendment suggested by the Senator from Arkansas is agreed to, will it not deceive many of the States? In other words, States have to make matching appropriations. They will make them on the basis of the larger amount, and will find when they want to spend the money for this desirable purpose that Federal funds will not be available to match.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I think the Senator is correct, and I believe in fairness to the States as well as the Federal Government it would be much better for all

concerned to make clear here and now that the \$17,750,000 will be the maximum available for the purpose. If they are able to match and want to exceed their matching they will be free to do so, but they should not look to the Federal Government for more than \$17,750,000 so far as the fiscal year 1948 is concerned.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Is it true that the George-Deen Act at present assures to the States more cash, amounting to \$29,000,000?

Mr. KNOWLAND. No; I do not think it says any such thing. As I recall, it says that the total amount which may be authorized by the Congress would figure up to \$29,000,000; but I think that the Congress of the United States has in its hands the determination of the amount of money which shall be granted to the States. We have a ruling and opinion from the Comptroller General which says that the Congress of the United States has control over the amount and that the agencies are subject to the anti-deficiency provisions in the Antideficiency Act.

This is the language which I read earlier in the day. Perhaps the able Senator from South Carolina was not present at the time. Section 4 of the George-Deen Act reads as follows:

"The several States and Territories, in order to receive the benefits of this act, shall be required to match by State and local funds or both 100 percent of the appropriations made under authority of section 3.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. That is true. It authorizes the Congress to match up to \$29,000,000, provided it makes the appropriations.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I will say to the able Senator from South Carolina that, as he well knows, we have authorized from year to year for many years public works, including river and harbor works; and though I do not have the figures before me now, we have authorized the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars. The fact that we have passed an authorization bill is no mandate upon the Congress immediately to meet all the authorizations passed by the Congress, because if that were so the country would probably be bankrupt today.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I thoroughly agree with the Senator from California. But last year the authorization was increased, was it not?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I quite agree with the Senator that the authorization was increased.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] to the committee amendment on page 17, line 4.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I ask the Chair, if this amendment be agreed to, is the proviso automatically reinstated in the bill, or does it have to be voted on. The committee amendment strikes out the language, does it not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment which the Senator from Arkansas sent to the desk.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed, in the committee amendment, on page 17, line 4, to strike out "\$19,842,759.90" and insert in lieu thereof "\$29,301,740.22."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Arkansas to the committee amendment on page 17, in line 4. [Putting the question.]

The "noes" appear to have it. Mr. FULBRIGHT. I ask for a division.

On a division, the amendment to the committee amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is on agreeing to the next committee amendment, which will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 17, in line 2, after "\$17,750,000", it is proposed to strike out the colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That the apportionment to the States shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed \$19,842,759.97 for the fiscal year 1948, as authorized."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, line 11, after "(Public Law 658)", to strike out "\$1,252,900" and insert "\$1,683,900"; and in line 12, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "of which not less than \$434,400 shall be available for the Division of Vocational Education as authorized."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Vocational Rehabilitation," on page 19, line 20, after the words "excess of", to strike out "\$75" and insert "\$35"; and in line 24, after the word "films", to strike out "\$500,000" and insert "\$600,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public Health Service," on page 20, line 13, after the words "excess of", to strike out "\$75" and insert "\$35."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, line 24, after the word "appropriation" and the period, to strike out:

There shall be allotted to the several States for the fiscal year 1948, as provided in such act, the total sum authorized by part C of the act to be appropriated for the fiscal years 1947 and 1948. Whenever the Surgeon General shall have approved an application for a construction project in accordance with section 625 of the act, the Federal share of the cost of such project, as provided by the act, shall constitute a contractual obligation of the Federal Government.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

There shall be allotted to the several States for the fiscal year 1948, as provided in such act, a sum not exceeding \$75,000,000, the total sum authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1948 by part C of the act. Whenever the Surgeon General shall have approved an application for a construction project in accordance with section 625 of the act, the Federal share of the cost of such project, as provided by the act, shall constitute a contractual obligation of the Federal Government: *Provided*, That the aggregate contractual obligation during the fiscal year 1948 shall not exceed \$40,000,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 13, after the word "patients", to strike out "\$4,000,000" and insert "\$4,500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, line 24, after the word "buildings," to

strike out "\$9,126,000" and insert "\$9,626,000."

The amendment was agreed to. The next amendment was, on page 27, line 11, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$17,328,200" and insert "\$12,000,000."

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I am sure the Senate is aware that the effect of the amendment now proposed is to reduce by \$5,328,200 the House appropriation in the field of cancer research conducted by the National Cancer Institute. A summary of the matter is presented in the Senate committee report, on page 6, as follows:

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

The committee recommends a reduction of \$5,328,200 from the large increase granted by the House in the amount provided for salaries and expenses for the National Cancer Institute. The appropriations available last year were \$1,714,408; the budget estimate requested \$7,169,000, and the House committee transferred \$4,159,291 from other budget items, in addition to a large increase over the budget estimate, resulting in a total amount of \$17,328,200.

Statements made before the committee revealed that other funds and services are being provided from private sources, and the committee believes a more comprehensive plan should be worked out before adding any large sums to this important work. The committee is convinced that the \$12,000,000 recommended is adequate provision for 1948.

Mr. President, on page 27 of the bill the concluding proviso reads as follows:

Provided, That such parts of the amount appropriated under this head as the Surgeon General shall determine from time to time to be available for research and training grants shall remain available until expended.

Mr. President, I am not contesting the finding of the committee that the amount made available by it is all that can properly be spent in the year 1948, and none of us wish to have money expended in the field of cancer research if it cannot be wisely and well spent. But since the committee has specifically provided that the money for research not expended shall remain available until spent, I regret that the committee has not provided for the allowance of the additional \$5,328,200 to remain available until spent, so that the public-health authorities who are working in this field may know that they have a backlog of that amount of money, which will remain available until expended, when it could be wisely and properly expended.

There has been an immense increase in public interest and in public contributions for cancer research. We know that the American Cancer Institute has been carrying on a great campaign during the last several years. In the 15 months prior to the end of the last year, the American public contributed approximately \$5,000,000 for such research, and some for other aspects of the problem.

Of course, at this late hour, in view of the disposition of the Senate which has been exhibited, I do not suppose it would do any good to make a motion to restore the \$5,328,200.

Let me say that the able Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] also is interested in this field.

I have pending a bill which would make available or would appropriate

\$100,000,000 to be used in the event the President might find that course desirable, and the bill also provides that the money not expended at any one time should remain available until it could be properly expended.

Of course, no one is suggesting that \$100,000,000 be used at one particular time; but all the persons engaged in research in this field tell us that in order to achieve any effective results, it is necessary to be able to plan a long-range program, and that in cases in which the program is dependent upon annual appropriations from the Congress, so that it is not possible to know what amounts of money will be available for the next year, it obviously is impossible to develop programs except for a year at a time. The result is that we do not get the best results and are not able to follow a sustained program.

Mr. President, the Senator from Ohio has proposed similar legislation, and at this time I invite his comment.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, the Senator from Florida is aware of the fact that I have introduced a bill to provide for a cancer commission to dispense money for research, and that bill contains the provision which the Senator from Florida wishes to have adopted by the Senate.

It may be desirable to incorporate that bill in the National Science Foundation bill, which we hope to have considered in the Senate very shortly. I am most hopeful that before the Senate adjourns we may set up an over-all program which will be satisfactory.

In the meantime, as the Senator from Florida knows, the general testimony—even that from the National Cancer Institute authorities and others—is that we would make a mistake to appropriate \$5,000,000 more, in addition to the \$12,000,000, for the National Cancer Institute and to facilitate that work of the Public Health Service. Those authorities feel that there should be a much broader control of the money. The bill, as passed by the House of Representatives, would give the National Cancer Institute approximately \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000, I think, more than it has ever had before, and probably more than it could use during the coming year.

If we wish to adopt a long-range program covering more than 1 years, then we should pass the bill to which I have referred, and in that bill provision should be made that the money should remain available until spent.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. In furtherance of the remarks of the Senator from Florida, let me say that the money could not be expended and will not be expended directly by the Federal Government. As a matter was presented to the Appropriations Committee, the money will be, if I may use a homely term, rather farmed out to private institutions.

The whole question of the control of cancer or the cure of cancer is now one of investigation and study as to how the objective may be accomplished. Up to date, no one has been able to tell us the answer.

Mr. President, I do not believe we could expend too much money for investigations in the field of the control or cure of cancer. Today, cancer is the greatest enemy of mankind, not even excepting war. It is a destructive influence, which attacks youth and age and middle life, as well. We are calling upon every facility in civilization to bend its efforts to find an answer to this terrific human problem. Can this Nation, which leads civilization today, invest too much money to accomplish results which will answer the question of what is the cure for cancer? I do not believe so.

Therefore, Mr. President, I intend to vote for the amendment offered by the Senator from Florida. I wish to say, in that regard, if I may have the attention of the Senator from California, the chairman of the subcommittee, that there seem to be a number presenting themselves to the appropriations committees, private groups, who have said to the Congress of the United States, through their correspondence and testimony, that there should not be appropriated the amount of money provided by the House because the Federal Government, through its agencies, cannot expend it. Private groups are setting themselves up to say how much money the Federal Government shall appropriate for this all important venture on the part of humanity.

Mr. President, I again draw the attention of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, in charge of the bill, to the fact that I hope private groups will not be so jealous of their position as to say that we shall not appropriate something to destroy the greatest agency for human affliction in all the world.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I merely wish to call to the attention of the Senate the fact that the committee recommended a reduction of the \$5,328,200 in the large increase granted by the House, in the amount provided for salaries and expenses for the National Cancer Institute. The appropriation available last year was \$1,714,408. The budget estimate was \$7,169,000, and the House committee transferred \$4,159,291 from other budget items.

Relative to the point the able Senator raised, I think there are a great many public institutions, such as the Public Health Service, which is doing a very fine work, and which is interested in the field of cancer research, and many private hospitals which are quite properly interested in the field of cancer research and treatment. I think the association which has been set up by public-spirited citizens is interested just as much as any of us can be on the floor in finding a solution to this problem.

This fact is basically true that the existence of unlimited atomic energy was known, and it was merely a matter of putting the known facts together and developing the atomic bomb. The evidence indicates quite clearly that the basic answers are well known in the field of cancer.

The National Cancer Society is raising quite a substantial sum of money, and I am sure they have a vital interest in this question. I do not believe they should be criticized, however, both as taxpayers and as citizens interested in this subject, for saying to the Congress, "An increase such as you have granted, from a million and a half, roughly, plus certain allocations of the States, up to twelve million, in as much as we think can intelligently be spent this year. If you will have your appropriations increased reasonably each year it will be possible to set up an organization and establish research, and efficiently and effectively spend the money."

Merely dumping huge sums of money into the Public Health Service is not, in my opinion, the correct or the constructive way to meet this very great problem which faces mankind.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. Will not the Senator agree that this money is to be farmed out, as I use the term, to various institutions, hospitals and research centers for their use?

Mr. KNOWLAND. That is correct, and personally I see no objection to it. That is precisely what we did in the case of atomic energy development. We went into the various universities, into the various research laboratories, and found the best brains in the country to help on the problem.

Mr. McCARRAN. With that I agree. The Senator refers to the fact that we are collecting private funds from various sources through a private agency. If it be necessary to collect private funds why is it not necessary for the Federal Government to appropriate \$17,000,000?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I do not think the answer to the problem is merely shoveling money into any of these activities. I think we should put money into activities in this very important field as rapidly as it can be intelligently spent. We have allowed a substantial increase over what the agency has had before for this purpose. I think that as the Public Health Service gears itself to spend intelligently, the money, we can take a look at the situation next year, and if necessary increase the appropriation again. Merely putting huge sums at their disposal before they have worked out any plans, or anything of the sort, for meeting the problem, I do not think is a constructive solution.

So far as the private agencies are concerned, for a number of years I was very active in my home county of Alameda, Calif., and was chairman of the Alameda Tuberculosis Association. That association, through its national organization, has been doing very fine work in the field of tuberculosis control, and will continue to do so. The Federal Government is doing work in that field, and the various localities are active in the same field. But I certainly would not feel that there was anything objectionable if in the field of tuberculosis control the American Tuberculosis Association should come forward and say "In our judgment this is as much money as can be intelligently spent in this particular year."

Mr. McCARRAN. Except for the fact that, to my mind, it represents selfishness on the part of private organizations and I use the word "selfishness" advisedly—which seek to curtail and hold the study of this all-important subject within their own grasp.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I do not agree with my able colleague in that statement.

Mr. McCARRAN. Just a moment. I do not believe that is either human or American. I think that if the American Government wants to appropriate money for this research, it should be permitted to do so without the intervention of the private institutions, saying we should not do so, and that they want to make the appropriation. I do not think that is fair or right.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I do not agree on that point with my very able colleague from Nevada, as I pointed out, because I think these private individuals are unselfishly giving of their time. There are people in the scientific world and the medical world and the business world who are contributing of their time and money, and soliciting funds from private individuals, to carry on this very important work. I do not think they are taking the position that no work should be done by the Federal Government in this regard at all. They are quite agreeable that this increase which the Senate committee has granted, and which is a substantial increase over the amount they had last year, should be handled by the Public Health Service. I have a very high respect for Dr. Parran and for the Public Health Service. Some might charge just the opposite to what my distinguished friend from Nevada charges, that is, that the Public Health Service was trying to monopolize this movement in its own hands, and was discouraging private institutions and private enterprise getting into this field. I certainly would not agree with the Senator, because I think the Public Health Service has a proper place in this movement, but not an exclusive place. Apparently the Senator from Nevada believes that the Public Health Service should be the exclusive agency handling the funds in cancer research.

Mr. McCARRAN. No. The Senator from California seems to be defending the private institution. I am not defending either one of them. Cancer is a human affliction, the greatest scourge known to mankind. Neither private nor public institutions should get any credit for anything save and except they put forth their entire energy to eradicate this dread disease.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, the point I want to emphasize is that nobody is suggesting, as I said a while ago, that all this money should be expended in 1 year, but I am pointing out that the committee has already provided that "such parts of the amount appropriated under this head as the Surgeon General shall determine from time to time to be available for research and training grants shall remain available until expended."

One out of every eight living Americans, according to statistics of the past, will die of cancer, and if those statistics prevail, several of us sitting in this Chamber this afternoon will die in the agony of a cancer death. I am reluctant, Mr. President, to see the United States Senate cut an appropriation made by the House of Representatives for research in cancer, and to indicate that we are not so zealous in our efforts to find the cause and cure of that dread disease as is our sister body of the Congress.

Mr. President, the able Senator from California has said, what would happen when the Public Health Service has had time to plan; but how can they plan when they do not know how much money they have with which to plan for the future? All they will have available will be what the Congress appropriates; they cannot go beyond that point.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. If the Senator will allow me to finish this statement, then I will yield. What I am saying is that if we vote down this committee amendment, if we adhere to the appropriation made by the House on this subject, the Public Health Service will be able to plan further into the future than they would otherwise be able to do.

I now yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, the Senator from Florida has covered what I was going to suggest. I thought he said they could not plan. I was going to say, "certainly they could plan, but the plans would have to be within the limits of the appropriation."

Mr. PEPPER. Exactly. Mr. President, here is a bill appropriating billions of dollars. We have added to various appropriation items which the House has sent to the Senate, and yet we cut off \$5,328,000 of the money made available by the House of Representatives for research in the field of cancer. That is a dangerous action on the part of the Senate, and I am very grateful for the fine attitude that has been taken by the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from California. He is thoroughly appreciative of the problem.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] has a bill now pending in the Senate to make \$5,000,000 available the first year, \$10,000,000 the second year, \$15,000,000 the third, \$20,000,000, the fourth, and perhaps an additional sum thereafter. The legislation setting up the machinery of expenditure is under consideration. But surely we have a Public Health Service, we have a National Cancer Institute. Surely it would not hurt to follow the House in this matter and let those agencies have this additional \$5,000,000, to remain available until it can be wisely expended; but with which they could plan a research program that might result in the saving of the lives of Senators sitting this afternoon in this Chamber.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. In view of the general attitude of the House committee and

of the House of Representatives toward cuts in appropriations, does not the Senator think the fact that this one was not cut by them is fairly good evidence that it ought not to be cut?

Mr. PEPPER. I should think so. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from California will see fit—I wish he might see fit—to accept our suggestion and allow the House provision to stand, not insist on the committee amendment, so that the additional \$5,000,000 would be available. If the Senator does not feel he can do that, I hope the Senate will not agree to the committee amendment, and will allow the \$5,000,000 appropriated by the House to remain available until spent on cancer research.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee on page 27, line 11.

Mr. AIKEN (and other Senators) asked for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Do I understand correctly that the vote now is on the committee amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is on the committee amendment.

Mr. KNOWLAND. A vote to sustain the committee is a "yea" vote; a vote to override the committee is a "nay" vote?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, to make it more specific, a "yea" vote is for \$12,000,000; a "nay" vote is for \$17,328,200.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It may be construed either way. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. REED. Making the same announcement as before, I transfer my general pair with the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] to the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and will vote. I vote "yea." The Senator from New Hampshire is necessarily absent. If present and voting he would vote "yea," and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], if present, would vote "nay."

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], who is absent by leave of the Senate, is paired with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK]. If present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "yea," and the Senator from South Carolina would vote "nay."

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BALDWIN], who is necessarily absent, is paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS]. If present and voting the Senator from Connecticut would vote "yea," and the Senator from Pennsylvania, if present, would vote "nay."

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD], the Senator from

Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] are unavoidably detained.

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senators from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY and Mr. O'DANIEL], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senators from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN and Mr. McGRATH], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] and the Senators from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR and Mr. TYDINGS] are detained on public business.

On this vote the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] is paired with the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BALDWIN]. If present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "nay," and the Senator from Connecticut would vote "yea."

On this vote the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] is paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN]. If present and voting the Senator from South Carolina would vote "nay" and the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "yea."

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senators from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN and Mr. McGRATH], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] would vote "nay."

The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], who would vote "nay," if present, has a general pair with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED].

The result was announced—yeas 34, nays 24, as follows:

YEAS—34

| | | |
|----------|--------------|-----------------|
| Ball | Hickenlooper | Revercomb |
| Bricker | Ives | Robertson, Wyo. |
| Byrd | Kem | Saltonstall |
| Cain | Knowland | Smith |
| Capper | Lodge | Taft |
| Cordon | McCarthy | Thye |
| Donnell | McClellan | Watkins |
| Dworshak | McKellar | Wherry |
| Ecton | Malone | Wiley |
| Ferguson | Millikin | Young |
| Gurney | Moore | |
| Hawkes | Reed | |

NAYS—24

| | | |
|----------|-----------------|----------------|
| Aiken | Johnston, S. C. | Robertson, Va. |
| Barkley | Langer | Russell |
| Butler | McCarran | Sparkman |
| Cooper | McFarland | Stewart |
| Ellender | McMahon | Taylor |
| Hatch | Morse | Umstead |
| Hoey | O'Mahoney | Williams |
| Holland | Pepper | Wilson |

NOT VOTING—37

| | | |
|-----------|----------------|---------------|
| Baldwin | George | Myers |
| Brewster | Green | O'Connor |
| Bridges | Hayden | O'Daniel |
| Brooks | Hill | Overton |
| Buck | Jenner | Thomas, Okla. |
| Bushfield | Johnson, Colo. | Thomas, Utah |
| Capehart | Kilgore | Tobey |
| Chavez | Lucas | Tydings |
| Connally | McGrath | Vandenberg |
| Downey | Magnuson | Wagner |
| Eastland | Martin | White |
| Flanders | Maybank | |
| Fulbright | Murray | |

So the committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I wish to state that the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] had expressed the keenest interest and desire to be present when the vote should be taken on the amendment relative to the subject of cancer. The Senator from South Carolina was called unexpectedly from the Chamber. I simply wanted to record the fact that he is deeply interested in the subject, I understand that his pair in favor of the larger appropriation has been announced.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Social Security Administration," on page 33, line 14, after the word "elsewhere", to strike out "\$900,000" and insert "\$995,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, after line 17, to insert "including, when specifically authorized by the Federal Security Administrator, attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance"; in line 22, after the word "than", to strike out "\$34,909,700" and insert "\$35,200,000"; and on page 34, line 8, after the word "purposes", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That of the amount authorized to be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, not more than \$175,000 may be expended, without regard to section 322 of the act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278 (a)) for alterations, improvements, and repairs to two buildings in Baltimore, Md., housing the wage record operations of the Bureau, which amount, except such part as may be necessary for incidental expenses of the Bureau, may be transferred to the Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency, for such purposes."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Children's Bureau", on page 35, line 2, after the word "distribution", to strike out "\$400,000" and insert "\$431,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, line 7, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$700,000" and insert "\$800,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 37, line 14, after the words "appropriated for", to strike out "\$2,072,000" and insert "\$2,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of the Administrator", on page 40, line 8, after the words "excess of", to strike out "\$75" and insert "\$35"; and in line 10, after "(Public Law 658)", to strike out "\$320,000" and insert "\$340,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, line 20, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$132,500" and insert "\$147,200."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 1, after "District of Columbia", to strike out "\$325,600" and insert "\$350,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, line 13, after the word "reprints", to strike out "\$558,700" and insert "\$670,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, line 18, after "(39 U. S. C. 321d)", to strike out "\$480,000" and insert "\$500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—National Labor Relations Board", on page 45, line 2, after the word "law", to strike out "\$3,063,100" and insert "\$3,750,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, line 9, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$805,500" and insert "\$900,000."

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from California if the same percentage of committee allowance to budget request applies to other appropriations as applies to the appropriation for the National Labor Relations Board?

Mr. KNOWLAND. No; because we felt that some increases were well warranted. I call the Senator's attention to page 24 of the Senate committee's report.

Mr. ELLENDER. Will the Senator kindly tell the Senate how much increase or decrease has been made in respect to the entire appropriation for the National Labor Relations Board in contrast to what the appropriations were during the last fiscal year?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I will give the figures to the Senator. The National Labor Relations Board had as their regular appropriation for 1947, \$4,069,509, and due to the pay raise increases they had an additional \$412,400, making the total amount available to them for 1947, \$4,481,900. The amount recommended by the House was \$4,033,700, which was a decrease below their over-all figure for last year. The Senate committee, however, recommended that the sum be \$4,974,700, which is more than they had last year by some \$500,000 roughly, and, including salaries and the other items, is almost \$1,000,000 more than allowed by the House of Representatives.

Mr. ELLENDER. Will the Senator state how much more this amount is than the budget recommendations?

Mr. KNOWLAND. The budget estimate was \$7,984,000, so all these figures are below the budget estimate.

Mr. ELLENDER. The amount is a little under 50 percent of the budget estimate.

Mr. KNOWLAND. That is approximately correct.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I might say that it is almost useless for any of us to make any attempt to increase the appropriations above the amounts placed in the bill. I think the item the Senate is now considering should be given serious consideration. For the past 90 days we have heard much testimony on the labor bill now before the Senate, and a hue and cry was raised that the reason why many of the difficulties arising in management-labor relations existing in the country came about was because of lack of funds. I believe the Senate should by all means increase the amount which is to be made available by the pending bill. As I have stated, it is idle, apparently, for us to attempt to increase appropriations over the amounts which have been provided in the bill, but I simply thought I should bring this subject to the attention of the Senate.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I think when we were having the discussion a few moments ago the Senator stated that the total appropriation was a little less than 50 percent of the budget request.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I think it figures out something around 60 percent of the budget request, and it is more than the Board received last year by the difference between \$4,974,000 and \$4,483,000.

Mr. ELLENDER. Yes; I understand that, I will say to the Senator. But during the hearings before the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare it was brought out by many witnesses that one of the main reasons why the Wagner Act was not properly administered was lack of appropriations. I believe that if a sufficient amount of money were appropriated so the act could be properly administered, there would not be so much difficulty in management-labor relations as there has been in the past.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 45, line 13, after the numerals "1944", to strike out "\$18,400" and insert "\$24,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, line 15, after "National Labor Relations Board", to strike out "\$146,700" and insert "\$300,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, line 19, after the word "between", to strike out the words "management and labor" and to insert "an employer and a labor organization which represents a majority of his employees in their appropriate bargaining unit."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title IV—National Mediation Board," on page 47, line 2, after "(Public Law 600)", to strike out "\$316,000" and insert "\$338,700"; and in line 3, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$236,000" and insert "\$261,726."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Railroad Adjustment Board," on page 48, line 8, after the word "Board", to strike out "\$39,000" and insert "\$45,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments.

The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendments to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill H. R. 2700 was read the third time and passed.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BALL, Mr. WHERRY, Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. McKELLAR, and Mr. RUSSELL conferees on the part of the Senate.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS—STATEMENTS BY SECRETARY KRUG AND SENATOR WHERRY

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the Secretary of the Interior, Hon. J. A. Krug, appeared this morning before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations dealing with the Interior Department appropriation bill, to discuss the over-all effect of certain reductions below the budget which have been made in the bill as it passed the House.

The entire West and a great part of the rest of the country are very much interested in this statement. It is a matter of current legislative interest. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the text of his statement may be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR J. A. KRUG BEFORE THE SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, MAY 1947

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate this opportunity to discuss the Interior Department's problems in economy. I am keenly aware that Congress, too, is faced with the necessity of bringing Federal expenditures in line with sound peacetime requirements, and I wish to assure you of my full cooperation in facing our obligations realistically. I do not want for the Department of the Interior 1 cent more than is required for the efficient operation of economically, justifiable functions.

As a matter of fact, the appropriation requests for Interior for the fiscal year 1948 already had gone through an unusually thorough pruning process before they ever reached the Congress. The estimates of the various bureaus and offices were reduced by about half within the department as the result of a double screening, first as to activities and then as to amounts. The Bureau of the Budget and the President, when they received these reduced estimates, further cut them back about 38 percent, to a final figure of \$295,420,420. I felt and still feel that this estimate represented a rock-bottom figure of

the amount needed for the department to do its necessary business.

The bill approved by the House provides, however, for appropriations totaling only \$161,413,513, or a reduction in the budget estimates of \$134,006,907. I believe the conclusion inescapable that the unusually severe reduction in these already reduced appropriations will, if they are allowed to stand, prove themselves much more costly to the American people and the well-being of our country than the amount which would be saved. Indeed, in many cases there will result an immediate loss of revenues to the Treasury which exceeds the expenditures saved.

As I read the report of the House subcommittee, these drastic reductions were imposed by virtue of four erroneous assumptions made by the committee. These are:

1. That the Department's operations should be adjusted to the dollar level of the prewar year of 1938;

2. That construction operations should be held to an absolute minimum and that such operations can be conducted during 1948 with minimum appropriations due to the carry-over balances from 1947 resulting from the Presidential freeze order upon Federal construction;

3. That many services rendered by the Department were of primary benefit to special groups which should finance such services directly or by repayment to the Federal Government; and

4. That only those functions were eliminated which are not authorized by law.

I will comment briefly upon these assumptions and later will illustrate the very real harm which has been done to the various programs of the Department by what I consider to be false economy.

The House has not cut the Department back to its 1938 level of activity but in reality far below that level. In 1938 the Department had about \$133,000,000 in regular appropriations and about \$98,000,000 in public-works funds, used for the regular work of the Department. When these dollar figures are adjusted to the 1947 level of wages and prices, the 1938 program would require \$312,000,000, or \$17,000,000 more than the President's estimate before the House cut it by 45 percent. So, in result, we are asked by the House to carry on our 1948 work, plus all the increased responsibilities which have come to us in the past decade, for an amount which will go only about 52 percent as far as the funds available in 1938.

The basic difficulty with the position taken by the House subcommittee with respect to our construction activities during the 1948 fiscal year is that it has assumed that all unexpended balances on July 1 will be available in that fiscal year. In fact, of course, it is only unobligated balances that are available. The committee notes that it has allowed about \$79,000,000 for construction work (increased to about \$85,000,000 on the floor), adds about \$125,000,000 of unexpended balances and gets a respectable total of \$204,000,000 available for 1948. But the unobligated balances available for use on July 1 will in truth be only about half the figure used by the House subcommittee, some \$63,000,000, and these will be earmarked for specific projects not according to need but only according to past delays in construction work. You will see, therefore, that over \$60,000,000 of new construction money must be added if the Department is to have a 1948 construction program equivalent to that described by the House subcommittee.

The third assumption of the House subcommittee was that the Federal Government should not continue activities such as research and the collection of statistics which are of value to private industry, or even in some cases to State and local governments, until arrangements are made for financing those activities by the beneficiaries. This principle would remake the Federal Govern-

ment if generally applied, but may nevertheless be sound in some cases. It is in any event necessary to work out some new legislation to cover federally conducted activities for which the beneficiaries would be required to reimburse the Government. In view of the fact that the Department of the Interior has an impressive record of about \$85,000,000 of revenues returned to the Federal Treasury each year through its activities, it seems rather arbitrary to apply this principle to the Interior Department alone. This is particularly the case in view of the necessity of continuity if statistics are to give their full value and if highly qualified technical staffs are not to be disbanded.

With respect to the fourth assumption, namely, that only functions not authorized by law were eliminated, it appears to conflict with the fact that Congress has specifically directed the Secretary of the Interior to market the power generated by plants constructed by the Corps of Engineers. Yet the committee, in its report, recommended, and the House adopted its recommendation, that no money be used to pay for the Division of Power, the only agency of the Secretary qualified to carry out the mandate of Congress.

Another example that does not seem to square with the committee's fourth assumption applies to the Division of Geography. Every year since 1890 Congress has appropriated funds for this activity. In view of that long precedent of congressional approval, it appears to be particularly specious to advance the argument that the Division of Geography was never specifically authorized by law.

Each of the Bureaus and Offices of the Department will later appear before you to present their needs in detail. I wish at this time to give you a more general picture of what will result from the reductions made in the House.

It is hard to select those items which are especially damaging to our work. Any list would include the enforced slow-down of all of our work due to the drastic curtailment of the legal staff, to the deep cuts in the already overwhelmed staffs of the Bureau of Land Management and the Indian Office, and to the general reduction of administrative expenses everywhere. It would include the abolition of the invaluable ground water work, carried on for half a century by the Geological Survey, and the truly dangerous halving of our mineral investigation work. It would include, of course, the curtailment or cessation of work on our great multiple-purpose water projects, the insistence that the Pacific Northwest get along without the power it needs so badly, and the slow-down of all construction work to the point that its costs to the people will be greatly increased. The opponents of public power will be glad to note the abolition of the Power Division, the antagonism toward Government transmission lines and the novel marketing impediment found in denial of substations.

In result I must tell you that the Department will not be able to discharge the responsibilities placed upon it by Congress unless the House appropriation figures are very substantially increased. Here, in more detail, are my reasons.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The House has eliminated three important activities carried on within the Office of the Secretary, has crippled departmental administration generally, and has halved the recommended soil and moisture program by excluding it from the range lands where this work is most vital. In doing all this it has saved \$2,862,500, a sum which is inconsiderable when compared to the damage done.

The total investment in power facilities for which the Department of the Interior has the pay-out responsibility is approximately \$500,000,000. Construction underway by the Bureau of Reclamation and the War Department will increase this amount considerably

within the next few years. The capacity of those plants from which the Department markets the power was 2,790,400 kilowatts as of December 30, 1946. This is the largest aggregation of hydroelectric power in the world. During that year over 12,500,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electric energy were generated, bringing in a revenue to the Federal Treasury of approximately \$32,000,000. I cannot review personally all such matters as rate determinations, cost allocations, pay-out studies, construction and operating programs and practices, or sales contracts, for which I am responsible. It is necessary that I have expert assistance in the fields of administration, electrical, hydraulic and civil engineering, finance and accounting, power construction and operation, power utilization and marketing. To assist me in supervising and coordinating the power activities there is in the Secretary's office a small staff in the Division of Power consisting of 11 professional and administrative employees and 11 clerical assistants.

The budget request for the Division of Power is \$131,917 for the next fiscal year. This item was completely eliminated in the bill as it passed the House. In addition to that I had requested \$32,500 to be expended in connection with the marketing of power from six War Department dams in the Southeast where there is no established power agency of the Department. Negotiations for sale of over 600,000 kilowatts of power from the projects in this area, involving an investment approximating \$245,000,000 and a potential annual income of over \$7,000,000 must be carried on during the fiscal year 1948 to avoid waste of water over the spillways at a cost of over \$19,000 each day. This item was also eliminated in the bill as it passed the House. I am asking for the restoration of these items in order that the interests of the Federal Government may be properly protected and that the Government may be reimbursed for the expenditures for that portion of the costs allocated to power, without which these projects are not feasible. Never in the history of the Department has the need for expert advice in connection with its power activities been as urgent and necessary as it is today.

The major work of the Oil and Gas Division was also eliminated, apparently as a case of mistaken identity. The primary function of this Division is by no means to be of service to the oil and gas industry, as the House subcommittee stated, but on the contrary to obtain from that industry information essential to the welfare and security of the Nation. It was set up by the President as the focal point at which all Federal activities in this field could be coordinated, and at which the talents and information available to the industry could be brought together to provide essential information to the military services and other agencies of the Government. The Division is now advising and assisting in the procurement of supplies for the Army, the Navy, the Air Forces, as well as such civilian agencies as the Treasury and postal service. There are already critical scarcities in crude oil and petroleum products, others, perhaps more grave, are certain to occur. All of this work has been eliminated, at a cost to the Nation which can hardly fail to exceed the \$245,000 saved.

The House eliminated the \$90,000 request for the Division of Geography, on the ground that the activity is not authorized by basic legislation. It has, however, been carried on under Executive order for about 60 years, and basic legislation is awaiting consideration of the Congress. I believe it rather late in the day summarily to halt the important and basic geographic necessity of standardizing nomenclature.

One of the most distressing reductions is that which cuts the Office of the Solicitor from \$307,000 requested in the estimate to

\$200,000. This small saving will require the elimination of more than one-third of the attorneys who work directly for the Department and who review Bureau actions and appeals from Bureau decisions. The legal advice which is necessary to conduct the diverse and complicated affairs of the Department will be lacking our legislative reports to the Congress will be inadequate, and delayed and most of the several hundred citizens who each year appeal to the Secretary from Bureau decisions will be denied careful review and painstaking opinions to which they have been accustomed. I cannot too strongly urge that I, who am not a lawyer, have restored the legal staff without which no Department had can safely function.

My own office has been reduced from \$1,665,000 to a round but inadequate \$1,000,000. The demands of the various committees of Congress, of the Civil Service Commission, and of the Budget Bureau for information serve in themselves to place a steadily increasing burden upon my central personnel and fiscal staffs. The housekeeping and the purchasing functions of the Department will suffer, at costs to the public funds and properties well in excess of the savings, if the staff reductions required by the House action must be carried through.

The House committee, without any explanation, ignored the request in the President's budget estimate for the establishment of a small staff to service the Department's Coordination Committee and to provide for an Office of Mineral Resources. Each of these is necessary, in one form or another, if the Department is to be soundly managed. They not only denied this request but, in section 8 of the bill, wrote in an affirmative prohibition against any organizational or management improvements in the Department. Section 8 forbids the use, transfer, or allocation of any appropriation for the expenses of any regional, field, or other office or committee for which prior approval has not been given by the Congress. I do not know how far this language goes or was intended to go; it could be read to forbid the opening of a new field office of any of the bureaus, the establishment of an advisory committee for which traveling expenses might be provided, the financing in any way of the Department's Coordination Committee or the Pacific Northwest Coordination Committee of the Department. The latter activities I have found to be especially important and useful in bringing together the many agencies of the Department in order to make a unified approach toward a single problem. Whatever the meaning of this section, it is bound to be a serious impediment to good management and I urge that the section be eliminated.

The reduction of \$1,500,000 in the amount for soil and moisture conservation is something like canceling half of an insurance policy. This money is spent on lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management to help prevent the vast erosion which has taken place over the years. These reseeding and conservation activities protect not only the land, our basic national asset, but also, by reducing siltation, our great investment in western dams. I do not think that in the long run we save the taxpayers a dollar by cutting down on work of this type; in fact, so-called savings made here may eventually prove themselves to have been exceptionally costly.

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the administration of more than 750,000,000 acres of Federal public land in the United States and Alaska. The reduction of 27 percent in the estimates for the operation of this Bureau will result in a suspension of many of the safeguards placed by the Taylor Grazing Act upon the use of the Federal range, require almost inconceivable

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2700

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 5, 1947

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related
6 independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1948, namely:

8 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

9 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

10 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum
11 bia, ~~(1)\$819,500~~ \$866,900.

1 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor: For per-
2 sonal services in the District of Columbia and other necessary
3 expenses in the field, including contract stenographic report-
4 ing services, as authorized by section 15 of the Act of Au-
5 gust 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), ~~(2)\$755,300~~ \$860,600.

6 Contingent expenses: For necessary expenses of the
7 offices and bureaus of the Department, for which appro-
8 priations are not specifically made, including purchase of
9 two passenger motor vehicles (including one at not to ex-
10 ceed \$3,000) ; transfer of funds to United States Public
11 Health Service for costs of health service program as au-
12 thorized by Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658) ; com-
13 mercial and labor-reporting services; when authorized by
14 the Secretary of Labor, dues for library membership in so-
15 cieties or associations which issue publications to members
16 only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who
17 are not members, not exceeding \$400; newspapers, press
18 clippings, and teletype news service not to exceed \$7,300;
19 and contract stenographic reporting services as authorized by
20 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law
21 600) ; \$468,400, of which \$1,000 is for payment of claims
22 pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act.

23 Traveling expenses: For traveling expenses for the
24 Department, ~~(3)\$2,112,400~~ \$2,264,200.

1 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 2 Department, ~~(4)\$444,700~~ \$564,700.

3 PENALTY MAIL COSTS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

4 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund
 5 of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department
 6 as required by the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
 7 \$119,700.

8 ~~(5)~~Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards:
 9 *For necessary expenses, including personal services in the*
 10 *District of Columbia and purchase and distribution of re-*
 11 *ports, and of material for informational exhibits, in con-*
 12 *nection with the promotion of health, safety, employment*
 13 *stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and*
 14 *industry, and the functions under the Fair Labor Standards*
 15 *Act transferred under and pursuant to Reorganization Plan*
 16 *Numbered 2 of 1946, \$400,000.*

17 *The appropriation under this title for traveling ex-*
 18 *penses shall be available for expenses of attendance of*
 19 *cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned*
 20 *with the work of the Division of Labor Standards when*
 21 *called by the Division with the written approval of the Sec-*
 22 *retary of Labor, and shall be available also in an amount*
 23 *not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings*
 24 *related to the work of the Division of Labor Standards when*
 25 *incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.*

1 Commissioners of Conciliation: For expenses necessary
 2 to enable the Secretary of Labor to exercise the authority
 3 vested in him by section 8 of the Act creating the Department
 4 of Labor (5 U. S. C. 611), ~~(6)including not to exceed~~
 5 ~~\$50,000~~ for the temporary employment of arbitrators and
 6 mediators on labor relations without regard to the civil serv-
 7 ice and classification laws including the temporary employ-
 8 ment of arbitrators (not to exceed \$25,000) and mediators
 9 (not to exceed \$50,000) on labor relations without regard to
 10 the civil service and classification laws; and not to exceed
 11 ~~(7)\$133,500~~ \$200,000 for personal services in the District
 12 of Columbia, ~~(8)\$2,080,000~~ \$2,200,000 ~~(9)~~: Provided,
 13 That not more than \$300 shall be paid for arbitration in
 14 any one case.

15 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses
 16 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,000 for
 17 expenses of attendance at meetings, conferences, or con-
 18 ventions concerned with labor and industrial relations when
 19 incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

20 APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE

21 Apprentice Training Service: For expenses necessary
 22 to enable the Secretary of Labor to conduct a program of
 23 encouraging apprentice training, as authorized by the Act
 24 of August 16, 1937 (29 U. S. C. 50), including personal

1 services in the District of Columbia, ~~(10)\$2,015,600~~
 2 ~~\$2,200,000~~.

3 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
 5 ing not to exceed \$5,500 for purchase of newspaper clipping
 6 services; reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies
 7 and their employees for services rendered; and not to exceed
 8 \$15,000 for temporary services as authorized by section
 9 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600);
 10 ~~(11)\$2,373,400~~ \$3,750,000, of which amount not to exceed
 11 ~~(12)\$2,202,700~~ \$2,750,000 may be expended for personal
 12 services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed
 13 ~~(13)\$695,000~~ \$845,000 for a cost-of-living study and report.

14 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses
 15 shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$2,000, for
 16 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
 17 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics when incurred on the
 18 written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

19 UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

20 General administration: For expenses necessary for the
 21 general administration of the United States Employment
 22 Service, including one Director at not to exceed \$10,000
 23 per annum and other personal services in the District of
 24 Columbia and contract stenographic reporting services as

1 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 2 (Public Law 600), ~~(14)\$2,656,800~~ \$4,366,400, of which
 3 ~~(15)\$1,756,800~~ \$2,120,000 shall be for carrying into effect
 4 the provisions of title IV (except section 602) of the Service-
 5 men's Readjustment Act of 1944: *Provided*, That the appro-
 6 priation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available,
 7 in an amount not to exceed \$2,000, for expenses of attendance
 8 at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of
 9 the United States Employment Service when incurred on
 10 the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

11 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

12 For grants to the several States (including Alaska and
 13 Hawaii), in accordance with the provisions of the Act of
 14 June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U. S. C. 49-49i), and for
 15 carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Re-
 16 adjustment Act of 1944, including, upon the request of any
 17 State, the payment of rental for space made available to such
 18 State in lieu of grants for such purpose, ~~(16)\$71,728,000~~
 19 \$57,382,400, of which not to exceed \$757,000 shall be avail-
 20 able to the United States Employment Service for necessary
 21 expenses in connection with the operation of employment
 22 office facilities and services in the District of Columbia and for
 23 use in carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's
 24 Readjustment Act in Puerto Rico: *Provided*, That no
 25 State shall be required to make any appropriation as pro-

1 vided in section 5 (a) of said Act of June 6, 1933, prior
2 to July 1, 1949: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding
3 the provisions of section 5 (a) and section 6 of the Act
4 of June 6, 1933, the Secretary of Labor shall from time
5 to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment
6 to each State found to be in compliance with the require-
7 ments of the Act of June 6, 1933, such amounts as he
8 determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient admin-
9 istration of its public employment offices.

10 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of
11 June 6, 1933, the Secretary shall assure that each
12 State agency operates under such methods of adminis-
13 tration relating to the establishment and maintenance of
14 personnel standards on a merit basis, as are found by the
15 Secretary to be necessary to carry out the purposes of
16 said Act; such methods and the methods required
17 pursuant to section 303 (a) (1) of the Social Security Act,
18 as amended, shall be promulgated jointly by the Secretary
19 and the Federal Security Administrator and both such
20 methods shall be administered in a manner which assures
21 consistency in their application.

22 Whenever funds are paid to the same State agency under
23 this heading and title III of the Social Security Act, as
24 amended, (1) such State agency may, if it so elects, submit
25 to the Secretary and the Federal Security Admin-

1 istrator a joint budget covering both the functions
2 for which grants are made under this heading and
3 the functions for which grants are made under such title III;
4 in such a case, the Secretary of Labor shall, if the State
5 agency so elects, certify to the Federal Security
6 Agency the amounts to be paid to the State under
7 this heading and upon receipt of such certification,
8 the Federal Security Agency shall certify such amounts to
9 the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the
10 amount, if any, payable by said Agency under
11 the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Social
12 Security Act, as amended. Any additional amounts so
13 certified by the Federal Security Agency shall be
14 paid to the State by the Secretary of the Treasury
15 out of the appropriation herein made available; and
16 (2) the State agency may commingle such funds and
17 account therefor by such accounting, statistical, sampling,
18 or other methods as may be found by the Secretary of Labor
19 and the Federal Security Administrator, respectively,
20 to afford reasonable assurance that the funds paid
21 to the State agency under this heading and the
22 funds paid to the State agency under title III of the Social
23 Security Act, as amended, are expended for the respective
24 purposes of this heading and of such title III.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the Act to establish in the Department of Labor a bureau to be known as the Women's Bureau, approved June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of material for reports and educational exhibits; \$263,000.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Women's Bureau when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Salaries: For personal services for the Wage and Hour Division necessary in performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C. 38), and the functions under the Fair Labor Standards Act transferred under and pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1946, ~~(17)\$3,748,400~~ \$3,847-600, of which amount not to exceed ~~(18)\$746,100~~ \$672,800 may be expended for departmental salaries.

Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For

1 necessary expenses, other than salaries, of the Wage and
2 Hour Division in performing the duties imposed by the Fair
3 Labor Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to provide
4 conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of
5 contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41
6 U. S. C. 38), and the functions under the Fair Labor Stand-
7 ards Act transferred under and pursuant to Reorganization
8 Plan Numbered 2 of 1946, including stenographic report-
9 ing services by contract as authorized by section 15 of the
10 Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and reimburse-
11 ment to State, Federal, and local agencies and their em-
12 ployees for services rendered, \$309,000.

13 **(19)** ~~The Secretary of Labor may allot or transfer, with the~~
14 ~~approval of the Bureau of the Budget, funds from the fore-~~
15 ~~going appropriations for the Wage and Hour Division to~~
16 ~~any other bureau or office of the Department of Labor to~~
17 ~~enable such bureau or office to perform services for the~~
18 ~~Wage and Hour Division.~~

19 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses
20 shall be available for expenses of attendance of cooperating
21 officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the
22 work of the Wage and Hour Division when called by the
23 Division with the written approval of the Secretary of Labor,
24 and shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$5,250 for
25 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work

1 of the Wage and Hour Division when incurred on the written
2 authority of the Secretary of Labor.

3 **(20)***In order that the Secretary may effectuate necessary*
4 *reorganizations within the Department and field, he may*
5 *transfer to the appropriations under this title from funds*
6 *appropriated, other than grants to States for public em-*
7 *ployment offices, such sums as necessary, but not to exceed*
8 *2 per centum of the total funds appropriated: Provided,*
9 *That such transfer or transfers shall not be used for the*
10 *purpose of creating new functions within the Department,*
11 *or for the continuation of any function which the Congress*
12 *in its final report recommends be discontinued: Provided*
13 *further, That no appropriation item shall be reduced more*
14 *than 5 per centum by such transfer.*

15 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
16 Appropriation Act, 1948".

17 TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

18 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

19 Education of the blind: For carrying out the Act of
20 August 4, 1919, as amended (20 U. S. C. 101), \$115,000.

21 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary administrative
23 expenses, including personal services in the District of
24 Columbia; temporary services as authorized by section 15
25 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but, in

1 the case of stenographic reporting services on a fee basis,
2 without regard to the limitation on rates in such section
3 and, in the case of other services, at rates not in excess
4 of ~~(21)\$75~~ \$35 per diem for individuals; purchase of five
5 passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$41,000 for the
6 Employees' Compensation Board of Appeals: ~~(22)\$1,276,~~
7 ~~000~~ \$1,356,400: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised
8 Statutes, as amended, shall not apply to any purchase or
9 service outside continental United States when the aggregate
10 amount involved does not exceed \$500.

11 Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of
12 compensation and other benefits and expenses (except ad-
13 ministrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing during
14 the current or any prior fiscal year, including payments to
15 other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services
16 pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau of Employees'
17 Compensation; the advancement of costs for enforcement of
18 recoveries in third-party cases; rehabilitation expenses, in-
19 cluding fees or other payments to other agencies of the
20 United States and public or private agencies, including in-
21 dividuals, for services or facilities rendered or furnished pur-
22 suant to agreement approved by the Bureau; the fur-
23 nishing of medical and hospital services and supplies,
24 treatment, and funeral and burial expenses, including trans-
25 portation and other expenses incidental to such services,

1 treatment, and burial, for such enrollees of the Civilian
 2 Conservation Corps as were certified by the Director of such
 3 Corps as receiving hospital services and treatment at Gov-
 4 ernment expense on June 30, 1943, and who are not other-
 5 wise entitled thereto as civilian employees of the United
 6 States, and the limitations and authority of the Act of Sep-
 7 tember 7, 1916, as amended (5 U. S. C. 796), shall apply
 8 in providing such services, treatment, and expenses in such
 9 cases: (23) ~~\$10,000,000~~ \$10,250,000.

10 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

11 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Colum-
 12 bia Institution for the Deaf, including personal services and
 13 miscellaneous expenses, purchase of one passenger bus, and
 14 repairs and improvements, \$259,500.

15 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

16 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses (not
 17 appropriated for elsewhere) in carrying out the Federal
 18 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C.
 19 301-392) ; the Tea Importation Act, as amended (21 U. S.
 20 C. 41-50) ; the Import Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 141-149) ;
 21 the Federal Caustic Poison Act (15 U. S. C. 401-411) ;
 22 and the Filled Milk Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 61-64) ;
 23 including personal services in the District of Columbia; re-
 24 porting and illustrating the results of investigations; pur-
 25 chase of sixty passenger motor vehicles; temporary services

1 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 2 (Public Law 600), but, in the case of stenographic report-
 3 ing services on a fee basis, without regard to the limitation
 4 on rates and, in the case of other services, at rates not
 5 in excess of ~~(24)\$75~~ \$35 per diem for individuals;
 6 ~~(25)\$3,884,700~~ \$4,000,000.

7 Certification services: To provide for the certification of
 8 certain products as required by the Federal Food, Drug, and
 9 Cosmetic Act, as amended, including personal services in
 10 the District of Columbia; purchase of eight passenger motor
 11 vehicles; travel expenses; printing and binding; purchase of
 12 reprints and temporary services as authorized by section 15
 13 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but, in
 14 the case of stenographic reporting services on a fee basis,
 15 without regard to the limitation on rates and, in the case of
 16 other services, at rates not in excess of ~~(26)\$75~~ \$35 per
 17 diem for individuals; ~~(27)\$331,000~~ \$431,000: *Provided,*
 18 That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate
 19 of fees covered into the Treasury under said Act.

20 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

21 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for opera-
 22 tion and maintenance, including repairs; travel; printing and
 23 binding; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing ap-
 24 parel used by employees in the performance of their official
 25 duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and

1 expenses, Howard University" for salaries of technical and
2 professional personnel detailed to the hospital; payments to
3 the appropriations of Howard University for instruction of
4 nurses and actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished
5 by such university; a health service program for employees
6 as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law
7 658); expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations
8 concerned with hospital administration and medical advance-
9 ment, when authorized by the Federal Security Administra-
10 tor; \$2,192,000: *Provided*, That hereafter the amounts to
11 be charged the District of Columbia and other establish-
12 ments of the Government for the treatment of patients for
13 which they are responsible shall be calculated on the basis
14 of a per diem rate approved by the Bureau of the Budget:
15 *Provided further*, That no intern or resident physician re-
16 ceiving compensation from this appropriation on a full-time
17 basis shall receive compensation in the form of wages or
18 salary from any other appropriation in this Act.

19 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

20 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of How-
21 ard University, including personal services and miscellaneous
22 expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds, \$1,864,400.

23 Plans and specifications: For the preparation of plans
24 and specifications for construction, under the supervision of
25 the Public Buildings Administration, on the grounds of

1 Howard University of men's dormitory units, a law school
2 building, administration building, biology building, and
3 greenhouse, and for alterations to science hall, including
4 engineering and architectural services, printing and binding,
5 and travel, \$220,000, which amount, except such part as
6 may be necessary for the incidental expenses of the univer-
7 sity, may be transferred to the Public Buildings Admin-
8 istration, Federal Works Agency, for the above purposes,
9 to remain available until expended.

10 Construction of buildings: For beginning construction,
11 on the grounds of Howard University, under the supervision
12 of the Public Buildings Administration, of a dental school
13 building, an auditorium building with facilities for the school
14 of music and the teaching of fine arts, together with altera-
15 tions and installations in connection with this construction,
16 including engineering and architectural services, printing,
17 and travel, to remain available until expended, \$2,022,080,
18 which amount, except such part as may be necessary for
19 the incidental expenses of the university, may be transferred
20 to the Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works
21 Agency, for the above purposes, and the university is author-
22 ized to contract for the completion of said construction at
23 a total cost of not to exceed \$4,109,755.

24 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

25 Further development of vocational education: For

1 carrying out section 3 of the Vocational Educational Act
 2 of 1946 (Public Law 586), ~~(28)~~\$14,200,000 \$17,750,000
 3 ~~(29):~~*Provided*, That the apportionment to the States shall
 4 be computed on the basis of not to exceed \$19,842,759.97
 5 for the fiscal year 1948, as authorized.

6 Promotion of vocational education in Hawaii: For car-
 7 rying out section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C.
 8 29), \$30,000.

9 Promotion of vocational education in Puerto Rico: For
 10 carrying out section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20
 11 U. S. C. 30), \$105,000.

12 Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the
 13 mechanic arts: For carrying out section 22 of the Act of
 14 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343d), \$2,480,000.

15 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 16 Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations,
 17 and reports regarding libraries; fostering coordination of
 18 public and school library service; coordination of library
 19 service on the national level with other forms of adult educa-
 20 tion; developing library participation in Federal projects;
 21 fostering Nation-wide coordination of research materials
 22 among libraries, interstate library coordination and the
 23 development of library service throughout the country;
 24 personal services in the District of Columbia; contract

1 stenographic reporting services as authorized by section
 2 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but,
 3 when contracted for on a fee basis, without regard to the
 4 limitation on rates in such section; purchase, distribution, and
 5 exchange of educational documents, motion-picture films, and
 6 lantern slides; collection, exchange, and cataloging of edu-
 7 cational apparatus and appliances, articles of school furniture
 8 and models of school buildings illustrative of foreign and
 9 domestic systems and methods of education, and repairing
 10 the same; and a health service program as authorized by the
 11 Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658) ; ~~(30)~~\$1,252,900
 12 \$1,683,900 ~~(31)~~, of which not less than \$434,400 shall
 13 be available for the Division of Vocational Education as
 14 authorized.

15 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

16 For payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and
 17 Puerto Rico) in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilita-
 18 tion Act, as amended (29 U. S. C. ch. 4), including pay-
 19 ments, in accordance with regulations of the Administrator,
 20 for one-half of necessary expenditures for the acquisition of
 21 vending stands or other equipment in accordance with sec-
 22 tion 3 (a) (3) (C) of said Act for the use of blind persons,
 23 such stands or other equipment to be controlled by the State
 24 agency, \$18,000,000, of which not to exceed \$200,000
 25 shall be available to the Federal Security Administrator for

1 providing rehabilitation services to disabled residents of
 2 the District of Columbia, as authorized by section 6 of said
 3 Act, which latter amount shall be available for administra-
 4 tive expenses in connection with providing such services
 5 in the District of Columbia, including printing and binding,
 6 and travel: *Provided*, That not to exceed 15 per centum
 7 of the appropriation shall be used for administrative pur-
 8 poses: *And provided further*, That section 3709 of the
 9 Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not apply to any pur-
 10 chase made or service rendered when the aggregate amount
 11 involved does not exceed \$400.

12 For general administrative expenses in carrying out the
 13 provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended,
 14 and of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20 U. S. C., ch.
 15 6A), including personal services in the District of Columbia;
 16 temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
 17 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but in the case of
 18 stenographic reporting services on a fee basis without regard
 19 to the limitation on rates in such section, and, in the case of
 20 all other services, at rates not in excess of ~~(32)\$75~~ \$35 per
 21 diem for individuals; purchase of reprints; purchase of one
 22 passenger motor vehicle; exchange of books; and not to
 23 exceed \$7,500 for production, purchase, and distribution of
 24 educational films; ~~(33)\$500,000~~ \$600,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. ch. 6A) (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including (with the exception of the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service") personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of reports, documents, and other material for publication and of reprints; temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but, in the case of stenographic reporting services on a fee basis without regard to the limitation on rates in such section and, in the case of all other services, at rates not in excess of ~~(34)\$75~~ \$35 per diem for individuals; preparation and display of posters and exhibits by contract or otherwise; packing, unpacking, crating, uncrating, drayage, and transportation of personal effects of commissioned officers and transportation of their dependents on change of station; increased allowances to Reserve officers for foreign service; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel prescribed by the Surgeon General for use by employees in the performance of their official duties; and transporting in Government-owned automotive equipment, to and from school, children of personnel who have quarters for themselves and their families at isolated stations; as follows:

Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections

1 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases,
2 including the operation and maintenance of centers for the
3 diagnosis, treatment, support, and clothing of persons
4 afflicted with venereal diseases; transportation and sub-
5 sistence of such persons and their attendants to and from
6 the place of treatment or allowance in lieu thereof; diagnosis
7 and treatment (including emergency treatment for other
8 illnesses) of such persons through contracts with physicians
9 and hospitals and other appropriate institutions without
10 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended;
11 fees for case finding and referral to such centers of voluntary
12 patients; reasonable expenses of preparing remains or burial
13 of deceased patients; recreational supplies and equipment;
14 leasing of facilities and repair and alteration of leased facili-
15 ties; the purchase of twenty-eight passenger motor vehicles,
16 and for grants of money, services, supplies, equipment, and
17 use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act, and with the
18 approval of the respective State health authorities, to
19 counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of
20 the States, for the foregoing purposes, in such amounts and
21 upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General
22 may determine; \$17,399,500, of which \$516,500 shall be
23 immediately available.

24 Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section 314
25 (b) of the Act, \$8,000,000.

1 Assistance to States, general: To carry out the purposes
2 of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide consultative serv-
3 ices to States pursuant to section 311 of the Act; and to
4 make field investigations and demonstrations pursuant to sec-
5 tion 301 of the Act, including the purchase of forty-three
6 passenger motor vehicles, \$15,682,300: *Provided*, That of
7 the amount available for carrying out the purposes of section
8 314 (c) of the Act, \$3,000,000 shall be available solely for
9 grants to States having approved plans for mental health
10 activities.

11 Communicable diseases: To carry out those provisions of
12 sections 311, 361, and 704 of the Act relating to the preven-
13 tion and suppression of communicable diseases, the interstate
14 transmission and spread thereof, and the enforcement of any
15 applicable quarantine laws, including the purchase of thirty-
16 five passenger motor vehicles; and hire, maintenance, and
17 operation of aircraft; \$7,500,000.

18 Hospital and construction activities: For administrative
19 expenses incident to carrying out title VI of the Public
20 Health Service Act, as amended (Public Law 725, 79th
21 Cong.), \$865,000, including printing and binding; pur-
22 chase of eight passenger motor vehicles; and travel, includ-
23 ing attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
24 purposes of this appropriation. (35) There shall be allotted
25 to the several States for the fiscal year 1948, as provided

1 in such Act, the total sum authorized by part C of the Act
2 to be appropriated for the fiscal years 1947 and 1948.
3 Whenever the Surgeon General shall have approved an
4 application for a construction project in accordance with
5 section 625 of the Act, the Federal share of the cost of such
6 project, as provided by the Act, shall constitute a con-
7 tractual obligation of the Federal Government *There shall*
8 *be allotted to the several States for the fiscal year 1948, as*
9 *provided in such Act, a sum not exceeding \$75,000,000,*
10 *the total sum authorized to be appropriated for the*
11 *fiscal year 1948 by part C of the Act. Whenever the Sur-*
12 *geon General shall have approved an application for a*
13 *construction project in accordance with section 625 of the*
14 *Act, the Federal share of the cost of such project, as pro-*
15 *vided by the Act, shall constitute a contractual obligation*
16 *of the Federal Government: Provided, That the aggregate*
17 *contractual obligation during the fiscal year 1948 shall not*
18 *exceed \$40,000,000.*

19 Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the pur-
20 poses of sections 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 502, and
21 710 of the Act, including minor repairs to and maintenance
22 of buildings; purchase of twenty-four passenger motor vehi-
23 cles, including four ambulances; transportation to their
24 homes in the continental United States of recovered indigent
25 leper patients; court costs and other expenses incident to

1 proceedings for commitment of mentally incompetent per-
2 sons to hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane;
3 expenses of preparing and transporting remains, or reason-
4 able burial expenses, for any patient dying in a hospital;
5 travel; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock;
6 and reimbursement to employees, subject to regulations of
7 the Federal Security Administrator, for the cost of repair or
8 replacement of personal belongings damaged or destroyed
9 by patients while such employees were engaged in the per-
10 formance of their official duties; \$20,000,000, of which not
11 to exceed \$501,519 may be transferred to the appropriation
12 "Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth".

13 Mental health activities: For expenses necessary for
14 carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 302, 312, and
15 321 with respect to mental diseases, sections 322, 324, 326,
16 504, and 710 with respect to treatment at the Public Health
17 Service Hospitals, Fort Worth, Texas, and Lexington, Ken-
18 tucky, of persons suffering from psychiatric disorders, and
19 sections 303, 341, 343, and 344 of the Act, and Executive
20 Order 9079, dated February 26, 1942, including minor
21 repairs to and maintenance of buildings; purchase of one
22 passenger motor vehicle; court costs and other expenses
23 incident to proceedings taken for commitment of mentally
24 incompetent persons to hospitals; expenses of preparing and
25 transporting remains, or reasonable burial expenses, for any

1 patient dying in a hospital; firearms and ammunition; travel;
2 printing and binding; reimbursement to the working capital
3 fund for articles or services furnished by the industrial
4 activities; expenses incurred in pursuing, identifying, and
5 returning escaped prisoners, including rewards for their
6 capture; transportation and subsistence allowance, within
7 continental United States, of any narcotic addict voluntarily
8 admitted and discharged as cured; reimbursement to em-
9 ployees, subject to regulations of the Federal Security Ad-
10 ministrator, for the cost of repair or replacement of personal
11 belongings damaged or destroyed by patients while such
12 employees were engaged in the performance of their official
13 duties; tobacco for patients; (36)~~\$4,000,000~~ \$4,500,000, of
14 which not to exceed \$99,500 may be transferred to the
15 appropriation "Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth":
16 *Provided*, That as of June 30, 1947, and the end of each
17 fiscal year thereafter any balances in the "Working capital
18 fund, narcotic hospitals," in excess of \$150,000 shall be
19 transferred to the surplus fund of the Treasury.

20 Foreign quarantine service: For the medical inspection
21 of aliens, the maintenance and ordinary expenses of United
22 States quarantine stations and supplementary activities
23 abroad, and the care and treatment of quarantine detainees
24 in private or other public hospitals when facilities of the

1 Public Health Service are not available, including the pur-
2 chase of eighteen passenger motor vehicles, \$2,450,000.

3 Employee health service programs: For carrying out
4 the functions of the Public Health Service under the Act
5 of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658), including travel and
6 purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, \$300,000, of which
7 not to exceed \$30,583 may be used for a health service pro-
8 gram for Public Health Service employees: *Provided*, That
9 when the Public Health Service, at the request of any de-
10 partment or agency of the Government, establishes or
11 operates a health service program for such department or
12 agency such amount as may be necessary may be consoli-
13 dated with this appropriation by transfer from the applicable
14 appropriation or appropriations of such department or
15 agency.

16 National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For
17 the activities of the National Institute of Health, not other-
18 wise provided for, including research fellowships and grants
19 for research projects pursuant to section 301 of the Act
20 (including the purchase and distribution of penicillin and
21 other antibiotic compounds for use in research projects for
22 which grants are made); the regulation and preparation of
23 biologic products; the purchase of six passenger motor
24 vehicles; and maintenance of buildings; ~~(37)\$9,126,000~~
25 \$9,626,000.

1 National Cancer Institute: To enable the Surgeon Gen-
 2 eral, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory
 3 Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and
 4 training projects relating to cancer, including grants for
 5 erection of buildings and acquisition of land therefor; to
 6 cooperate with State health agencies in the prevention,
 7 control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative
 8 services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to other-
 9 wise carry out the provisions of title IV of the Act, includ-
 10 ing the purchase of twelve passenger motor vehicles,
 11 (38)\$17,328,200 \$12,000,000, of which such amount as
 12 may be necessary in carrying out the purposes of this
 13 appropriation may be transferred to the appropriation "Pay,
 14 and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service":
 15 *Provided*, That such parts of the amount appropriated under
 16 this head as the Surgeon General shall determine from time
 17 to time to be available for research and training grants
 18 shall remain available until expended.

19 Construction of research facilities: For the acquisition
 20 of a site, and the preparation of plans, specifications, and
 21 drawings, for additional research buildings and a six-hun-
 22 dred-bed clinical research hospital and necessary accessory
 23 buildings related thereto to be used in general medical re-
 24 search, including cancer and cardiovascular diseases, to be
 25 immediately available and to remain available until expended,

1 \$2,650,000, which amount, except such part as may be
2 necessary for the incidental expenses of the Public Health
3 Service, shall be transferred to the Public Buildings Ad-
4 ministration for the performance of the work for which the
5 appropriation is made.

6 Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth: For pay, uni-
7 forms and subsistence allowances, increased allowances for
8 foreign service and commutation of quarters for not to exceed
9 one thousand two hundred and forty-six regular active com-
10 missioned officers; for retired pay of regular and reserve
11 commissioned officers; and for six months' death gratuity
12 pay and burial payments for regular commissioned officers;
13 \$5,750,300: *Provided*, That not to exceed thirty-six officers
14 may be appointed to grades above that of senior assistant
15 and for purposes of pay and pay period any person so ap-
16 pointed shall be considered as having had on the date of
17 appointment service equal to the promotion service credited
18 to the junior officer of the grade to which appointed.

19 Training for nurses: For continuing in training student
20 nurses enrolled prior to October 16, 1945, under the pro-
21 visions of the Act of June 15, 1943, as amended (50
22 U. S. C., App. 1451, and the following), \$4,500,000, of
23 which not to exceed \$348,792 shall be available for admin-
24 istrative expenses, including printing and binding and travel:
25 *Provided*, That this appropriation is hereby made available

1 for transfer to and consolidation with appropriations of Saint
2 Elizabeths and Freedmen's Hospitals, in such amounts as
3 may be deemed necessary by the Federal Security Adminis-
4 trator, to cover the cost of items furnished to student nurses in
5 training under plans approved for such hospitals in accord
6 ance with said Act.

7 Salaries and expenses: For the divisions and offices of
8 the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous ex-
9 penses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for
10 elsewhere, including the supervision of sanitary engineering
11 and dental operations of the Public Health Service; mainte-
12 nance and operation of the water and sanitary investigations
13 station at Cincinnati, Ohio; surveys and investigations con-
14 cerned with problems of pollution of the waters of lakes and
15 rivers of the United States; collecting and compiling mor-
16 tality, morbidity, and vital statistics, including procurement,
17 by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
18 Statutes, as amended, of transcripts of State, municipal, and
19 other records, and studies and investigations related thereto:
20 preparing information, articles, and publications related to
21 public health; conducting studies and demonstrations in
22 public health methods; and purchase of four passenger motor
23 vehicles; \$3,600,000.

24 Office of International Health Relations: For expenses

1 necessary in connection with international health work and
2 the Public Health Service mission to Liberia, including not to
3 exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries
4 when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General,
5 \$275,000.

6 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

7 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
8 maintenance and operation of the hospital (including the
9 care and treatment of insane beneficiaries of the Bureau of
10 Indian Affairs, and insane beneficiaries of the Bureau of
11 Employees' Compensation, in the Federal Security Agency),
12 including clothing for patients; reimbursement to employees,
13 subject to regulations of the Federal Security Administrator,
14 for the cost of repair or replacement of personal belongings
15 damaged or destroyed by patients while such employees
16 were engaged in the performance of their official duties;
17 travel expenses; printing and binding; a health service pro-
18 gram for employees as authorized by the Act of August 8,
19 1946 (Public Law 658); purchase of three passenger motor
20 vehicles, including one ambulance; repairs and improvements
21 to buildings and grounds; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning
22 of such wearing apparel as may be used by employees in
23 the performance of their official duties; cooperation with
24 organizations or individuals in scientific research into the
25 nature, causes, prevention, and treatment of mental illness;

1 maintenance and operation of necessary facilities for feeding
2 employees and others (at not less than cost as determined
3 in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Federal
4 Security Administrator), the proceeds therefrom to reim-
5 burse the appropriation for the institution; ascertaining the
6 residence of patients whose care by the hospital is no longer
7 authorized, and returning such patients to the place of resi-
8 dence; not exceeding \$1,500 for the removal of patients to
9 their friends; attendance at meetings of organizations con-
10 cerned with hospital administration and medical advance-
11 ment, when authorized by the Federal Security Adminis-
12 trator; and not exceeding \$1,500 for the actual and neces-
13 sary expenses incurred in pursuing, identifying, and return-
14 ing patients who escape from the hospital or from the custody
15 of any employee, including rewards for the capture of any
16 such patients; \$1,550,000: *Provided*, That the District of
17 Columbia, or any branch of the Government requiring Saint
18 Elizabeths Hospital to care for patients for which they are
19 responsible, shall pay by check to the Superintendent upon
20 his written request, either in advance or at the end of each
21 month, such amounts as shall be calculated by the Superin-
22 tendent to be due for such care on the basis of a per diem
23 rate approved by the Bureau of the Budget and bills ren-
24 dered by the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital
25 in accordance herewith shall not be subject to audit or certi-

1 fication in advance of payment; proper adjustments of such
2 bills paid for in advance on the basis of such calculations
3 shall be made monthly or quarterly, as may be agreed upon
4 by the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital and the
5 District of Columbia government, department, or establish-
6 ments concerned. All sums paid to the Superintendent of
7 Saint Elizabeths Hospital for the care of patients that he is
8 authorized by law to receive shall be deposited to the credit
9 on the books of the Treasury of this appropriation and be
10 subject to requisition upon the approval of the Superintendent
11 of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

12 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

13 Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent
14 children, and aid to the blind: For grants to States as
15 authorized in titles I, IV, and X of the Social Security Act,
16 as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. I, IV, and X),
17 \$625,000,000, of which such amount as may be necessary
18 shall be available for grants under such titles I, IV, and X,
19 respectively, for any period in the fiscal year 1947 sub-
20 sequent to March 31, 1947.

21 Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance: For personal serv-
22 ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,150,000.

23 Grants to States for unemployment compensation admin-
24 istration: For grants to States as authorized in title III of
25 the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7,

1 subch. III), \$57,586,000, of which such amounts as may
 2 be agreed upon by the Federal Security Agency and the
 3 Post Office Department shall be used for the payment, in such
 4 manner as said parties may jointly determine, of postage for
 5 the transmission of official mail matter in connection with
 6 the unemployment compensation administration of States
 7 receiving grants herefrom.

8 Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen: For
 9 payments to seamen as authorized by title XIII of the Social
 10 Security Act, as amended (sec. 306, Act of Aug. 10, 1946,
 11 Public Law 719), \$900,000.

12 Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security: For personal
 13 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
 14 ~~(39)\$900,000~~ \$995,000.

15 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors
 16 Insurance: For necessary expenses, including personal serv-
 17 ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, travel,
 18 ~~(40)~~*including, when specifically authorized by the Federal*
 19 *Security Administrator, attendance at meetings of organiza-*
 20 *tions concerned with the work of the Bureau of Old-Age and*
 21 *Survivors Insurance* and printing and binding, not more
 22 than ~~(41)\$34,909,700~~ \$35,200,000 may be expended from
 23 the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund,
 24 together with \$700,000 from the general fund of the
 25 Treasury (for carrying out title II of the Act of Au-

gust 10, 1946 (Public Law 719), the two amounts to be accounted for as one fund: *Provided*, That any sums received by the Administrator as payment for services performed for any department or agency of the Government by persons whose salaries are paid from the amount made available under this paragraph shall be deposited to the credit of this appropriation and be available, during the fiscal year in which such sums are received, for the same purposes (42): *Provided further*, That of the amount authorized to be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, not more than \$175,000 may be expended, without regard to section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932, as amended (40 U. S. C. 278 (a)) for alterations, improvements, and repairs to two buildings in Baltimore, Maryland, housing the wage record operations of the Bureau, which amount, except such part as may be necessary for incidental expenses of the Bureau, may be transferred to the Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency, for such purposes.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in carrying out the Act of April 9, 1912, as amended (29 U. S. C. 18a), including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of reports and material for the publications

1 of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribution;
2 ~~(43)\$400,000~~ \$431,000.

3 Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare: For
4 necessary expenses in carrying out title V of the Social Se-
5 curity Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), and
6 the emergency maternity and infant care program, including
7 personal services in the District of Columbia; ~~(44)\$700,000~~
8 \$800,000: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation con-
9 tained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry out
10 any instruction, order, or regulation relating to the care of
11 obstetrical cases which discriminates between persons licensed
12 under State law to practice obstetrics: *Provided further*, That
13 the foregoing proviso shall not be so construed as to prevent
14 any patient from having the services of any practitioner of her
15 own choice, paid for out of this fund, so long as State laws
16 are complied with: *Provided further*, That any State plan
17 which provides standards for professional obstetrical services
18 in accordance with the laws of the State shall be approved.

19 Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant
20 care (national defense): For grants to States, including
21 Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia,
22 to provide, in addition to similar services otherwise available,
23 medical, nursing, and hospital maternity and infant care for
24 wives and infants of enlisted men of the fourth, fifth, sixth,

1 and seventh grades in the armed forces of the United States
2 and of Army aviation cadets, under allotments by the Fed-
3 eral Security Administrator and plans developed and ad-
4 ministered by State health agencies and approved by the
5 Federal Security Agency, \$3,000,000, to be available until
6 June 30, 1949, of which not more than \$210,000 may be
7 allotted to the States for administrative expenses on the
8 basis of need as determined by the Federal Security
9 Agency: *Provided*, That the foregoing grants to States shall
10 be on the understanding that the activity shall be in process
11 of liquidation on and after July 1, 1947, but this shall not
12 be construed to preclude the furnishing of the above-
13 mentioned services, regardless of the date of application
14 therefor, to any woman or the offspring of any woman
15 shown to have been otherwise eligible as of June 30, 1947,
16 under laws and regulations then applicable.

17 Grants to States for maternal and child health services:
18 For grants to States as authorized in title V, part 1, of the
19 Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. ch. 7,
20 subch. V) , \$11,000,000: *Provided*, That any allotment to a
21 State pursuant to section 502 (b) of such Act shall not be
22 included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a)
23 and (b) of section 504 of such Act an amount expended
24 or estimated to be expended by the State.

25 Grants to States for services for crippled children: For

1 grants to States as authorized in title V, part 2, of the Social
 2 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V),
 3 \$7,500,000: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pur-
 4 suant to section 512 (b) of such Act shall not be included
 5 in computing, for the purpose of subsections (a) and (b) of
 6 section 514 of such Act, an amount expended or estimated
 7 to be expended by the State.

8 Grants to States for child-welfare services: For grants
 9 to States as authorized in title V, part 3, of the Social Security
 10 Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), \$3,500,000.

11 Salaries, consolidated operations, Social Security
 12 Administration: For personal services in the District of
 13 Columbia and elsewhere not otherwise appropriated for,
 14 (45) ~~\$2,072,000~~ \$2,000,000.

15 Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Administration:
 16 For expenses, not otherwise appropriated for, necessary to
 17 carry into effect the Social Security Act, as amended (42
 18 U. S. C. 301-1305, including exchange of books; library
 19 membership fees or dues in organizations which issue publi-
 20 cations to members only or to members at a lower price than
 21 to others, payments for which may be made in advance;
 22 alterations and repairs; contract stenographic reporting serv-
 23 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 24 (Public Law 600), but, when contracted for on a fee basis,

1 without regard to the limitation on rates in such section;
2 \$430,400.

3 If during the fiscal year 1947 or 1948 functions are
4 transferred by the Federal Security Administrator from or
5 between any of the offices or bureaus of the Social Security
6 Administration, the Administrator may transfer from or be-
7 tween the amounts herein made available for salaries for
8 the Social Security Administration the sums necessary for
9 personal services in connection with the functions so trans-
10 ferred.

11 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any of the amounts herein
12 made available for salaries for the Social Security Adminis-
13 tration may, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the
14 Budget, be transferred by the Administrator to any other of
15 such amounts, but no amount may be increased more than 5
16 per centum thereby.

17 None of the moneys appropriated by this Act to the
18 Social Security Administration or to the Children's Bureau
19 for grants-in-aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in
20 part, the cost of operation of said agencies, including the
21 salaries and expenses of officers and employees of said agen-
22 cies, shall be withheld from the said agencies of any States
23 which have established by legislative enactment and have in
24 operation a merit system and classification and compensation
25 plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation

1 of their employees, because of any disapproval of their per-
2 sonnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of
3 the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or em-
4 ployees.

5 The amounts herein made available for salaries or ex-
6 penses of the Social Security Administration shall be avail-
7 able for a health service program for the employees thereof
8 as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law
9 658).

10 Grants to States, fiscal year 1949: For making, after
11 May 31, 1948, payments to States under titles I, III, IV, V,
12 and X, respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended,
13 for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1949, such sums as may
14 be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
15 made thereunder for payments under each of such titles to
16 be charged to the appropriation therefor for the fiscal year
17 1949.

18 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, and X, respec-
19 tively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, payments to
20 a State under any of such titles for any quarter in the period
21 beginning April 1, 1947, and ending June 30, 1948, may
22 be made with respect to a State plan approved under such
23 title prior to or during such period, but no such payment
24 shall be made with respect to any plan for any quarter prior
25 to the quarter in which such plan was submitted for approval.

1 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

2 Salaries, Office of the Administrator, including personal
3 services in the District of Columbia; temporary services as
4 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Pub-
5 lic Law 600), but in the case of stenographic reporting serv-
6 ices on a fee basis without regard to the limitation on rates in
7 such section and in the case of other services at rates not in
8 excess of ~~(46)\$75~~ \$35 per diem for individuals; and health
9 service programs for employees as authorized by the Act of
10 August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658) : ~~(47)\$320,000~~ \$340,000,
11 of which \$6,600 is for personal services incident to the liquida-
12 tion of the Civilian Conservation Corps in accordance with
13 the applicable provisions under the head "Civilian Conserva-
14 tion Corps" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation
15 Act, 1944, and the National Youth Administration in accord-
16 ance with the applicable provisions under the head "National
17 Youth Administration" in the Federal Security Agency
18 Appropriation Act, 1945.

19 Salaries, Division of Personnel Management, including
20 personal services in the District of Columbia, ~~(48)\$132,500~~
21 \$147,200.

22 Salaries, Division of Service Operations, including per-
23 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$294,400.

24 Salaries, Office of the General Counsel, including per-

1 sonal services in the District of Columbia, ~~(49)\$325,600~~
2 ~~\$350,000~~.

3 Miscellaneous expenses, Office of the Administrator: For
4 miscellaneous expenses including \$500 for the liquidation of
5 the Civilian Conservation Corps in accordance with the ap-
6 plicable provisions under the head "Civilian Conservation
7 Corps" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,
8 1944, and the National Youth Administration in accordance
9 with the applicable provisions under the head "National
10 Youth Administration" in the Federal Security Agency
11 Appropriation Act, 1945; examination of estimates for
12 appropriations in the field; exchange of books; library
13 membership fees or dues in organizations which issue pub-
14 lications to members only or to members at a lower price
15 than to others, payment for which may be made in ad-
16 vance; and purchase of two passenger motor vehicles (in-
17 cluding one at not to exceed \$3,000) ; \$65,000: *Provided,*
18 That the Administrator may transfer to this appropriation
19 from appropriations of the constituent organizations of the
20 Federal Security Agency such sums as may be necessary to
21 finance the purchase of duplicating materials required in
22 performance of duplicating work for such constituent organ-
23 izations, unused portions of which sums may, at any time,
24 be retransferred by the Administrator to the original
25 appropriations.

1 Travel expenses: For travel expenses (not appropriated
 2 for elsewhere) for the Federal Security Agency, including,
 3 when specifically authorized by the Federal Security Admin-
 4 istrator, attendance at meetings of organizations concerned
 5 with the work of the Federal Security Agency, \$1,571,700:
 6 *Provided*, That all receipts from non-Federal agencies rep-
 7 resenting reimbursement for expenses of travel of employees
 8 of the Office of Education performing advisory functions to
 9 said agencies shall be deposited in the Treasury of the
 10 United States to the credit of this appropriation.

11 Printing and binding: For printing and binding (not
 12 appropriated for elsewhere) for the Federal Security
 13 Agency, including the purchase of reprints, ~~(50)\$558,700~~
 14 *\$670,000*.

15 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
 16 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Federal Security
 17 Agency as required by the Act of June 28, 1944 (39
 18 U. S. C. 321d), ~~(51)\$480,000~~ *\$500,000*.

19 Civilian war assistance: For expenses necessary, includ-
 20 ing personal services in the District of Columbia, to continue
 21 during the fiscal year 1948 to provide (a) temporary aid (in-
 22 cluding medical care by contract, transportation, and other
 23 goods and services without regard to section 3709, Revised
 24 Statutes, as amended, and money payments) to citizens of the
 25 United States or their children under eighteen years of age

1 who have been interned or stranded, and returned to the
2 United States, or who have been evacuated from any area
3 under the direction of the civil or military authorities of the
4 United States, and (b) for temporary aid to and the return of
5 civilians evacuated from the Philippine Islands or Hawaii to
6 the United States under the direction of the civil or military
7 authorities of the United States during the period from De-
8 cember 7, 1941, to September 15, 1945; \$750,000, which
9 amount may be expended by advances or grants of funds or
10 otherwise, to such Federal or other agencies as the Adminis-
11 trator may designate.

12 In order that the Administrator may effectuate reorgan-
13 ization plans submitted and approved pursuant to the Reor-
14 ganization Acts of 1939 and 1945 he may transfer
15 to the foregoing appropriations under this title from funds
16 available for administrative expenses of the constituent units
17 of the Federal Security Agency such sums as represent a con-
18 solidation in the Office of the Administrator of any of the
19 administrative functions of said constituent units: *Provided*,
20 That no such transfer of funds shall be made unless the con-
21 solidation of administrative functions will result in a reduction
22 of administrative salary and other expenses and such reduc-
23 tion is accompanied by savings in funds appropriated to the
24 Federal Security Agency which savings shall not be expended

1 for any other purpose but shall be impounded and returned
2 to the Treasury.

3 The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer
4 to the constituent organizations of the Federal Security
5 Agency from appropriations for travel expenses and
6 printing and binding, Federal Security Agency, such amounts
7 as the Administrator may request; amounts so transferred
8 shall be set up on the books of the Treasury under suitable
9 titles and shall be available for the same purposes and subject
10 to the same limitations as the appropriations from which
11 transferred: *Provided*, That balances of any amounts so
12 transferred, or any part of such balances shall, upon request
13 of the Administrator, be retransferred to the appropriations
14 for travel expenses and printing and binding, Federal
15 Security Agency.

16 Appropriations under this title available for adminis-
17 trative expenses (other than those exclusively for salaries)
18 shall be available for the payment of claims pursuant to part
19 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
20 Law 601.)

21 This title may be cited as the "Federal Security Agency
22 Appropriation Act, 1948".

23 TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

24 Salaries: For three Board members of the National
25 Labor Relations Board and other personal services of the

1 Board in the District of Columbia and elsewhere necessary
 2 in performing the duties authorized by law, ~~(52)\$3,063,400~~
 3 ~~\$3,750,000~~.

4 Miscellaneous expenses: For necessary expenses, other
 5 than salaries, of the National Labor Relations Board in
 6 performing duties authorized by law, including repairs and
 7 alterations; contract stenographic reporting services; and not
 8 to exceed \$1,000 for the hire of passenger motor vehicles;
 9 ~~(53)\$805,500~~ \$900,000.

10 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
 11 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National Labor
 12 Relations Board as required by section 2 of the Act of
 13 June 28, 1944, ~~(54)\$18,400~~ \$24,700.

14 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
 15 National Labor Relations Board, ~~(55)\$146,700~~ \$300,000.

16 No part of the funds appropriated in this title shall
 17 be used in any way in connection with a complaint case
 18 arising over an agreement, or a renewal thereof, between
 19 ~~(56)management and labor~~ *an employer and a labor organ-*
 20 *ization which represent a majority of his employees in their*
 21 *appropriate bargaining unit, which has been in existence for*
 22 *three months or longer without complaint being filed by an*
 23 *employee or employees of such plant: Provided, That, here-*
 24 *after, notice of such agreement or a renewal thereof shall*
 25 *have been posted in the plant affected for said period*

1 of three months, said notice containing information as to the
2 location at an accessible place of such agreement where said
3 agreement shall be open for inspection by any interested
4 person: *Provided further*, That these limitations shall not
5 apply to agreements with labor organizations formed in viola-
6 tion of section 158, paragraph 2, title 29, United States
7 Code: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appro-
8 priated in this title shall be used by the National Labor
9 Relations Board in any way in connection with the per-
10 formance of the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor
11 Disputes Act (50 U. S. C. App. 1501-11): *Provided*
12 *further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in this title
13 shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agri-
14 cultural laborers, or used in connection with investigations,
15 hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units
16 composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section
17 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat. 450), and as
18 defined in section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (52
19 Stat. 1060).

20 This title may be cited as the "National Labor Relations
21 Board Appropriation Act, 1948".

22 TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

23 Salaries and expenses: For three members of the Board,
24 and for other expenditures of the National Mediation Board,
25 including contract stenographic reporting services as au-

1 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
2 Law 600), ~~(57)\$316,000~~ \$338,700, of which amount not to
3 exceed ~~(58)\$236,000~~ \$261,726 may be expended for
4 personal services in the District of Columbia.

5 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund
6 of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National
7 Mediation Board and the National Railroad Adjustment
8 Board as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28,
9 1944, \$700.

10 Arbitration and emergency boards: For necessary
11 expenses of arbitration boards established under section
12 7 of the Railway Labor Act (45 U. S. C. 157) and
13 emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant
14 to section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160);
15 necessary transportation expenses of board members
16 to and from their homes or regular places of business,
17 and \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence on such days as they
18 are actually engaged in performance of the duties of said
19 boards; printing and binding; contract stenographic
20 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
21 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), \$119,000.

22 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
23 the National Mediation Board, \$9,000.

24 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

25 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the

1 National Railroad Adjustment Board, including contract
2 stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15
3 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), \$367,000,
4 of which \$65,000 shall be available only for compensation,
5 not in excess of \$50 per day, and expenses of referees; and
6 not more than \$175,000 for other personal services.

7 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
8 the National Railroad Adjustment Board, ~~(59)~~\$39,000
9 \$45,000.

10 This title may be cited as the "National Mediation
11 Board Appropriation Act, 1948".

12 TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

13 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
14 bia and elsewhere, \$4,560,000.

15 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For
16 necessary expenditures, including not to exceed \$1,000 for
17 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
18 work of the Board when specifically authorized by the
19 Board; repairs and alterations; contract stenographic report-
20 ing services; and for payment in advance when authorized
21 by the Board for library membership in organizations which
22 issue publications to members only or to members at a price
23 lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$2,000 for
24 claims determined and settled pursuant to the Federal Tort

1 Claims Act; and purchase of one passenger motor vehicle;
2 \$1,046,000.

3 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
4 \$53,000.

5 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
6 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section
7 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944, \$175,000, of which \$113,-
8 000 shall be derived from the railroad unemployment in-
9 surance administration fund.

10 Railroad retirement account: For an amount sufficient
11 as an annual premium for the payments required under the
12 Railroad Retirement Acts of August 29, 1935, and June
13 24, 1937, and authorized to be appropriated to the railroad
14 retirement account established under section 15 (a) of the
15 latter Act, \$685,072,000, of which \$203,793,000 shall be
16 immediately available: *Provided*, That such total amount
17 shall be available until expended for making payments re-
18 quired under said retirement Acts, and the amount not
19 required for current payments shall be invested by the Secre-
20 tary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of
21 said Railroad Retirement Act of June 24, 1937.

22 The foregoing appropriations for salaries and miscel-
23 laneous expenses of the Board shall be available for a health-
24 service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946.
25 (Public Law 658.)

1 This title may be cited as the “Railroad Retirement
2 Board Appropriation Act, 1948”.

3 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

4 SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in
5 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
6 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
7 the United States or who is a member of an organization of
8 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
9 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or
10 is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
11 of the Government of the United States by force or violence:
12 *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be
13 considered prima facie evidence that the person making the
14 affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section
15 engaged in a strike against the Government of the United
16 States, is not a member of an organization of Government
17 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
18 ment of the United States, or that such person does not
19 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-
20 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
21 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person
22 who engages in a strike against the Government of the
23 United States or who is a member of an organization of
24 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
25 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or

1 who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
2 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
3 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages
4 for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this
5 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall
6 be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more
7 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above
8 penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution
9 for, any other provisions of existing law.

10 SEC. 602. This Act may be cited as the "Labor-Federal
11 Security Appropriation Act, 1948".

Passed the House of Representatives March 25, 1947.

Attest: JOHN ANDREWS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments May 5 (legisla-
tive day, April 21), 1947.

Attest: CARL A. LOEFFLER,
Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 5, 1947

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 13, 1947
For actions of May 12, 1947
80th-1st, No. 89

CONTENTS

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Accounting..... | 3 | Labor..... | 17 | Potatoes..... | 46 |
| Appropriations..... | 9,15,24 | Lands..... | 6,20,28,31,53 | Prices, farm..... | 35 |
| Assistant secretaries..... | 23 | Lands, reclamation..... | 38 | Prices, support..... | 13,27 |
| Claims..... | 19 | Law, revision..... | 5 | Research..... | 51 |
| Dairy industry..... | 13,27,37 | Loans, farm..... | 29 | Roads..... | 4,46 |
| Economy..... | 14 | Lobbying..... | 12 | Small business..... | 41 |
| Education..... | 2,54 | Marketing..... | 1,30 | Strategic materials..... | 44 |
| Farm program..... | 25,32 | Minerals..... | 20 | Sugar..... | 34 |
| Fertilizers..... | 26,33 | Nomination..... | 21 | Territories and pos- sessions..... | 47 |
| Fisheries..... | 43 | Organization, executive..... | 45 | Textiles..... | 49 |
| Flood control..... | 39 | Paper shortage..... | 41 | Tobacco..... | 7 |
| Foreign affairs..... | 14,16,36,52 | Payments in lieu of taxes..... | 22 | Transportation..... | 6,11,48 |
| Health..... | 54 | Peanuts..... | 30 | Veterans' benefits..... | 2,8,18,29 |
| Housing..... | 18,50 | Personnel..... | 8,11,15,19 | Wool..... | 10 |
| Insect control..... | 1 | Postal service..... | 42 | | |

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill to regulate marketing of insecticides, rodenticides, weedkillers, etc. Rep. Murray discussed wool bill. Rep. Flannagan introduced national-fertilizer-policy bill. Rep. Cunningham introduced bill to provide "more adequate and effective farm-loan benefits" for veterans. Rep. Murray criticized USDA's handling of dairy price supports.

HOUSE

1. MARKETING. Passed as reported H. R. 1237, to regulate the marketing of insecticides, rodenticides, weed killers, etc. (pp. 5182-6).
2. VETERANS' TRAINING. Passed as reported H. R. 2181, to include "institutional on-farm training" in the education and training program for veterans (pp. 5188-90). (The Congressional Record does not make it clear that this bill was passed, but the "Daily Digest" says it was.)
3. ACCOUNTING. Passed without amendment S. 273, which provides that, effective 3 years after enactment, the monthly and quarterly account of any disbursing, accountable, or certifying officer shall be settled by GAO within 3 years from the date of receipt of the complete account by GAO, except during a war emergency (pp. 5177-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. ROADS. Passed without amendment H. R. 1874, to amend the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 so as to provide for extending the period of availability of the post-war highway funds from 1 year to 2 years after the close of the fiscal year for which the appropriations are authorized (pp. 5180-1).
5. CODIFICATION OF LAWS. Passed several bills to enact titles of the U. S. C. into positive law, as follows: H. R. 1565, title 1, "General Provisions"; H. R. 1566, title 4, "Flag and Seal, Seat of Government, and the States"; H. R. 1567, title 6, "Official and Penal Bonds"; H. R. 2083, title 17, "Copyrights" (pp. 5162-76).
6. INVESTIGATIONS. Agreed, without amendment, to H. Res. 93, authorizing the Public Lands Committee to investigate matters within its jurisdiction, and H. Res. 153, continuing authority for a transportation investigation by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (pp. 5190-1).

7. TOBACCO QUOTAS. On objections of Reps. Rich, Mason, and Smith of Ohio, passed over H. J. Res. 152, providing for marketing quotas on Va. sun-cured tobacco (p. 5160).
8. VETERANS' PREFERENCE. At the Request of Rep. Cole of N. Y., passed over H. R. 966, to make it mandatory for an administrative officer to take corrective action recommended by CSC in the case of appeals made by preference eligibles (p. 5187).
9. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 2700 (p. 5151). Senate conferees were appointed May 5.
10. WOOL PROGRAM. Rep. Murray, Wis., gave a list of questions and answers regarding the wool bill, S. 814 (pp. 5191-4).
11. STATION TRANSFERS. Received from the War Department proposed legislation to validate payments heretofore made by U. S. disbursing officers covering the cost of shipment of household effects of civilian employees. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 5194.)
12. LOBBYING. Received the first 1947 quarterly report listing registration of lobbyists under the Lobbying Act of 1946 (pp. 5195-239).
13. MILK PRICE SUPPORTS. Rep. Murray, Wis., criticized USDA's handling of dairy price supports (pp. 5154-5).
14. ECONOMY. Rep. Hoffman, Mich., suggested increased appropriations as a way in which to stop loans to foreign countries (p. 5155).
15. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President (May 9) supplemental appropriation estimates of \$16,160,000 for CSC and \$8,740,000 for FBI, to carry out the administration of the employees loyalty program in the Executive Branch. (H.Doc. 242). To Appropriations Committee.

SENATE

16. FOREIGN RELIEF. Sens. Vandenberg, Capper, Wiley, Connally, and George were appointed conferees on S. 938, the Greek-Turkish aid bill (pp. 5127-8). House conferees not yet appointed.
17. LABOR. Continued debate on S. 1126, the labor-management bill (pp. 5117-27, 5128-50). During the debate Sen. Pepper, Fla., stated that "The farmer should be opposing the pending legislation" and discussed the farmer-worker relationship (p. 5122).
18. VETERANS' HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment S. 1154, to amend the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act, 1946, so as to decrease the limitation on amounts used for premium payments for increasing materials supplies for the program (S.Rept. 162) (p. 5113).
19. CLAIMS; PERSONNEL. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. 1073, to extend until June 30, 1948, the time during which service of a person in an executive agency does not prohibit him from acting as counsel, etc., for prosecuting claims against the U.S. (S.Rept. 163) (p. 5113).
20. MINERAL LANDS. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendments S. 1081, to promote mining of coal, phosphate, sodium, etc. on lands acquired by the United

House of Representatives

MONDAY, MAY 12, 1947

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Father Thomas C. Donlan, Order of Preachers, director of the Nazareth Conference, Fenwick High School, Oak Park, Ill., offered the following prayer:

In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

O Almighty and Merciful God, we beseech Thee to enlighten the minds of our lawgivers that they may know the ways of truth in directing the citizens of our Republic. Enkindle in their hearts an ardent desire for justice that they may deal with each according to his rights and obligations in promoting the peaceful conduct of the affairs of our beloved Nation.

We pray Thee also to strengthen in the minds and hearts of our legislators the virtue of prudence, without which the works of charity, justice, and peace cannot flourish in our land. Enkindle in their memories the grateful recollection of Thy past benefactions, and inspire them to repent sincerely and to make amends for any past offenses. Instill in their minds a clear understanding of present affairs and in their hearts the humility necessary to share in the wisdom of others. Arm them with vigilance in crises and with clear reasoning in every situation. Make them provident in carrying out Thy holy will, circumspect in judging all things, and cautious and courageous in facing dangers.

Grant us all, most merciful Father, the wisdom to respect and obey the laws that they frame. Guard and protect us, that in unity of purpose we may lovingly and prudently pursue the paths of justice to that tranquility of order which is the peace Thou hast promised to men of good will.

Grant us these favors, O loving Father, through the merits and intercession of Jesus Christ, Thy only Son our Lord, who with Thee and the Holy Spirit reignest now and forever throughout eternity. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, May 9, 1947, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 938) entitled "An act to provide for assistance to Greece and Turkey," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. VANDENBERG, Mr. CAPPER, Mr. WILEY, Mr. CONNALLY, and Mr. GEORGE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947, SENT TO CONFERENCE

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's

table the bill (H. R. 2700) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: MESSRS. KEEFE, H. CARL ANDERSEN, SCHWABE of Oklahoma, CHURCH, ROONEY, HENDRICKS, and FOGARTY.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include an editorial.

Mr. ARNOLD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record.

Mr. TWYMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record in two instances.

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include a certain statement made by Carl H. Wilken before the Committee on Agriculture on May 8.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MEYER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a radio address made by him on the Greece-Turkish loan.

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record in two instances and include certain editorials.

Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include a statement.

Mr. MERROW asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include an editorial from the New York Times entitled "Air Power at Stake."

Mr. HOPE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record in two instances and include an article from the New York Times.

Mr. GAVIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include an editorial.

Mr. JONES of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include four resolutions by the Izaak Walton twenty-fifth annual conference.

Mr. JENNINGS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include two petitions.

Mr. JACKSON of California asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a column.

Mr. DOLLIVER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a statement.

Mr. ROBERTSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a newspaper article.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

A PLAN FOR A PERMANENT FARM PROGRAM

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, I have today inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a very comprehensive statement made by Carl H. Wilken, of Sioux City, Iowa, economic analyst of the Raw Materials National Council, before the House Committee on Agriculture on May 8, 1947.

Mr. Wilken presents a plan for a permanent farm program for agriculture which is worthy of our serious consideration. His statement is doubly important at this time in view of the fact that the 90-percent-parity formula under the Steagall amendment expires December 31, 1948. Mr. Wilken points out very definitely that there is a direct relationship between farm income, the industrial pay roll, and the national income at a ratio of 1-1-7. When farm income rises and falls, so does the industrial pay roll, and the national income rises and falls seven times farm income as the dollar paid for the production of raw materials turns seven times in the channels of trade.

I respectfully suggest that Members of Congress take the time to read Mr. Wilken's splendid statement.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow after disposition of matters on the Speaker's desk and at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the Public Works Committee may have

permission to sit tomorrow during the session of the House.

The SPEAKER. During general debate?

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

SURPLUS STEEL

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, in the fore part of February I had occasion to take the floor and call attention to the enormous quantities of steel in the hands of the War Assets Administration, over 500,000,000 pounds. The War Assets Administration claimed it only had 112,000,000 pounds.

Mr. Speaker, it has advertised in New York a sufficient quantity to indicate that in the 33 regional offices it has at least 157,000,000 pounds of steel. If you put the pressure on that gang, they may sell the stuff where it will do some good.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Instead of selling it and turning the money in to the Treasury, why not give the money to some foreign nation?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

[Mr. REES addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

(Mr. REES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

U. S. FRIGATE "CONSTITUTION"

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, October 21, 1947, marks the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the launching of the U. S. frigate *Constitution*, affectionately known as Old Ironsides.

I am today introducing a resolution to provide for the commemoration of that historic day. This grand and noble vessel, one of the parent vessels of our Navy, is berthed at the Boston Navy Yard. It seems to me fitting and proper

that Navy Day this year be celebrated on the anniversary day of her launching, 150 years ago, and that appropriate ceremonies be held aboard her.

The U. S. frigate *Constitution* was the beginning of our Navy. Her exploits made the people of this country aware of the value of a strong Navy, and today we have the greatest Navy in all the world. No better date could be selected to celebrate Navy Day than the anniversary of the frigate *Constitution*, which has represented the finest of Navy tradition and Navy valor.

The U. S. frigate *Constitution* was built in 1797, at the order of President George Washington. She first saw action in the naval war with France, between 1797 and 1801, saving many of our merchant ships from the hands of French privateers.

During the war with Tripoli she shelled the stronghold of the Barbary pirate and brought him to terms. She was the flagship of Commodore Edward Preble, and the preliminary articles of the treaty were signed aboard Old Ironsides.

During the War of 1812, the frigate *Constitution*, under the command of Capt. Isaac Hull, achieved world recognition when she escaped from the British squadron off New York. On August 19, 1812, she captured and sank the British frigate *Guerriere* in less than 30 minutes. And in two other actions three more British ships fell before her.

The U. S. frigate *Constitution* was immortalized by the poem Old Ironsides of Oliver Wendell Holmes. Every American knows this poem, and every American looks upon this vessel as representing everything that is American—courage, valor, strength, determination, and skill.

The United States Constitution guaranteed freedom for the American people who set up their government on this continent. The U. S. frigate *Constitution* established freedom of the seas, and she made the United States a world power.

Mr. Speaker, not only do I believe that Navy Day should be celebrated on the anniversary of the launching of the *Constitution*. I also believe we should commemorate her anniversary by the issuance of a special stamp that will remind our people of the sacrifices that have been made to make this Nation great. One hundred and fifty years ago we were a small, struggling Nation. Today we are the strongest in the world. To the U. S. frigate *Constitution* we owe a great deal. She represents the finest in American tradition, which must never die.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SPRINGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial appearing in the Washington Daily News.

THE LATE FINLY H. GRAY

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER].

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise, today, to perform the sad duty of reporting the death of the Honorable Finly H. Gray, a former Member of the House of Representatives, which occurred on

Thursday, May 8, 1947. He was 83 years of age. Mr. Gray was my predecessor in office, representing the Tenth Congressional District of Indiana. He was a good citizen, a kindly neighbor, and a very distinguished statesman. His last illness spanned the period of only a few days, following a major surgical operation.

Representative Gray was admitted to the bar in 1897, he began the practice of the law with his brother, George L. Gray, who was then serving as prosecuting attorney in his judicial district. His practice of his chosen profession was somewhat limited to office work, and politics, because of an impediment of speech which he experienced in his earlier years, but which had greatly improved during the after-years of his life. He was elected and served as mayor of his home city for two terms. Later, and in 1910, he was nominated and elected to Congress, and he served in this body for three full terms, serving in the Sixty-second, Sixty-third, and Sixty-fourth Congresses. That service was during the administration of Woodrow Wilson, as President. He was elected from the old Sixth, or the "Burnt District," during that term of service in Congress. Later, and in 1932, he again reentered politics, becoming a candidate for Congress from the Tenth Congressional District, which had been changed by the process of redistricting, but which embraced his home county; he was nominated and elected to Congress, in 1932, and he served for three terms, or 6 years—serving in the Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, and Seventy-fifth Congresses—until he was defeated at the general election in 1938.

Mr. Speaker, many of the Members of the House, still serving, will recall the speeches he made on the floor of the House on the "money question"; he was an ardent advocate of the revaluation of gold to broaden the base on which currency could be issued. After his retirement from Congress, in 1916, he toured the country on the chautauqua platform, lecturing on the subjects The Moral Force, and The Lessons of the Great War. He was a firm believer in States rights and local self-government, and he opposed with all of the vigor of his manhood the policies and principles of the Ku Klux Klan. He was very active during his earlier years, and this activity continued until after the death of his wife, which occurred in the year 1943. The only child of this family died many years ago.

Mr. Speaker, I have known Finly H. Gray from my early boyhood. In our very close association, as friends, I came to recognize in him those rare qualities which directly appeal to men, and I knew him in the intimacies of those close contacts which are forever reserved by each one of us for but a few; I knew him in the stress of great turmoil when multitudinous worries were at hand. He was as kindly as he was brave, and as he meditated thus he spoke. He carried on, bravely, to the finish.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, his life work has ended. The career of this splendid man has thus terminated. His life, and his living of it, stand before us in splendor. While his entire family has gone on before him—we extend to the distant rela-

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY,
AND RELATED INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIA-
TION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1948

JUNE 27, 1947.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. KEEFE, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4003]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in
explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the
Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, the National
Mediation Board including the National Railroad Adjustment Board,
and the Railroad Retirement Board.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The budget estimates forming the primary bases of consideration
by the committee will be found in the Budget for 1948 on the following
pages:

| | Pages |
|---|------------------------|
| Department of Labor..... | 611 to 637, inclusive. |
| Federal Security Agency..... | 159 to 226, inclusive. |
| National Mediation Board including the National Railroad Adjustment Board..... | 117 to 119, inclusive. |
| Railroad Retirement Board..... | 122 to 125, inclusive. |

A slight revision of the estimates for the latter agency is contained
in House Document No. 161.

The appropriation bill for the Department of Labor, the Federal
Security Agency, and related independent offices as it originally passed
the House included provision for the Conciliation Service in the De-
partment of Labor and for the National Labor Relations Board in
accordance with the laws then on the statute books.

In view of the enactment of Public Law 101, the Taft-Hartley
bill, the budgets submitted and acted upon by the House and the
Senate for the Conciliation Service and the National Labor Relations
Board are outmoded and it will be necessary for the Congress to

consider de novo estimates of appropriations for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, an independent agency, which supplants the Conciliation Service in the Department of Labor and for the reconstituted National Labor Relations Board whose powers are greatly changed by the new law and whose budgetary requirements will be entirely different on that account.

The original bill, H. R. 2700, has passed the Senate with amendments and now is in conference and is at a stage where it is not possible to amend it in such manner as to meet this new situation. Therefore the Committee on Appropriations is submitting the accompanying bill making provision for the remaining functions of the Department of Labor, other than the Conciliation Service, and for the Federal Security Agency and the related independent offices, except the National Labor Relations Board, in the same amounts and in the same manner as provided in H. R. 2700.

This action is necessary only because the original bill has progressed to the point where it is not possible to make the necessary adjustments to meet the requirements of the new law.



Union Calendar No. 367

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4003

[Report No. 724]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 27, 1947

Mr. KEEFE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related
6 independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30,
7 1948, namely:

1 **TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**2 **OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY**

3 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
4 bia, \$819,500.

5 Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor: For per-
6 sonal services in the District of Columbia and other necessary
7 expenses in the field, including contract stenographic report-
8 ing services, as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
9 August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), \$730,000.

10 Contingent expenses: For necessary expenses of the
11 offices and bureaus of the Department, for which appro-
12 priations are not specifically made, including purchase of
13 two passenger motor vehicles (including one at not to ex-
14 ceed \$3,000); transfer of funds to United States Public
15 Health Service for costs of health service program as au-
16 thorized by Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); com-
17 mercial and labor-reporting services; when authorized by
18 the Secretary of Labor, dues for library membership in so-
19 cieties or associations which issue publications to members
20 only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who
21 are not members, not exceeding \$400; newspapers, press
22 clippings, and teletype news service not to exceed \$7,300;
23 and contract stenographic reporting services as authorized by
24 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law

1 600) ; \$464,000, of which \$1,000 is for payment of claims
2 pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act.

3 Traveling expenses: For traveling expenses for the
4 Department, \$1,752,000.

5 Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the
6 Department, \$413,000.

7 PENALTY MAIL COSTS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

8 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund
9 of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department
10 as required by the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
11 \$119,700.

12 APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE

13 Apprentice Training Service: For expenses necessary
14 to enable the Secretary of Labor to conduct a program of
15 encouraging apprentice training, as authorized by the Act
16 of August 16, 1937 (29 U. S. C. 50), including personal
17 services in the District of Columbia, \$2,015,600.

18 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

19 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
20 ing not to exceed \$5,500 for purchase of newspaper clipping
21 services; reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies
22 and their employees for services rendered; and not to exceed
23 \$15,000 for temporary services as authorized by section
24 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600) ;

1 \$2,373,400, of which amount not to exceed \$2,202,700
2 may be expended for personal services in the District of
3 Columbia and not to exceed \$695,000 for a cost-of-living
4 study and report.

5 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses
6 shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$2,000, for
7 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
8 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics when incurred on the
9 written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

10 UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

11 General administration: For expenses necessary for the
12 general administration of the United States Employment
13 Service, including one Director at not to exceed \$10,000
14 per annum and other personal services in the District of
15 Columbia and contract stenographic reporting services as
16 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
17 (Public Law 600), \$2,656,800, of which \$1,756,800 shall
18 be for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except
19 section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of
20 1944: *Provided*, That the appropriation in this title for
21 traveling expenses shall be available, in an amount not to
22 exceed \$2,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings of
23 organizations concerned with the work of the United States
24 Employment Service when incurred on the written authority
25 of the Secretary of Labor.

1 GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

2 For grants to the several States (including Alaska and
3 Hawaii), in accordance with the provisions of the Act of
4 June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U. S. C. 49-49i), and for
5 carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Re-
6 adjustment Act of 1944, including, upon the request of any
7 State, the payment of rental for space made available to
8 such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, \$71,728,000,
9 of which not to exceed \$757,000 shall be available to
10 the United States Employment Service for necessary
11 expenses in connection with the operation of employment
12 office facilities and services in the District of Columbia and for
13 use in carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's
14 Readjustment Act in Puerto Rico: *Provided*, That no
15 State shall be required to make any appropriation as pro-
16 vided in section 5 (a) of said Act of June 6, 1933, prior
17 to July 1, 1949: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding
18 the provisions of section 5 (a) and section 6 of the Act
19 of June 6, 1933, the Secretary of Labor shall from time
20 to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment
21 to each State found to be in compliance with the require-
22 ments of the Act of June 6, 1933, such amounts as he
23 determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient admin-
24 istration of its public employment offices.

25 In carrying out the provisions of said Act of

1 June 6, 1933, the Secretary shall assure that each
2 State agency operates under such methods of adminis-
3 tration relating to the establishment and maintenance of
4 personnel standards on a merit basis, as are found by the
5 Secretary to be necessary to carry out the purposes of
6 said Act; such methods and the methods required
7 pursuant to section 303 (a) (1) of the Social Security Act,
8 as amended, shall be promulgated jointly by the Secretary
9 and the Federal Security Administrator and both such
10 methods shall be administered in a manner which assures
11 consistency in their application.

12 Whenever funds are paid to the same State agency under
13 this heading and title III of the Social Security Act, as
14 amended, (1) such State agency may, if it so elects, submit
15 to the Secretary and the Federal Security Admin-
16 istrator a joint budget covering both the functions
17 for which grants are made under this heading and
18 the functions for which grants are made under such title III;
19 in such a case, the Secretary of Labor shall, if the State
20 agency so elects, certify to the Federal Security
21 Agency the amounts to be paid to the State under
22 this heading and upon receipt of such certification,
23 the Federal Security Agency shall certify such amounts to
24 the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the
25 amount, if any, payable by said Agency under

1 the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Social
 2 Security Act, as amended. Any additional amounts so
 3 certified by the Federal Security Agency shall be
 4 paid to the State by the Secretary of the Treasury
 5 out of the appropriation herein made available; and
 6 (2) the State agency may commingle such funds and
 7 account therefor by such accounting, statistical, sampling,
 8 or other methods as may be found by the Secretary of Labor
 9 and the Federal Security Administrator, respectively,
 10 to afford reasonable assurance that the funds paid
 11 to the State agency under this heading and the
 12 funds paid to the State agency under title III of the Social
 13 Security Act, as amended, are expended for the respective
 14 purposes of this heading and of such title III.

15 WOMEN'S BUREAU

16 Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the Act to
 17 establish in the Department of Labor a bureau to be known
 18 as the Women's Bureau, approved June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C.
 19 11-16), including personal services in the District of Co-
 20 lumbia; purchase of material for reports and educational
 21 exhibits; \$263,000.

22 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses
 23 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,500 for
 24 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work

1 of the Women's Bureau when incurred on the written
2 authority of the Secretary of Labor.

3 WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

4 Salaries: For personal services for the Wage and Hour
5 Division necessary in performing the duties imposed by the
6 Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to pro-
7 vide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making
8 of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936
9 (41 U. S. C. 38), and the functions under the Fair Labor
10 Standards Act transferred under and pursuant to Reorgani-
11 zation Plan Numbered 2 of 1946, \$3,748,400 of which
12 amount not to exceed \$746,100, may be expended for
13 departmental salaries.

14 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For
15 necessary expenses, other than salaries, of the Wage and
16 Hour Division in performing the duties imposed by the Fair
17 Labor Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to provide
18 conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of
19 contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41
20 U. S. C. 38), and the functions under the Fair Labor Stand-
21 ards Act transferred under and pursuant to Reorganization
22 Plan Numbered 2 of 1946, including stenographic report-
23 ing services by contract as authorized by section 15 of the
24 Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and reimburse-

1 ment to State, Federal, and local agencies and their em-
2 ployees for services rendered, \$309,000.

3 The Secretary of Labor may allot or transfer, with the
4 approval of the Bureau of the Budget, funds from the fore-
5 going appropriations for the Wage and Hour Division to
6 any other bureau or office of the Department of Labor to
7 enable such bureau or office to perform services for the
8 Wage and Hour Division.

9 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses
10 shall be available for expenses of attendance of cooperating
11 officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the
12 work of the Wage and Hour Division when called by the
13 Division with the written approval of the Secretary of Labor,
14 and shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$5,250 for
15 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work
16 of the Wage and Hour Division when incurred on the written
17 authority of the Secretary of Labor.

18 This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor
19 Appropriation Act, 1948".

20 TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

21 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

22 Education of the blind: For carrying out the Act of
23 August 4, 1919, as amended (20 U. S. C. 101), \$115,000.

1 BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

2 Salaries and expenses: For necessary administrative
3 expenses, including personal services in the District of
4 Columbia; temporary services as authorized by section 15
5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but, in
6 the case of stenographic reporting services on a fee basis,
7 without regard to the limitation on rates in such section
8 and, in the case of other services, at rates not in excess
9 of \$75 per diem for individuals; purchase of five passenger
10 motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$41,000 for the Em-
11 ployees' Compensation Board of Appeals; \$1,276,000: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended,
13 shall not apply to any purchase or service outside continental
14 United States when the aggregate amount involved does not
15 exceed \$500.

16 Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of
17 compensation and other benefits and expenses (except ad-
18 ministrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing during
19 the current or any prior fiscal year, including payments to
20 other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services
21 pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau of Employees'
22 Compensation; the advancement of costs for enforcement of
23 recoveries in third-party cases; rehabilitation expenses, in-
24 cluding fees or other payments to other agencies of the
25 United States and public or private agencies, including in-

1 individuals, for services or facilities rendered or furnished pur-
2 suant to agreement approved by the Bureau; the fur-
3 nishing of medical and hospital services and supplies,
4 treatment, and funeral and burial expenses, including trans-
5 portation and other expenses incidental to such services,
6 treatment, and burial, for such enrollees of the Civilian
7 Conservation Corps as were certified by the Director of such
8 Corps as receiving hospital services and treatment at Gov-
9 ernment expense on June 30, 1943, and who are not other-
10 wise entitled thereto as civilian employees of the United
11 States, and the limitations and authority of the Act of Sep-
12 tember 7, 1916, as amended (5 U. S. C. 796), shall apply
13 in providing such services, treatment, and expenses in such
14 cases; \$10,000,000.

15 COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

16 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Colum-
17 bia Institution for the Deaf, including personal services and
18 miscellaneous expenses, purchase of one passenger bus, and
19 repairs and improvements, \$259,500.

20 FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

21 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses (not
22 appropriated for elsewhere) in carrying out the Federal
23 Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C.
24 301-392) ; the Tea Importation Act, as amended (21 U. S.
25 C. 41-50) ; the Import Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 141-149) ;

1 the Federal Caustic Poison Act (15 U. S. C. 401-411) ;
2 and the Filled Milk Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 61-64) ;
3 including personal services in the District of Columbia; re-
4 porting and illustrating the results of investigations; pur-
5 chase of sixty passenger motor vehicles; temporary services
6 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
7 (Public Law 600), but, in the case of stenographic report-
8 ing services on a fee basis, without regard to the limitation
9 on rates and, in the case of other services, at rates not
10 in excess of \$75 per diem for individuals; \$3,884,700.

11 Certification services: To provide for the certification of
12 certain products as required by the Federal Food, Drug, and
13 Cosmetic Act, as amended, including personal services in
14 the District of Columbia; purchase of eight passenger motor
15 vehicles; travel expenses; printing and binding; purchase of
16 reprints and temporary services as authorized by section 15
17 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but, in
18 the case of stenographic reporting services on a fee basis,
19 without regard to the limitation on rates and, in the case of
20 other services, at rates not in excess of \$75 per diem for
21 individuals; \$331,000: *Provided*, That expenditures here-
22 under shall not exceed the aggregate of fees covered into
23 the Treasury under said Act.

24 FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

25 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for opera-

1 tion and maintenance, including repairs; travel; printing and
2 binding; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing ap-
3 parel used by employees in the performance of their official
4 duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and
5 expenses, Howard University" for salaries of technical and
6 professional personnel detailed to the hospital; payments to
7 the appropriations of Howard University for instruction of
8 nurses and actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished
9 by such university; a health service program for employees
10 as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law
11 658) ; expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations
12 concerned with hospital administration and medical advance-
13 ment, when authorized by the Federal Security Administra-
14 tor; \$2,192,000: *Provided*, That hereafter the amounts to
15 be charged the District of Columbia and other establish-
16 ments of the Government for the treatment of patients for
17 which they are responsible shall be calculated on the basis
18 of a per diem rate approved by the Bureau of the Budget:
19 *Provided further*, That no intern or resident physician re-
20 ceiving compensation from this appropriation on a full-time
21 basis shall receive compensation in the form of wages or
22 salary from any other appropriation in this Act.

23 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

24 Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of How-
25 ard University, including personal services and miscellaneous

1 expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds, \$1,864,400.

2 Plans and specifications: For the preparation of plans
3 and specifications for construction, under the supervision of
4 the Public Buildings Administration, on the grounds of
5 Howard University of men's dormitory units, a law school
6 building, administration building, biology building, and
7 greenhouse, and for alterations to science hall, including
8 engineering and architectural services, printing and binding,
9 and travel, \$220,000, which amount, except such part as
10 may be necessary for the incidental expenses of the univer-
11 sity, may be transferred to the Public Buildings Admin-
12 istration, Federal Works Agency, for the above purposes,
13 to remain available until expended.

14 Construction of buildings: For beginning construction,
15 on the grounds of Howard University, under the supervision
16 of the Public Buildings Administration, of a dental school
17 building, an auditorium building with facilities for the school
18 of music and the teaching of fine arts, together with altera-
19 tions and installations in connection with this construction,
20 including engineering and architectural services, printing,
21 and travel, to remain available until expended, \$2,022,080,
22 which amount, except such part as may be necessary for
23 the incidental expenses of the university, may be transferred
24 to the Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works
25 Agency, for the above purposes, and the university is author-

1 ized to contract for the completion of said construction at
2 a total cost of not to exceed \$4,109,755.

3 OFFICE OF EDUCATION

4 Further development of vocational education: For
5 carrying out section 3 of the Vocational Educational Act
6 of 1946 (Public Law 586), \$14,200,000: *Provided*, That
7 the apportionment to the States shall be computed on the
8 basis of not to exceed \$19,842,759.97 for the fiscal year
9 1948, as authorized.

10 Promotion of vocational education in Hawaii: For car-
11 rying out section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C.
12 29), \$30,000.

13 Promotion of vocational education in Puerto Rico: For
14 carrying out section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20
15 U. S. C. 30), \$105,000.

16 Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the
17 mechanic arts: For carrying out section 22 of the Act of
18 June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343d), \$2,480,000.

19 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
20 Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations,
21 and reports regarding libraries; fostering coordination of
22 public and school library service; coordination of library
23 service on the national level with other forms of adult educa-
24 tion; developing library participation in Federal projects;
25 fostering Nation-wide coordination of research materials

1 among libraries, interstate library coordination and the
2 development of library service throughout the country;
3 personal services in the District of Columbia; contract
4 stenographic reporting services as authorized by section
5 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but,
6 when contracted for on a fee basis, without regard to the
7 limitation on rates in such section; purchase, distribution, and
8 exchange of educational documents, motion-picture films, and
9 lantern slides; collection, exchange, and cataloging of edu-
10 cational apparatus and appliances, articles of school furniture
11 and models of school buildings illustrative of foreign and
12 domestic systems and methods of education, and repairing
13 the same; and a health service program as authorized by the
14 Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658) ; \$1,252,900, of
15 which not less than \$434,400 shall be available for the
16 Division of Vocational Education as authorized.

17 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

18 For payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and
19 Puerto Rico) in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilita-
20 tion Act, as amended (29 U. S. C. ch. 4), including pay-
21 ments, in accordance with regulations of the Administrator,
22 for one-half of necessary expenditures for the acquisition of
23 vending stands or other equipment in accordance with sec-
24 tion 3 (a) (3) (C) of said Act for the use of blind persons,
25 such stands or other equipment to be controlled by the State

1 agency, \$18,000,000, of which not to exceed \$200,000
2 shall be available to the Federal Security Administrator for
3 providing rehabilitation services to disabled residents of
4 the District of Columbia, as authorized by section 6 of said
5 Act, which latter amount shall be available for administra-
6 tive expenses in connection with providing such services
7 in the District of Columbia, including printing and binding,
8 and travel: *Provided*, That not to exceed 15 per centum
9 of the appropriation shall be used for administrative pur-
10 poses: *And provided further*, That section 3709 of the
11 Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not apply to any pur-
12 chase made or service rendered when the aggregate amount
13 involved does not exceed \$400.

14 For general administrative expenses in carrying out the
15 provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended,
16 and of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20 U. S. C., ch.
17 6A), including personal services in the District of Columbia;
18 temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
19 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but in the case of
20 stenographic reporting services on a fee basis without regard
21 to the limitation on rates in such section, and, in the case of
22 all other services, at rates not in excess of \$75 per
23 diem for individuals; purchase of reprints; purchase of one
24 passenger motor vehicle; exchange of books; and not to

1 exceed \$7,500 for production, purchase, and distribution of
2 educational films; \$500,000.

3 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

4 For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public Health
5 Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. ch. 6A) (hereinafter
6 referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including (with the
7 exception of the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commis-
8 sioned officers, Public Health Service") personal services in
9 the District of Columbia; purchase of reports, documents, and
10 other material for publication and of reprints; temporary serv-
11 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
12 (Public Law 600), but, in the case of stenographic reporting
13 services on a fee basis without regard to the limitation on rates
14 in such section and, in the case of all other services, at rates
15 not in excess of \$75 per diem for individuals; prepa-
16 ration and display of posters and exhibits by contract or
17 otherwise; packing, unpacking, crating, uncrating, drayage,
18 and transportation of personal effects of commissioned officers
19 and transportation of their dependents on change of station;
20 increased allowances to Reserve officers for foreign service;
21 furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel pre-
22 scribed by the Surgeon General for use by employees in the
23 performance of their official duties; and transporting in Gov-
24 ernment-owned automotive equipment, to and from school,

1 children of personnel who have quarters for themselves and
2 their families at isolated stations; as follows:

3 Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections
4 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases,
5 including the operation and maintenance of centers for the
6 diagnosis, treatment, support, and clothing of persons
7 afflicted with venereal diseases; transportation and sub-
8 sistence of such persons and their attendants to and from
9 the place of treatment or allowance in lieu thereof; diagnosis
10 and treatment (including emergency treatment for other
11 illnesses) of such persons through contracts with physicians
12 and hospitals and other appropriate institutions without
13 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended;
14 fees for case finding and referral to such centers of voluntary
15 patients; reasonable expenses of preparing remains or burial
16 of deceased patients; recreational supplies and equipment;
17 leasing of facilities and repair and alteration of leased facili-
18 ties; the purchase of twenty-eight passenger motor vehicles,
19 and for grants of money, services, supplies, equipment, and
20 use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act, and with the
21 approval of the respective State health authorities, to
22 counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of
23 the States, for the foregoing purposes, in such amounts and
24 upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General

1 may determine; \$17,399,500, of which \$516,500 shall be
2 immediately available.

3 Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section 314
4 (b) of the Act, \$8,000,000.

5 Assistance to States, general: To carry out the purposes
6 of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide consultative serv-
7 ices to States pursuant to section 311 of the Act; and to
8 make field investigations and demonstrations pursuant to sec-
9 tion 301 of the Act, including the purchase of forty-three
10 passenger motor vehicles, \$15,682,300: *Provided*, That of
11 the amount available for carrying out the purposes of section
12 314 (c) of the Act, \$3,000,000 shall be available solely for
13 grants to States having approved plans for mental health
14 activities.

15 Communicable diseases: To carry out those provisions of
16 sections 311, 361, and 704 of the Act relating to the preven-
17 tion and suppression of communicable diseases, the interstate
18 transmission and spread thereof, and the enforcement of any
19 applicable quarantine laws, including the purchase of thirty-
20 five passenger motor vehicles; and hire, maintenance, and
21 operation of aircraft; \$7,500,000.

22 Hospital and construction activities: For administrative
23 expenses incident to carrying out title VI of the Public
24 Health Service Act, as amended (Public Law 725, 79th
25 Cong.), \$865,000, including printing and binding; pur-

1 chase of eight passenger motor vehicles; and travel, includ-
2 ing attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
3 purposes of this appropriation. There shall be allotted to
4 the several States for the fiscal year 1948, as provided in
5 such Act, the total sum authorized by part C of the Act
6 to be appropriated for the fiscal years 1947 and 1948.
7 Whenever the Surgeon General shall have approved an
8 application for a construction project in accordance with
9 section 625 of the Act, the Federal share of the cost of such
10 project, as provided by the Act, shall constitute a con-
11 tractual obligation of the Federal Government.

12 Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the pur-
13 poses of sections 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 502, and
14 710 of the Act, including minor repairs to and maintenance
15 of buildings; purchase of twenty-four passenger motor vehi-
16 cles, including four ambulances; transportation to their
17 homes in the continental United States of recovered indigent
18 leper patients; court costs and other expenses incident to
19 proceedings for commitment of mentally incompetent per-
20 sons to hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane;
21 expenses of preparing and transporting remains, or reason-
22 able burial expenses, for any patient dying in a hospital;
23 travel; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock;
24 and reimbursement to employees, subject to regulations of
25 the Federal Security Administrator, for the cost of repair or

1 replacement of personal belongings damaged or destroyed
2 by patients while such employees were engaged in the per-
3 formance of their official duties; \$20,000,000, of which not
4 to exceed \$501,519 may be transferred to the appropriation
5 "Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth".

6 Mental health activities: For expenses necessary for
7 carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 302, 312, and
8 321 with respect to mental diseases, sections 322, 324, 326,
9 504, and 710 with respect to treatment at the Public Health
10 Service Hospitals, Fort Worth, Texas, and Lexington, Ken-
11 tucky, of persons suffering from psychiatric disorders, and
12 sections 303, 341, 343, and 344 of the Act, and Executive
13 Order 9079, dated February 26, 1942, including minor
14 repairs to and maintenance of buildings; purchase of one
15 passenger motor vehicle; court costs and other expenses
16 incident to proceedings taken for commitment of mentally
17 incompetent persons to hospitals; expenses of preparing and
18 transporting remains, or reasonable burial expenses, for any
19 patient dying in a hospital; firearms and ammunition; travel;
20 printing and binding; reimbursement to the working capital
21 fund for articles or services furnished by the industrial
22 activities; expenses incurred in pursuing, identifying, and
23 returning escaped prisoners, including rewards for their
24 capture; transportation and subsistence allowance, within
25 continental United States, of any narcotic addict voluntarily

1 admitted and discharged as cured; reimbursement to em-
2 ployees, subject to regulations of the Federal Security Ad-
3 ministrator, for the cost of repair or replacement of personal
4 belongings damaged or destroyed by patients while such
5 employees were engaged in the performance of their official
6 duties; tobacco for patients; \$4,000,000, of which not to
7 exceed \$99,500 may be transferred to the appropriation
8 "Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth": *Provided*, That
9 as of June 30, 1947, and the end of each fiscal year there-
10 after any balances in the "Working capital fund, narcotic
11 hospitals," in excess of \$150,000 shall be transferred to the
12 surplus fund of the Treasury.

13 Foreign quarantine service: For the medical inspection
14 of aliens, the maintenance and ordinary expenses of United
15 States quarantine stations and supplementary activities
16 abroad, and the care and treatment of quarantine detainees
17 in private or other public hospitals when facilities of the
18 Public Health Service are not available, including the pur-
19 chase of eighteen passenger motor vehicles, \$2,450,000.

20 Employee health service programs: For carrying out
21 the functions of the Public Health Service under the Act
22 of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658), including travel and
23 purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, \$300,000, of which
24 not to exceed \$30,583 may be used for a health service pro-
25 gram for Public Health Service employees: *Provided*, That

1 when the Public Health Service, at the request of any de-
2 partment or agency of the Government, establishes or
3 operates a health service program for such department or
4 agency such amount as may be necessary may be consoli-
5 dated with this appropriation by transfer from the applicable
6 appropriation or appropriations of such department or
7 agency.

8 National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For
9 the activities of the National Institute of Health, not other-
10 wise provided for, including research fellowships and grants
11 for research projects pursuant to section 301 of the Act
12 (including the purchase and distribution of penicillin and
13 other antibiotic compounds for use in research projects for
14 which grants are made) ; the regulation and preparation of
15 biologic products; the purchase of six passenger motor
16 vehicles; and maintenance of buildings; \$9,126,000.

17 National Cancer Institute: To enable the Surgeon Gen-
18 eral, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory
19 Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and
20 training projects relating to cancer, including grants for
21 erection of buildings and acquisition of land therefor; to
22 cooperate with State health agencies in the prevention,
23 control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative
24 services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to other-
25 wise carry out the provisions of title IV of the Act, includ-

1 ing the purchase of twelve passenger motor vehicles,
2 \$17,328,200, of which such amount as may be necessary
3 in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation may be
4 transferred to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, com-
5 missioned officers, Public Health Service": *Provided*, That
6 such parts of the amount appropriated under this head as
7 the Surgeon General shall determine from time to time to
8 be available for research and training grants shall remain
9 available until expended.

10 Construction of research facilities: For the acquisition
11 of a site, and the preparation of plans, specifications, and
12 drawings, for additional research buildings and a six-hun-
13 dred-bed clinical research hospital and necessary accessory
14 buildings related thereto to be used in general medical re-
15 search, including cancer and cardiovascular diseases, to be
16 immediately available and to remain available until expended,
17 \$2,650,000, which amount, except such part as may be
18 necessary for the incidental expenses of the Public Health
19 Service, shall be transferred to the Public Buildings Ad-
20 ministration for the performance of the work for which the
21 appropriation is made.

22 Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth: For pay, uni-
23 forms and subsistence allowances, increased allowances for
24 foreign service and commutation of quarters for not to exceed

1 one thousand two hundred and forty-six regular active com-
2 missioned officers; for retired pay of regular and reserve
3 commissioned officers; and for six months' death gratuity
4 pay and burial payments for regular commissioned officers;
5 \$5,750,300: *Provided*, That not to exceed thirty-six officers
6 may be appointed to grades above that of senior assistant
7 and for purposes of pay and pay period any person so ap-
8 pointed shall be considered as having had on the date of
9 appointment service equal to the promotion service credited
10 to the junior officer of the grade to which appointed.

11 Training for nurses: For continuing in training student
12 nurses enrolled prior to October 16, 1945, under the pro-
13 visions of the Act of June 15, 1943, as amended (50
14 U. S. C., App. 1451, and the following), \$4,500,000, of
15 which not to exceed \$348,792 shall be available for admin-
16 istrative expenses, including printing and binding and travel:
17 *Provided*, That this appropriation is hereby made available
18 for transfer to and consolidation with appropriations of Saint
19 Elizabeths and Freedmen's Hospitals, in such amounts as
20 may be deemed necessary by the Federal Security Adminis-
21 trator, to cover the cost of items furnished to student nurses in
22 training under plans approved for such hospitals in accord-
23 ance with said Act.

24 Salaries and expenses: For the divisions and offices of
25 the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous ex-

1 penses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for
2 elsewhere, including the supervision of sanitary engineering
3 and dental operations of the Public Health Service; mainte-
4 nance and operation of the water and sanitary investigations
5 station at Cincinnati, Ohio; surveys and investigations con-
6 cerned with problems of pollution of the waters of lakes and
7 rivers of the United States; collecting and compiling mor-
8 tality, morbidity, and vital statistics, including procurement,
9 by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised
10 Statutes, as amended, of transcripts of State, municipal, and
11 other records, and studies and investigations related thereto;
12 preparing information, articles, and publications related to
13 public health; conducting studies and demonstrations in
14 public health methods; and purchase of four passenger motor
15 vehicles; \$3,600,000.

16 Office of International Health Relations: For expenses
17 necessary in connection with international health work and
18 the Public Health Service mission to Liberia, including not to
19 exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries
20 when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General,
21 \$275,000.

22 SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

23 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
24 maintenance and operation of the hospital (including the
25 care and treatment of insane beneficiaries of the Bureau of

1 Indian Affairs, and insane beneficiaries of the Bureau of
2 Employees' Compensation, in the Federal Security Agency) ,
3 including clothing for patients; reimbursement to employees,
4 subject to regulations of the Federal Security Administrator,
5 for the cost of repair or replacement of personal belongings
6 damaged or destroyed by patients while such employees
7 were engaged in the performance of their official duties;
8 travel expenses; printing and binding; a health service pro-
9 gram for employees as authorized by the Act of August 8,
10 1946 (Public Law 658) ; purchase of three passenger motor
11 vehicles, including one ambulance; repairs and improvements
12 to buildings and grounds; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning
13 of such wearing apparel as may be used by employees in
14 the performance of their official duties; cooperation with
15 organizations or individuals in scientific research into the
16 nature, causes, prevention, and treatment of mental illness;
17 maintenance and operation of necessary facilities for feeding
18 employees and others (at not less than cost as determined
19 in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Federal
20 Security Administrator), the proceeds therefrom to reim-
21 burse the appropriation for the institution; ascertaining the
22 residence of patients whose care by the hospital is no longer
23 authorized, and returning such patients to the place of resi-
24 dence; not exceeding \$1,500 for the removal of patients to
25 their friends; attendance at meetings of organizations con-

1 cerned with hospital administration and medical advance-
2 ment, when authorized by the Federal Security Adminis-
3 trator; and not exceeding \$1,500 for the actual and neces-
4 sary expenses incurred in pursuing, identifying, and return-
5 ing patients who escape from the hospital or from the custody
6 of any employee, including rewards for the capture of any
7 such patients; \$1,550,000: *Provided*, That the District of
8 Columbia, or any branch of the Government requiring Saint
9 Elizabeths Hospital to care for patients for which they are
10 responsible, shall pay by check to the Superintendent upon
11 his written request, either in advance or at the end of each
12 month, such amounts as shall be calculated by the Superin-
13 tendent to be due for such care on the basis of a per diem
14 rate approved by the Bureau of the Budget and bills ren-
15 dered by the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital
16 in accordance herewith shall not be subject to audit or certi-
17 fication in advance of payment; proper adjustments of such
18 bills paid for in advance on the basis of such calculations
19 shall be made monthly or quarterly, as may be agreed upon
20 by the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital and the
21 District of Columbia government, department, or establish-
22 ments concerned. All sums paid to the Superintendent of
23 Saint Elizabeths Hospital for the care of patients that he is
24 authorized by law to receive shall be deposited to the credit
25 on the books of the Treasury of this appropriation and be

1 subject to requisition upon the approval of the Superintendent
2 of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

3 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

4 Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent
5 children, and aid to the blind: For grants to States as
6 authorized in titles I, IV, and X of the Social Security Act,
7 as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. I, IV, and X),
8 \$625,000,000, of which such amount as may be necessary
9 shall be available for grants under such titles I, IV, and X,
10 respectively, for any period in the fiscal year 1947 sub-
11 sequent to March 31, 1947.

12 Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance: For personal serv-
13 ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,150,000.

14 Grants to States for unemployment compensation admin-
15 istration: For grants to States as authorized in title III of
16 the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7,
17 subch. III), \$57,586,000, of which such amounts as may
18 be agreed upon by the Federal Security Agency and the
19 Post Office Department shall be used for the payment, in such
20 manner as said parties may jointly determine, of postage for
21 the transmission of official mail matter in connection with
22 the unemployment compensation administration of States
23 receiving grants herefrom.

24 Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen: For
25 payments to seamen as authorized by title XIII of the Social

1 Security Act, as amended (sec. 306, Act of Aug. 10, 1946,
2 Public Law 719), \$900,000.

3 Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security: For personal
4 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere,
5 \$900,000.

6 Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors
7 Insurance: For necessary expenses, including personal serv-
8 ices in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, travel,
9 and printing and binding, not more than \$34,909,700 may be
10 expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance
11 trust fund, together with \$700,000 from the general fund of
12 the Treasury (for carrying out title II of the Act of Au-
13 gust 10, 1946 (Public Law 719), the two amounts to
14 be accounted for as one fund: *Provided*, That any sums
15 received by the Administrator as payment for services per-
16 formed for any department or agency of the Government
17 by persons whose salaries are paid from the amount made
18 available under this paragraph shall be deposited to the credit
19 of this appropriation and be available, during the fiscal year
20 in which such sums are received, for the same purposes.

21 CHILDREN'S BUREAU

22 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in car-
23 rying out the Act of April 9, 1912, as amended (29 U. S.
24 C. 18a), including personal services in the District of Co-
25 lumbia; purchase of reports and material for the publications

1 of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribution;
2 \$400,000.

3 Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare: For
4 necessary expenses in carrying out title V of the Social Se-
5 curity Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), and
6 the emergency maternity and infant care program, including
7 personal services in the District of Columbia; \$700,000:
8 *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation contained
9 in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry out
10 any instruction, order, or regulation relating to the care of
11 obstetrical cases which discriminates between persons licensed
12 under State law to practice obstetrics: *Provided further*, That
13 the foregoing proviso shall not be so construed as to prevent
14 any patient from having the services of any practitioner of her
15 own choice, paid for out of this fund, so long as State laws
16 are complied with: *Provided further*, That any State plan
17 which provides standards for professional obstetrical services
18 in accordance with the laws of the State shall be approved.

19 Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant
20 care (national defense): For grants to States, including
21 Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia,
22 to provide, in addition to similar services otherwise available,
23 medical, nursing, and hospital maternity and infant care for
24 wives and infants of enlisted men of the fourth, fifth, sixth,
25 and seventh grades in the armed forces of the United States

1 and of Army aviation cadets, under allotments by the Fed-
2 eral Security Administrator and plans developed and ad-
3 ministered by State health agencies and approved by the
4 Federal Security Agency, \$3,000,000, to be available until
5 June 30, 1949, of which not more than \$210,000 may be
6 allotted to the States for administrative expenses on the
7 basis of need as determined by the Federal Security
8 Agency: *Provided*, That the foregoing grants to States shall
9 be on the understanding that the activity shall be in process
10 of liquidation on and after July 1, 1947, but this shall not
11 be construed to preclude the furnishing of the above-
12 mentioned services, regardless of the date of application
13 therefor, to any woman or the offspring of any woman
14 shown to have been otherwise eligible as of June 30, 1947,
15 under laws and regulations then applicable.

16 Grants to States for maternal and child health services:
17 For grants to States as authorized in title V, part 1, of the
18 Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. ch. 7,
19 subch. V), \$11,000,000: *Provided*, That any allotment to a
20 State pursuant to section 502 (b) of such Act shall not be
21 included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a)
22 and (b) of section 504 of such Act an amount expended
23 or estimated to be expended by the State.

24 Grants to States for services for crippled children: For
25 grants to States as authorized in title V, part 2, of the Social

1 Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V),
2 \$7,500,000: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pur-
3 suant to section 512 (b) of such Act shall not be included
4 in computing, for the purpose of subsections (a) and (b) of
5 section 514 of such Act, an amount expended or estimated
6 to be expended by the State.

7 Grants to States for child-welfare services: For grants
8 to States as authorized in title V, part 3, of the Social Security
9 Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), \$3,500,000.

10 Salaries, consolidated operations, Social Security
11 Administration: For personal services in the District of
12 Columbia and elsewhere not otherwise appropriated for,
13 \$2,072,000.

14 Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Administration:
15 For expenses, not otherwise appropriated for, necessary to
16 carry into effect the Social Security Act, as amended (42
17 U. S. C. 301-1305, including exchange of books; library
18 membership fees or dues in organizations which issue publi-
19 cations to members only or to members at a lower price than
20 to others, payments for which may be made in advance;
21 alterations and repairs; contract stenographic reporting serv-
22 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
23 (Public Law 600), but, when contracted for on a fee basis,
24 without regard to the limitation on rates in such section;
25 \$430,400.

1 If during the fiscal year 1947 or 1948 functions are
2 transferred by the Federal Security Administrator from or
3 between any of the offices or bureaus of the Social Security
4 Administration, the Administrator may transfer from or be-
5 tween the amounts herein made available for salaries for
6 the Social Security Administration the sums necessary for
7 personal services in connection with the functions so trans-
8 ferred.

9 Not to exceed 5 per centum of any of the amounts herein
10 made available for salaries for the Social Security Adminis-
11 tration may, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the
12 Budget, be transferred by the Administrator to any other of
13 such amounts, but no amount may be increased more than 5
14 per centum thereby.

15 None of the moneys appropriated by this Act to the
16 Social Security Administration or to the Children's Bureau
17 for grants-in-aid of State agencies to cover, in whole or in
18 part, the cost of operation of said agencies, including the
19 salaries and expenses of officers and employees of said agen-
20 cies, shall be withheld from the said agencies of any States
21 which have established by legislative enactment and have in
22 operation a merit system and classification and compensation
23 plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation
24 of their employees, because of any disapproval of their per-
25 sonnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of

1 the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or em-
2 ployees.

3 The amounts herein made available for salaries or ex-
4 penses of the Social Security Administration shall be avail-
5 able for a health service program for the employees thereof
6 as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law
7 658).

8 Grants to States, fiscal year 1949: For making, after
9 May 31, 1948, payments to States under titles I, III, IV, V,
10 and X, respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended,
11 for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1949, such sums as may
12 be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures
13 made thereunder for payments under each of such titles to
14 be charged to the appropriation therefor for the fiscal year
15 1949.

16 In the administration of titles I, IV, V, and X, respec-
17 tively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, payments to
18 a State under any of such titles for any quarter in the period
19 beginning April 1, 1947, and ending June 30, 1948, may
20 be made with respect to a State plan approved under such
21 title prior to or during such period, but no such payment
22 shall be made with respect to any plan for any quarter prior
23 to the quarter in which such plan was submitted for approval.

24 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

25 Salaries, Office of the Administrator, including personal

1 services in the District of Columbia; temporary services as
2 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Pub-
3 lic Law 600), but in the case of stenographic reporting serv-
4 ices on a fee basis without regard to the limitation on rates in
5 such section and in the case of other services at rates not in
6 excess of \$75 per diem for individuals; and health service
7 programs for employees as authorized by the Act of August
8 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); \$320,000, of which \$6,600
9 is for personal services incident to the liquidation of
10 the Civilian Conservation Corps in accordance with the
11 applicable provisions under the head "Civilian Conserva-
12 tion Corps" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation
13 Act, 1944, and the National Youth Administration in accord-
14 ance with the applicable provisions under the head "National
15 Youth Administration" in the Federal Security Agency
16 Appropriation Act, 1945.

17 Salaries, Division of Personnel Management, including
18 personal services in the District of Columbia, \$132,500.

19 Salaries, Division of Service Operations, including per-
20 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$294,400.

21 Salaries, Office of the General Counsel, including per-
22 sonal services in the District of Columbia, \$325,600.

23 Miscellaneous expenses, Office of the Administrator: For
24 miscellaneous expenses including \$500 for the liquidation of
25 the Civilian Conservation Corps in accordance with the ap-

1 plicable provisions under the head "Civilian Conservation
2 Corps" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act,
3 1944, and the National Youth Administration in accordance
4 with the applicable provisions under the head "National
5 Youth Administration" in the Federal Security Agency
6 Appropriation Act, 1945; examination of estimates for
7 appropriations in the field; exchange of books; library
8 membership fees or dues in organizations which issue pub-
9 lications to members only or to members at a lower price
10 than to others, payment for which may be made in ad-
11 vance; and purchase of two passenger motor vehicles (in-
12 cluding one at not to exceed \$3,000) ; \$65,000: *Provided*,
13 That the Administrator may transfer to this appropriation
14 from appropriations of the constituent organizations of the
15 Federal Security Agency such sums as may be necessary to
16 finance the purchase of duplicating materials required in
17 performance of duplicating work for such constituent organ-
18 izations, unused portions of which sums may, at any time,
19 be retransferred by the Administrator to the original
20 appropriations.

21 Travel expenses: For travel expenses (not appropriated
22 for elsewhere) for the Federal Security Agency, including,
23 when specifically authorized by the Federal Security Admin-
24 istrator, attendance at meetings of organizations concerned
25 with the work of the Federal Security Agency, \$1,571,700:

1 *Provided*, That all receipts from non-Federal agencies rep-
2 resenting reimbursement for expenses of travel of employees
3 of the Office of Education performing advisory functions to
4 said agencies shall be deposited in the Treasury of the
5 United States to the credit of this appropriation.

6 Printing and binding: For printing and binding (not
7 appropriated for elsewhere) for the Federal Security
8 Agency, including the purchase of reprints, \$558,700.

9 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
10 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Federal Security
11 Agency as required by the Act of June 28, 1944 (39
12 U. S. C. 321d), \$480,000.

13 Civilian war assistance: For expenses necessary, includ-
14 ing personal services in the District of Columbia, to continue
15 during the fiscal year 1948 to provide (a) temporary aid (in-
16 cluding medical care by contract, transportation, and other
17 goods and services without regard to section 3709, Revised
18 Statutes, as amended, and money payments) to citizens of the
19 United States or their children under eighteen years of age
20 who have been interned or stranded, and returned to the
21 United States, or who have been evacuated from any area
22 under the direction of the civil or military authorities of the
23 United States, and (b) for temporary aid to and the return of
24 civilians evacuated from the Philippine Islands or Hawaii to
25 the United States under the direction of the civil or military

1 authorities of the United States during the period from De-
2 cember 7, 1941, to September 15, 1945; \$750,000, which
3 amount may be expended by advances or grants of funds or
4 otherwise, to such Federal or other agencies as the Adminis-
5 trator may designate.

6 In order that the Administrator may effectuate reorgan-
7 ization plans submitted and approved pursuant to the Reor-
8 ganization Acts of 1939 and 1945 he may transfer
9 to the foregoing appropriations under this title from funds
10 available for administrative expenses of the constituent units
11 of the Federal Security Agency such sums as represent a con-
12 solidation in the Office of the Administrator of any of the
13 administrative functions of said constituent units: *Provided*,
14 That no such transfer of funds shall be made unless the con-
15 solidation of administrative functions will result in a reduction
16 of administrative salary and other expenses and such reduc-
17 tion is accompanied by savings in funds appropriated to the
18 Federal Security Agency which savings shall not be expended
19 for any other purpose but shall be impounded and returned
20 to the Treasury.

21 The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer
22 to the constituent organizations of the Federal Security
23 Agency from appropriations for travel expenses and
24 printing and binding, Federal Security Agency, such amounts
25 as the Administrator may request; amounts so transferred

1 shall be set up on the books of the Treasury under suitable
2 titles and shall be available for the same purposes and subject
3 to the same limitations as the appropriations from which
4 transferred: *Provided*, That balances of any amounts so
5 transferred, or any part of such balances shall, upon request
6 of the Administrator, be retransferred to the appropriations
7 for travel expenses and printing and binding, Federal
8 Security Agency.

9 Appropriations under this title available for adminis-
10 trative expenses (other than those exclusively for salaries)
11 shall be available for the payment of claims pursuant to part
12 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
13 Law 601.)

14 This title may be cited as the "Federal Security Agency
15 Appropriation Act, 1948".

16 TITLE III—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

17 Salaries and expenses: For three members of the Board,
18 and for other expenditures of the National Mediation Board,
19 including contract stenographic reporting services as au-
20 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public
21 Law 600), \$316,000, of which amount not to exceed
22 \$236,000 may be expended for personal services in the
23 District of Columbia.

24 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund
25 of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National

1 Mediation Board and the National Railroad Adjustment
2 Board as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28,
3 1944, \$700.

4 Arbitration and emergency boards: For necessary
5 expenses of arbitration boards established under section
6 7 of the Railway Labor Act (45 U. S. C. 157) and
7 emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant
8 to section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160);
9 necessary transportation expenses of board members
10 to and from their homes or regular places of business,
11 and \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence on such days as they
12 are actually engaged in performance of the duties of said
13 boards; printing and binding; contract stenographic
14 reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
15 of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), \$119,000.

16 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
17 the National Mediation Board, \$9,000.

18 NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

19 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
20 National Railroad Adjustment Board, including contract
21 stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15
22 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), \$367,000,
23 of which \$65,000 shall be available only for compensation,
24 not in excess of \$50 per day, and expenses of referees; and
25 not more than \$175,000 for other personal services.

1 Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for
2 the National Railroad Adjustment Board, \$39,000.

3 This title may be cited as the "National Mediation
4 Board Appropriation Act, 1948".

5 TITLE IV—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

6 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-
7 bia and elsewhere, \$4,560,000.

8 Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For
9 necessary expenditures, including not to exceed \$1,000 for
10 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the
11 work of the Board when specifically authorized by the
12 Board; repairs and alterations; contract stenographic report-
13 ing services; and for payment in advance when authorized
14 by the Board for library membership in organizations which
15 issue publications to members only or to members at a price
16 lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$2,000 for
17 claims determined and settled pursuant to the Federal Tort
18 Claims Act; and purchase of one passenger motor vehicle;
19 \$1,046,000.

20 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,
21 \$53,000.

22 Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of
23 the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section
24 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944, \$175,000, of which \$113,-

1 000 shall be derived from the railroad unemployment in-
2 surance administration fund.

3 Railroad retirement account: For an amount sufficient
4 as an annual premium for the payments required under the
5 Railroad Retirement Acts of August 29, 1935, and June
6 24, 1937, and authorized to be appropriated to the railroad
7 retirement account established under section 15 (a) of the
8 latter Act, \$685,072,000, of which \$203,793,000 shall be
9 immediately available: *Provided*, That such total amount
10 shall be available until expended for making payments re-
11 quired under said retirement Acts, and the amount not
12 required for current payments shall be invested by the Secre-
13 tary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of
14 said Railroad Retirement Act of June 24, 1937.

15 The foregoing appropriations for salaries and miscel-
16 laneous expenses of the Board shall be available for a health-
17 service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946.
18 (Public Law 658.)

19 This title may be cited as the "Railroad Retirement
20 Board Appropriation Act, 1948".

21 TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

22 SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in
23 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
24 person who engages in a strike against the Government of
25 the United States or who is a member of an organization of

1 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
2 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or
3 is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow
4 of the Government of the United States by force or violence:
5 *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be
6 considered prima facie evidence that the person making the
7 affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section
8 engaged in a strike against the Government of the United
9 States, is not a member of an organization of Government
10 employees that asserts the right to strike against the Govern-
11 ment of the United States, or that such person does not
12 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-
13 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
14 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person
15 who engages in a strike against the Government of the
16 United States or who is a member of an organization of
17 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
18 the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or
19 who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
20 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
21 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages
22 for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this
23 Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall
24 be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more
25 than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above

1 penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution
2 for, any other provisions of existing law.

3 SEC. 502. This Act may be cited as the "Labor-Federal
4 Security Appropriation Act, 1948".

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4003

[Report No. 724]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

By Mr. KEEFE

JUNE 27, 1947

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 2, 1947
For actions of July 1, 1947
80th-1st, No. 125

CONTENTS

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Administrative procedure.....15 | Lands, farm.....14 | Prices, support.....22,28 |
| Appropriations.....1,2,10,23,31 | Lands, grant.....21 | R.F.C.....19 |
| Corporations.....7,13,28 | Legislative program.....8 | Regional authority.....24 |
| Education.....26 | Livestock and meat.....5,15 | Reports.....11 |
| Electrification, rural.....23 | Loans.....7,19 | Statistics.....3 |
| Farm program.....34 | Loans, farm.....4 | Territories and possessions.....21,27 |
| Flood control.....9,14,24,28 | Marketing.....35 | Trade, foreign.....30 |
| Foreign affairs.....32 | Minerals.....17 | Transportation.....27 |
| Forests and forestry.....20 | Patents.....16 | Veterans' benefits.....3,19 |
| Housing.....19,29 | Personnel.....3,4,12,28,33 | War powers.....6,8,30 |
| Lands.....13 | Prices.....25 | Wool.....22 |
| | Prices, control.....11 | |

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bill to continue appropriations, substituting its version for House's. House committee approved bill to provide for review of USDA packers-stockyards and perishable-commodities orders. House debated War Department civil appropriation bill. Sen. Byrd submitted resolution to investigate Government corporations.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS CONTINUATION. Passed H. R. 4031, to continue certain appropriations pending enactment of new appropriations, with the language of S. J. Res. 140 (see Digest 123). Indefinitely postponed action on S. J. Res. 140 in view of this. Sens. Bridges, Ball, Wherry, Cordon, McKellar, Hayden, and Thomas of Okla. were appointed conferees. (p. 8145.)
2. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, H. R. 3311, was passed with amendments (pp. 8133-43).
3. CIVIL SERVICE Committee ordered reported*: S. 999, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act so as to require veterans to obtain a passing grade in civil-service examinations to be eligible for appointment; S. 1486, to require payment of salaries for the period of separation from Government service of persons improperly removed; and S. 1497, to provide for collection of statistics on certain seeds and oils (p. D464).
*Copies not available until actually reported, when this Digest will carry a note to that effect.
4. FARM CREDIT; PERSONNEL. The Civil Service Committee considered S. 1381, to include employees of national farm loan associations under the Retirement Act, and the bill was referred to subcommittee for study (p. D464).
5. LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION, Nebr., resolutions were inserted by Sen. Butler, relating

to foot-and-mouth disease, sanitary embargo, 28-hour law, meat inspection, reciprocal trade, pledge to produce, packers and stockyards administration, cattle and beef industry committee, national livestock and meat board, American Meat Institute, national livestock tax committee (pp. 8128-9).

6. WAR POWERS. The Judiciary Committee submitted a report (S. Rept. 339, pt. 2) setting out the statutory provisions appearing in S. Doc. 42, relating to termination of war controls, and indicating how such provisions are affected by S. J. Res. 123, recently passed by the Senate (p. 8129).
7. CORPORATIONS. Chairman Aiken of the Executive Expenditures Committee stated that he has furnished each Senator a copy of a report by the Legislative Reference Service on "Major Government Lending Agencies" and inserted a statement regarding the report (pp. 8131-3).
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., announced that the Senate will not be in session Fri. and Sat. and that, this week, it is expected that the Senate will debate S. 1461, to continue export-control, allocations, and priorities powers (p. 8146).

HOUSE

9. FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. Price, Ill., spoke in favor of additional flood control, mentioning farm-land damage (p. 8175).
10. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 2700 (pp. 8216-8).
11. REPORT of the Office of Price Administration through Mar. 31, 1947, was received (H. Doc. 371) (p. 8219).
12. PERSONNEL. Received from the War Department a proposed bill to "amend section 102 (b) of the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945 to exclude certain experts and consultants from the coverage of the act"; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 8219).
13. SUBMARGINAL LANDS. Received a petition from S. Dak. citizens opposing H. R. 1692, to provide for sale of USDA submarginal lands (p. 8219).
14. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Began debate on this bill, H.R. 4002 (pp. 8184-216). There was discussion throughout the debate of the farm lands and crops destroyed by floods.
15. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE. The Judiciary Committee ordered* reported H.R. 1470, to provide for the review of orders of the Federal Communications Commission and of certain orders of the Secretary of Agriculture made under the Packers and Stockyards Act and Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (p. D466).
*Copies of the bill and report will not be available until the bill is actually reported, when this Digest will include a statement to that effect.
16. PATENTS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H.R. 3958, to extend temporarily the time for filing applications for patents and for taking action in the U.S. Patent Office with respect thereto (H.Rept. 757) (p. 8219).
17. MINERALS. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendment H.R. 1602, to establish within the Interior Department a National Minerals Resources Division (H. Rept. 755) (p. 8219).

LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948

JULY 1, 1947.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. KEEFE, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2700]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2700) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 12, 15, 18, 29, 31, and 42.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 13, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 34, 37, 40, 43, 45, 46, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, and 59, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$843,200; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$808,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,188,300; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$489,700; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert the following:

Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia and purchase and distribution of reports, and of material for informational exhibits, in connection with the promotion of health, safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry, \$200,000.

The appropriation under this title for traveling expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Division of Labor Standards when called by the Division with the written approval of the Secretary of Labor, and shall be available also in an amount not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings related to the work of the Division of Labor Standards when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,107,800; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,373,400; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,798,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,316,200; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$1,633,900; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$550,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and proposed by said amendment insert the following: *There shall be allotted to the several States for the fiscal year 1948, as provided in such Act, a sum not exceeding \$75,000,000, a part of the sum authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1948 by part C of the Act. Whenever the Surgeon General shall have approved an application for a construction project in accordance with section 625 of the Act, the Federal share of the cost of such project, as provided by the Act, shall constitute a contractual obligation of the Federal Government: Provided, That the aggregate contractual obligation during the fiscal year 1948 shall not exceed \$75,000,000;* and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$947,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$35,054,850; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$750,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$330,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$139,850; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$337,600; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$328,700; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$251,726; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 6, 7, 8, 9, 20, and 38.

FRANK B. KEEFE,
JOHN TABER,
RALPH E. CHURCH,
JOE HENDRICKS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
CHAN GURNEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
KENNETH S. WHERRY,
PAT McCARRAN,
KENNETH McKELLAR,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2700) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendment No. 1 appropriates \$843,200 for salaries, Office of the Secretary, instead of \$819,500 as proposed by the House and \$866,900 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2 appropriates \$808,000 for salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor, instead of \$755,300 as proposed by the House and \$860,600 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3 appropriates \$2,188,300 for traveling expenses for the Department, instead of \$2,112,400 as proposed by the House and \$2,264,200 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4 appropriates \$489,700 for printing and binding for the Department, instead of \$414,700 as proposed by the House and \$564,700 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5 inserts the provision of the Senate providing funds for salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards, amended to provide \$200,000 for such purpose instead of \$400,000, and strikes out the provision of the Senate in this item providing for certain functions under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Amendments Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9 relating to the Conciliation Service, are reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 10 appropriates \$2,107,800 for Apprentice Training Service, instead of \$2,015,600 as proposed by the House and \$2,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 11, 12 and 13, relating to salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, appropriate \$3,373,400 for such purpose, instead of \$2,373,400 as proposed by the House and \$3,750,000 as proposed by the Senate, of which amount not to exceed \$2,202,700 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia as proposed by the House instead of \$2,750,000 as proposed by the Senate, and of which \$845,000 is provided for a cost-of-living study and report as proposed by the Senate instead of \$695,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 14 and 15 appropriate \$3,500,000 for general administration, United States Employment Service, instead of \$2,656,800 as proposed by the House and \$4,366,400 as proposed by the Senate, of which \$1,756,800 shall be available for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944

(Veterans' Employment Service) as proposed by the House instead of \$2,120,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16 appropriates \$57,382,400 for grants to states for public employment offices as proposed by the Senate instead of \$71,728,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 17 and 18 appropriate \$3,798,000 for salaries, Wage and Hour Division, instead of \$3,748,400 as proposed by the House and \$3,847,600 as proposed by the Senate, of which not to exceed \$746,100 may be expended for departmental salaries as proposed by the House instead of \$672,800 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19 strikes out a proposal of the House authorizing the Secretary of Labor to allot or transfer funds of the Wage and Hour Division to other bureaus of the Department.

Amendment No. 20 is reported in disagreement.

TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Amendments Nos. 21 and 22 appropriate \$1,316,200 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employees' Compensation, instead of \$1,276,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,356,400 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the temporary employment of experts at \$35 per diem as proposed by the Senate instead of \$75 per diem as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 23 appropriates \$10,250,000 for the employees' compensation fund as proposed by the Senate instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 24 and 25 appropriate \$4,000,000 for salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administration, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,884,700 as proposed by the House; and provide for the temporary employment of experts at \$35 per diem as proposed by the Senate instead of \$75 per diem as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 26 and 27 appropriate \$431,000 for certification services, Food and Drug Administration, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$331,000 as proposed by the House; and provide for the temporary employment of experts at \$35 per diem as proposed by the Senate instead of \$75 per diem as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 28 and 29 appropriate \$17,750,000 for further development of vocational education as proposed by the Senate instead of \$14,200,000 as proposed by the House; and restore the provision of the House providing for the apportionment to the States on the basis of not to exceed \$19,842,759.97.

Amendments Nos. 30 and 31 appropriate \$1,633,900 for salaries and expenses, Office of Education, instead of \$1,252,900 as proposed by the House and \$1,683,900 as proposed by the Senate; and restore the provision of the House providing that not less than \$434,400 shall be available for the Division of Vocational Education.

Amendments Nos. 32 and 33 appropriate \$550,000 for general administrative expenses, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House and \$600,000 as proposed by the Senate; and provide for the temporary employment of experts at \$35 per diem as proposed by the Senate instead of \$75 per diem as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 34 provides for the temporary employment of experts by the Public Health Service at \$35 per diem as proposed by the Senate instead of \$75 per diem as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 35 strikes out the House provision relating to allotments to the States for hospital construction and contractual obligations thereunder and inserts the proposal of the Senate, amended to authorize contractual obligations of not to exceed \$75,000,000.

Amendment No. 36 appropriates \$4,250,000 for mental health activities, instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37 appropriates \$9,626,000 for operating expenses, National Institute of Health, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$9,126,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 38 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 39 appropriates \$947,500 for salaries, Bureau of Employment Security, instead of \$900,000 as proposed by the House and \$995,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 40 makes the appropriation for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance available for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Bureau, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 41 authorizes trust fund expenditures of \$35,054,850 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, instead of \$34,909,700 as proposed by the House and \$35,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42 strikes out the authorization proposed by the Senate for expenditure of old-age and survivors insurance trust funds for alterations and repairs to certain buildings.*

Amendment No. 43 appropriates \$431,000 for salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$400,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 44 appropriates \$750,000 for salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare, Children's Bureau, instead of \$700,000 as proposed by the House and \$800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 45 appropriates \$2,000,000 for salaries, consolidated operations, Social Security Administration, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,072,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 46 and 47 appropriate \$330,000 for salaries, Office of the Federal Security Administrator, instead of \$320,000 as proposed by the House and \$340,000 as proposed by the Senate; and provide for the temporary employment of experts at \$35 per diem as proposed by the Senate instead of \$75 per diem as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 48 appropriates \$139,850 for salaries, Division of Personnel Management, instead of \$132,500 as proposed by the House and \$147,200 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 49 appropriates \$337,600 for salaries, Office of the General Counsel, instead of \$325,600 as proposed by the House and \$350,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 50 appropriates \$670,000 for printing and binding, Federal Security Agency, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$558,700 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 51 appropriates \$500,000 for penalty mail costs, Federal Security Agency, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$480,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Amendment No. 52 appropriates \$3,750,000 for salaries as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,063,100 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 53 appropriates \$900,000 for miscellaneous expenses as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$805,500 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 54 appropriates \$24,700 for penalty mail costs as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$18,400 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 55 appropriates \$300,000 for printing and binding as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$146,700 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 56 clarifies the applicability of the House limitation on the use of funds in complaint cases, as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Amendments Nos. 57 and 58, relating to salaries and expenses appropriates \$328,700 for this purpose instead of \$316,000 as proposed by the House and \$338,700 as proposed by the Senate, of which not to exceed \$251,726 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia instead of \$236,000 as proposed by the House and \$261,726 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 59 appropriates \$45,000 for printing and binding, National Railroad Adjustment Board, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$39,000 as proposed by the House.

- AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

Amendments Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9 relate to the Conciliation Service, Department of Labor. The managers on the part of the House have directed that appropriate motions be made that the House recede from its disagreement to the said amendments and concur therein with certain amendments thereto.

Amendment No. 20 provides authority for the Secretary of Labor to make certain transfers of funds connected with departmental reorganizations. The managers on the part of the House have directed that a motion be made that the House recede from its disagreement to the said amendment and concur therein.

Amendment No. 38 relates to the National Cancer Institute. The managers on the part of the House have directed that a motion be made that the House recede from its disagreement to the said amendment and concur therein with the following amendment thereto: In lieu of the sums proposed to be stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert:

and including \$500,000 which shall be transferred to the appropriation "National Institute of Health, operating expenses," \$14,500,000.

FRANK B. KEEFE,
JOHN TABER,
RALPH E. CHURCH,
JOE HENDRICKS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

therein as in the discretion of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers may be advisable, in lieu of the initial improvement authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945, at an estimated increased cost to the United States of \$73,361,000 for construction and \$115,000 annually for operation and maintenance in addition to that required for the work heretofore authorized; subject to the conditions that local interests agree (a) to furnish free of cost to the United States all lands, easements, rights-of-way and spoil-disposal areas, as and when required, for provision and maintenance of the channel in Apalachicola River below Junction Dam; (b) to maintain and operate at their expense all utility and highway facilities which are relocated, or otherwise altered as a part of the improvement; (c) to provide suitable public terminal and transfer facilities open to all on equal terms, and to hold and save the United States free from damages which might arise from the construction of the improvements.

R. A. WHEELER,
Lieutenant General,
Chief of Engineers.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Davis] has expired.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the point of order merely to ascertain whether this was a flood-control or a river and harbor project. It was a river and harbor authorization, and I do not care to press the point of order.

(Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, we went over this matter very carefully. We tried to make the cuts where we felt they should be made. I personally went over every project with Colonel Feringa and Colonel Person of the Engineer Corps, and the committee, after careful consideration, reduced the planning, feeling that that money could better be used for construction.

We have not designated any particular project. We have left it to the engineers to say which project should be planned first. Under this amendment it would mean they would be compelled to spend this money on some particular project.

I trust the amendment will not be agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Davis].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Alteration of bridges over navigable waters: For payment of the share of the United States of the cost of alteration of bridges over navigable waters in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 21, 1940 (Public Law 647), \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: On page 8, after line 12, insert a new paragraph to read as follows:

"For prosecution of work of construction on Tombigbee and Tennessee Rivers, Ala. and Miss., in accordance with the pro-

visions of the act of Congress approved July 24, 1916, Public Law 525, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$3,000,000."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. PACE. Several of us have been waiting to submit amendments to the \$94,000,000 item in line 16 on page 7. It occurs to me that possibly, if this amendment is considered at this point, we may not be in order in offering amendments to that item.

Mr. RANKIN. I think they have passed that item.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk has read to line 12, on page 8.

Mr. PACE. Of course, Mr. Chairman, I should like to make a point there that the Clerk did not read the paragraph, but read "Alteration of bridges over navigable waters," and before we could get the floor for recognition, had passed on. I ask unanimous consent that after the consideration of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi it may still be in order to offer amendments to the \$94,000,000 item on page 7.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I explained to the House a few moments ago the necessity for beginning this work stand the only reason for opposing it is on this great inland waterway. I understand that the Bureau of the Budget has not recommended it. But Congress has acted on it. It was authorized by a vote of both the House and Senate last year. Besides, conditions are continuing to change. They have changed even since the Bureau of the Budget sent in its estimate.

As I pointed out a while ago, not only will this be the greatest development for our inland waterway transportation system ever proposed, but it will also give us a short water route for our defense plant at Oak Ridge to the Gulf that may be vitally necessary at any time. So the longer we postpone this development the more it is going to cost and the more risks we are going to run. I am therefore going to ask the committee to give us this small amount now.

The Army engineers said last year that they would like to have \$9,000,000 for the first year, but owing to the fact that Congress will be in session in January we have asked for \$3,000,000 so that the Army engineers may proceed with this construction at once. It is just as sure to be done as the night follows the day, and the sooner it is started the better.

This project is made possible now by the construction of the Pickwick Dam which raised the water of the Tennessee River 55 feet and enabled us, as I have pointed out, to cut through that sand

ridge and put the summit of this project in the Tennessee River itself. Therefore, as I said, the entire route from Cairo to New Orleans across to Mobile, up the Tombigbee River and then down the Tennessee and the Ohio to Cairo is 1,768 miles. With this project developed 1,131 miles of it will be downstream and the rest of it in slack water.

Nothing could be done for the benefit of our water traffic from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Sioux City, Iowa, from Chicago to New Orleans, from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Mobile—nothing could be done that would aid that transportation more or cut the cost of transportation more, than the development of this project.

All that we ask is that you give us this \$3,000,000 now in order that the engineers may proceed with this work now.

Examine the table which I inserted in my speech a while ago and you will see what this project will mean to your people and mine.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my point of order.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. Chairman, we have here another illustration of just how we add \$100,000,000 with the plea that it is only \$3,000,000 to start with. I want to repeat what I said in my earlier statement. There are 78 projects in this bill costing \$1,310,000,000. Seven of those projects costing \$50,000,000 or more will total \$585,000,000. The project we have here will cost \$116,000,000 and is purely a navigation project. There is no flood control to it at all. We have a plea here for flood control, so let us spend money on that if we are going to spend money at all. As I stated, the total is \$1,310,000,000. There are seven projects costing \$50,000,000 or more totaling \$585,000,000; another 10 costing \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 total \$321,000,000. That means that 17 out of the 78 projects cost \$960,000,000. If we add this one, you have over a billion dollars for 18 out of the 78 projects, leaving nothing for the balance. I ask you to vote down this amendment.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman talks about it costing a billion dollars for the upbuilding of our own internal resources. Look at the billions they are asking to give to Europe.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. If you are going to put in a project costing that much money, it should be a flood-control project.

Mr. RANKIN. We should help our own people first.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Let us handle flood control, because when we put this in, the President will come back in here and say, "You can have so much." Then you will be coming back here next year and asking me, "Can you not put in my project?"

Mr. Chairman, let us vote down this amendment.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. Is it not a fact that on August 2 last year the President stopped everything in this building program except \$85,000,000 for 1947 and 1948? Who knows but what he will do the same thing this year.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I do not want to cross that bridge until we come to it. I say let it not load this bill down.

Mr. JENSEN. I have a number of projects in my district, small projects, that would cost a few hundred thousand dollars or maybe two or three million dollars, just as most everybody has in their districts. Certainly those projects should have priority at a time when we need flood control instead of going into these great big projects that will swallow up all of the money that we need.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I want a certain amount designated for smaller projects. I said that in my earlier remarks today.

Mr. JENSEN. At some future time when the Nation can afford it, and I hope sometime we can afford it, we can then go into these big projects; but certainly today we owe it to more of the American people to confine ourselves to flood-control projects.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. I am not opposed to the big projects but I want to finish some of the big projects we have started now before we start any more. This project will take at least \$20,000,000 a year to build economically and it would take that amount of money from some other project.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANKIN) there were—ayes 68, noes 78.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MICHENER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4002) making appropriations for civil functions administered by the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. BEALL. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 95 I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "aye."

I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REEVES asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in Committee today and to include an editorial.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances; to include in one the text of an address delivered by former Under Secretary of State Dean Acheson and in the other to extend his remarks on the death of John H. Tolan.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY, AND RELATED INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. KEEFFE submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 4003) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2700) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 12, 15, 18, 29, 31, and 42.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 13, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 34, 37, 40, 43, 45, 46, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, and 59, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$843,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$808,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,188,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$489,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert the following:

"Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia and purchase and distribution of reports, and of material for informational exhibits, in connection with the promotion of health, safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry, \$200,000.

"The appropriation under this title for traveling expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Division of Labor Standards when called by the Division with the written approval of the Secretary of Labor, and shall be available also in an amount not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings related to the work of the Division of Labor Standards when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,107,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,373,400"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,798,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,316,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,633,900"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$550,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and proposed by said amendment, insert the following: "There shall be allotted to the several States for the fiscal year 1948, as provided in such Act, a sum not exceeding \$75,000,000, a part of the sum authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1948 by part C of

the Act. Whenever the Surgeon General shall have approved an application for a construction project in accordance with section 625 of the Act, the Federal share of the cost of such project, as provided by the Act, shall constitute a contractual obligation of the Federal Government; *Provided*, That the aggregate contractual obligation during the fiscal year 1948 shall not exceed \$75,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$947,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$35,054,850"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$330,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$139,850"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$337,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$328,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$251,726"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 6, 7, 8, 9, 20, and 38.

FRANK B. KEEFE,
JOHN TABER,
RALPH E. CHURCH,
JOE HENDRICKS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
CHAN GURNEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
KENNETH S. WHERRY,
PAT MCCARRAN,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2700) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendment No. 1 appropriates \$843,200 for salaries, Office of the Secretary, instead of \$819,500 as proposed by the House and \$866,900 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2 appropriates \$808,000 for salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor, instead of \$755,300 as proposed by the House and \$860,600 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3 appropriates \$2,188,300 for traveling expenses for the Department, instead of \$2,112,400 as proposed by the House and \$2,264,200 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4 appropriates \$489,700 for printing and binding for the Department, instead of \$414,700 as proposed by the House and \$564,700 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5 inserts the provision of the Senate providing funds for salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards, amended to provide \$200,000 for such purpose instead of \$400,000, and strikes out the provision of the Senate in this item providing for certain functions under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Amendments Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9, relating to the Conciliation Service, are reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 10 appropriates \$2,107,800 for Apprentice Training Service, instead of \$2,015,600 as proposed by the House and \$2,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 11, 12 and 13, relating to salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, appropriate \$3,373,400 for such purpose, instead of \$2,373,400 as proposed by the House and \$3,750,000 as proposed by the Senate, of which amount not to exceed \$2,202,700 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia as proposed by the House instead of \$2,750,000 as proposed by the Senate, and of which \$845,000 is provided for a cost-of-living study and report as proposed by the Senate instead of \$695,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 14 and 15 appropriate \$3,500,000 for general administration, United States Employment Service, instead of \$2,656,800 as proposed by the House and \$4,366,400 as proposed by the Senate, of which \$1,756,800 shall be available for carrying into effect the provisions of title IV of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (Veterans' Employment Service) as proposed by the House instead of \$2,120,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16 appropriates \$57,382,400 for grants to states for public employment offices as proposed by the Senate instead of \$71,728,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 17 and 18 appropriate \$3,798,000 for salaries, Wage and Hour Division, instead of \$3,748,400 as proposed by the House and \$3,847,600 as proposed by the Senate, of which not to exceed \$746,100 may be expended for departmental salaries as proposed by the House instead of \$672,800 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19 strikes out a proposal of the House authorizing the Secretary of Labor to allot or transfer funds of the Wage and Hour Division to other bureaus of the Department.

Amendment No. 20 is reported in disagreement.

TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Amendments Nos. 21 and 22 appropriate \$1,316,200 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Employees' Compensation, instead of \$1,276,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,356,400 as proposed by the Senate; and authorize the temporary employment of experts at \$35 per diem as proposed by the Senate instead of \$75 per diem as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 23 appropriates \$10,250,000 for the employees' compensation fund as proposed by the Senate instead of \$10,000,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 24 and 25 appropriate \$4,000,000 for salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administration, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,884,700 as proposed by the House; and provide for the temporary employment of experts at \$35 per diem as proposed by the Senate instead of \$75 per diem as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 26 and 27 appropriate \$431,000 for certification services, Food and Drug Administration, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$331,000 as proposed by the House; and provide for the temporary employment of experts at \$35 per diem as proposed by the Senate instead of \$75 per diem as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 28 and 29 appropriate \$17,750,000 for further development of vocational education as proposed by the Senate instead of \$14,200,000 as proposed by the House; and restore the provision of the House providing for the apportionment to the States on the basis of not to exceed \$19,842,759.97.

Amendments Nos. 30 and 31 appropriate \$1,633,900 for salaries and expenses, Office of Education, instead of \$1,252,900 as proposed by the House and \$1,683,900 as proposed by the Senate; and restore the provision of the House providing that not less than \$434,400 shall be available for the Division of Vocational Education.

Amendments Nos. 32 and 33 appropriate \$550,000 for general administrative expenses, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, instead of \$500,000 as proposed by the House and \$600,000 as proposed by the Senate; and provide for the temporary employment of experts at \$35 per diem as proposed by the Senate instead of \$75 per diem as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 34 provides for the temporary employment of experts by the Public Health Service at \$35 per diem as proposed by the Senate instead of \$75 per diem as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 35 strikes out the House provision relating to allotments to the States for hospital construction and contractual obligations thereunder and inserts the proposal of the Senate, amended to authorize contractual obligations of not to exceed \$75,000,000.

Amendment No. 36 appropriates \$4,250,000 for mental health activities, instead of \$4,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 37 appropriates \$9,626,000 for operating expenses, National Institute of Health, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$9,126,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 38 is reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 39 appropriates \$947,500 for salaries, Bureau of Employment Security, instead of \$900,000 as proposed by the House and \$995,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 40 makes the appropriation for the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance available for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Bureau, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 41 authorizes trust fund expenditures of \$35,054,850 for salaries and

expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, instead of \$34,909,700 as proposed by the House and \$35,200,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 42 strikes out the authorization proposed by the Senate for expenditure of old-age and survivors insurance trust funds for alterations and repairs to certain buildings.

Amendment No. 43 appropriates \$431,000 for salaries and expenses, Children's Bureau, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$400,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 44 appropriates \$750,000 for salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare, Children's Bureau, instead of \$700,000 as proposed by the House and \$800,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 45 appropriates \$2,000,000 for salaries, consolidated operations, Social Security Administration, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$2,072,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 46 and 47 appropriate \$330,000 for salaries, Office of the Federal Security Administrator, instead of \$320,000 as proposed by the House and \$340,000 as proposed by the Senate; and provide for the temporary employment of experts at \$35 per diem as proposed by the Senate instead of \$75 per diem as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 48 appropriates \$139,850 for salaries, Division of Personnel Management, instead of \$132,500 as proposed by the House and \$147,200 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 49 appropriates \$337,600 for salaries, Office of the General Counsel, instead of \$325,600 as proposed by the House and \$350,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 50 appropriates \$670,000 for printing and binding, Federal Security Agency, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$558,700 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 51 appropriates \$500,000 for penalty mail costs, Federal Security Agency, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$480,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Amendment No. 52 appropriates \$3,750,000 for salaries as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$3,063,100 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 53 appropriates \$900,000 for miscellaneous expenses as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$805,500 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 54 appropriates \$24,700 for penalty mail costs as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$18,400 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 55 appropriates \$300,000 for printing and binding as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$146,700 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 56 clarifies the applicability of the House limitation on the use of funds in complaint cases, as proposed by the Senate.

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Amendments Nos. 57 and 58, relating to salaries and expenses, appropriates \$328,700 for this purpose instead of \$316,000 as proposed by the House and \$338,700 as proposed by the Senate, of which not to exceed \$251,726 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia instead of \$236,000 as proposed by the House and \$261,726 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 59 appropriates \$45,000 for printing and binding, National Railroad Adjustment Board, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$39,000 as proposed by the House.

AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

Amendments Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 9 relate to the Conciliation Service, Department of Labor. The managers on the part of the House have directed that appropriate motions be made that the House recede from its disagreement to the said amendments and concur therein with certain amendments thereto.

Amendment No. 20 provides authority for the Secretary of Labor to make certain transfers of funds connected with departmental reorganizations. The managers on the part of the House have directed that a motion be made that the House recede from its disagreement to the said amendment and concur therein.

Amendment No. 38 relates to the National Cancer Institute. The managers on the part of the House have directed that a motion be made that the House recede from its disagreement to the said amendment and concur therein with the following amendment thereto: In lieu of the sums proposed to be stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert: "and including \$500,000 which shall be transferred to the appropriation 'National Institute of Health, operating expenses', \$14,500,000."

FRANK B. KEEFE,
JOHN TABER,
RALPH E. CHURCH,
JOE HENDRICKS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT

Mr. CROSSER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to file a minority report on the bill H. R. 3150, the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LYLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. BRYSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by David Lawrence.

Mr. BELL asked and was given permission to insert in the RECORD at the conclusion of his remarks in the Committee of the Whole this afternoon about the Townsend movement a page from the Townsend Weekly of July 29, 1935.

Mr. BUCHANAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include a letter and petition and a newspaper article.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include certain tables and correspondence with the Chief of Engineers.

Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include certain statistics.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include a statement.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the War Department civil functions appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

Mr. RANKIN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, as I understand, we will take up this bill tomorrow at 12 o'clock just where we quit today?

The SPEAKER. Unless a conference report precedes it.

Mr. RANKIN. Unless some privileged matter comes up.

Mr. KEEFE. May I say, Mr. Speaker,

that we expect to take up the conference report that has just been filed on the Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill the first thing tomorrow, if it is agreeable to the leadership.

The SPEAKER. The conference report will come first.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on tomorrow, Calendar Wednesday, be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor holding hearings on minimum wages be allowed to sit tomorrow during the session of the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair cannot recognize the gentleman for that purpose. Tomorrow the House will be reading the civil functions appropriation bill for amendment, and committees cannot sit during sessions of the House while bills are being read for amendment; only during general debate.

Mr. McCONNELL. We have a full schedule that we want to get through.

The SPEAKER. That is the policy that has been adopted. The minority leader has stated that he would object to any requests of that character.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. COOLEY (at the request of Mr. McCORMACK), for 4 days, on account of personal business.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 715. An act to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide annuities for investigatory personnel of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who have rendered at least 20 years of service; and

S. J. Res. 124. Joint resolution to enable the President to utilize the appropriations for United States participation in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration for meeting administrative expenses of United States Government agencies in connection with United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration liquidation.

BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. LECOMPTE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on June 30, 1947, present to the President, for his approval, a bill and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 2369. An act providing for the suspension of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the Territory of Alaska; and

H. J. Res. 221. Joint resolution to provide for permanent rates of postage on mail

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 3, 1947
For actions of July 2, 1947
80th-1st, No. 126

CONTENTS

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------|-------------------------|---------|
| Accounting..... | 35 | Health..... | 6,19 | Personnel..... | 5,14,25 |
| Appropriations..... | 1,3,7,13, 16,17,28 | Housing..... | 32 | Prices, control..... | 9 |
| Budgeting..... | 11 | Labor..... | 12,22 | Property, surplus..... | 18 |
| Census..... | 36 | Labor, farm..... | 2,24 | R.F.C..... | 9,20 |
| Education..... | 4,34 | Lands, farm..... | 13 | Roads..... | 10 |
| Electrification..... | 13 | Lands, grant..... | 10 | Soil conservation..... | 26,28 |
| Electrification, rural..... | 28 | Lands, grazing..... | 23 | Sugar..... | 21 |
| Extension work..... | 12,22,29 | Loans, farm..... | 28 | Trade, foreign..... | 21 |
| Federal aid..... | 34 | Minerals..... | 15 | Transportation..... | 33 |
| Flood control..... | 13 | Natural resources..... | 26 | Veterans' benefits..... | 27,31 |
| | | Nomination..... | 8 | Wool..... | 30 |

HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses agreed to conference report on emergency appropriation bill which includes emergency items for foot-and-mouth disease, Sugar Rationing Adn., and authorizes obligations in 1948 on new basis. Rep. Hope introduced revised sugar bill which has been approved by committee. Senate committee referred farm-labor bill to subcommittee for further study. Sen. O'Mahoney discussed over-all budget situation, commending President for "sound fiscal policy" and criticizing congressional "delay" in handling appropriation bills. Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill ready for President. House passed War Dept. civil appropriation bill. House committee reported on surplus property investigation. Sens. Tydings and Hickenlooper introduced bill to draft forest-soil conservation program. Sens. Pepper and Aiken introduced bill to donate farm-labor camps to institutions. Rep. Rayburn urged sufficient appropriations for soil conservation, REA, and farm-tenant loans.

SENATE

1. **APPROPRIATIONS CONTINUATION.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H.R. 4031, the emergency appropriation bill (pp. 8301-3, 8243-4). This bill will now be sent to the President. As revised by the conferees, it includes emergency items as provided by the House version (including foot-and-mouth disease, Sugar Rationing Administration, and Office of Government Reports) and authorizes Government agencies to incur obligations for administrative and force account expenses in such amount as may be authorized by the provisions of appropriation bills as passed by the House or Senate amendments thereto or of pending budget estimates for activities for which appropriations were made in 1947.
2. **FARM LABOR.** S. 1334, to provide for a permanent farm-labor program through the Extension Service, was referred by the Agriculture and Forestry Committee to a subcommittee for further study and recommendations, with the announcement that the subcommittee will be appointed later (p. D474).
3. **AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.** The appropriations subcommittee on this bill, H. R. 3691, began "marking up" the bill (p. D474).
4. **EDUCATION.** The Labor and Public Welfare Committee approved (but did not actually report) S. 472, the Federal-aid-to-education bill, authorizing \$300,000,000 a year for this purpose (p. D474).
5. **PERSONNEL.** The Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 1486, to provide for payment of salaries covering periods of separation from Government

service of persons improperly removed (S. Rept. 414)(p. 8296).

6. HEALTH. The Foreign Relations Committee reported with amendment S. J. Res. 98, providing for U. S. participation in the World Health Organization (S. Rept. 421)(p. 8296).
7. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 2700 (pp. 8300-1). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. NOMINATION. The Judiciary Committee reported favorably the nomination of Marvin Jones to be Chief Justice of the Court of Claims (p. 8294).
9. REPORTS were received on RFC and OPA operations (p. 8295).
10. HOMESTEADS; ROADS. Received a Calif. Legislature memorial favoring additional settlement of veterans on homesteads and Government construction of access roads to such homesteads (pp. 8295-6).
11. BUDGET. Sen. O'Mahoney, Wyo., discussed the over-all budget situation, announcing a surplus for 1947, stating that "the contrast ought to be drawn between the sound fiscal policy of the Chief Executive...and the delay, ineptitude, the inadequacy with which the appropriation bills are being handled by the Congress," and inserting a statement by the Treasury Department on the fiscal situation (pp. 8309-14).
12. LABOR EXTENSION-SERVICE. Sen. Morse, Oreg., spoke in favor of S. 1390, to provide for an Extension Service for labor in the Labor Department (pp. 8318-20).

HOUSE

13. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 4002 (pp. 8226-62). During the debate Reps. LeCompte, Hoeven, and Martin (Iowa) discussed loss of farm lands and supplies of food in Iowa in connection with recent floods (pp. 8247-8). Most of the debate concerned flood control and the hydroelectric projects.
14. FEDERAL EMPLOYEES LOYALTY. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 3813, to provide for removal from, and the prevention of appointment to, offices or positions in the executive branch of the Government of persons who are found to be disloyal to the U.S. (pp. 8225, 8266).
15. MINERAL RESOURCES. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H.R. 1602, to establish within the Interior Department a National Resources Division (pp. 8225, 8266).
16. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 2700 (pp. 8222-4, 8243).
17. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Reps. Stefan, Jones (Ohio), Horan, Fenton, Rooney, Gary, and O'Brien were appointed conferees on this bill, H.R. 3311 (p. 8222). Senate conferees not yet appointed.
18. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee submitted, pursuant to H.Res. 90 and 100, a report of investigations of the disposition of surplus property (H.Rept. 782) (p. 8266).
19. HEALTH. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee submitted, pur-

CONSERVATION OF THE NATION'S FOREST AND SOIL RESOURCES

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, the Senator from Maryland is forced, because of illness, to leave the Chamber for 2 or 3 or 4 days. The Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] and I have worked on a proposition for a Nation-wide program of soil and forestry conservation for the Nation, and we are introducing a joint resolution providing that one delegate from each of the 48 States be selected by the Governor of each of the 48 States to attend a convention for the consideration of soil and forestry conservation. These delegates are to be skilled in soil and forestry conservation and are to evolve a Nation-wide program of soil and forestry conservation. I do not believe that the programs we have had, though they have been good in part, have been on a Nation-wide basis. They have in many respects been more or less expedient. It was thought that if we could have one man from each of the 48 States to evolve recommendations which would, in turn, be submitted to the President and by him to the Congress, we could have the genesis of a genuine Nation-wide soil and forestry conservation program.

With that idea in mind, on behalf of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] and myself, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a joint resolution to carry out the objectives which I have briefly outlined.

There being no objection, the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 142) providing for the calling of a congress to draft and recommend a program for conserving the Nation's forest and soil resources, introduced by Mr. TYDINGS (for himself and Mr. HICKENLOOPER), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I should like to say that I am glad to be associated with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] in the introduction of this resolution, and at a later date I hope to speak at a little greater length concerning the vital necessity of an immediate canvass and survey of the resources of this country, especially in connection with conservation measures and long-range conservation plans. I think this joint resolution is a step in the right direction, and I bespeak the careful attention of every Member of the Senate to its provisions and to the preliminary steps and preliminary surveys it is intended to accomplish.

STUDY OF FIELD AND CONTRACT DIRECT HIRE BY GOVERNMENT

Mr. MORSE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 140); which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

Senate Resolution 140

Whereas the departments, agencies and independent establishments of the Government customarily engage in contract and direct-hire employment operations, each wholly independently of the other; and

Whereas the inauguration of uniform labor-management standards in Government would effect improved labor-management relations and result in increased efficiency and a tremendous over-all saving; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a thorough study and investigation of the field of labor and management comprising contract and direct-hire work paid for from the funds of the Federal Government, and shall report to the Senate not later than July 1, 1948, the results of its study and investigations, together with such recommendations as to necessary legislation and such other recommendations as it may deem advisable; and be it further

Resolved, That for the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold hearings; to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate during the Eightieth Congress and prior to July 1, 1948; to employ such experts and clerical, stenographic, and other assistants; to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents; to administer such oaths; and to take such testimony and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic service to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per 100 words. The expense of the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee, which shall not exceed \$30,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND SECURITY—AMENDMENTS

Mr. O'CONOR submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 140) to create an executive department of the Government to be known as the Department of Health, Education, and Security, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred, as indicated:

H. R. 405. An act for the relief of Thomas M. Farley, Mrs. Susie Farley, Mrs. Helen Moss, the legal guardian of Donna Louise Farley, and the legal guardian of Melvin Moss;

H. R. 406. An act for the relief of Walter R. and Kathryn Marshall;

H. R. 629. An act for the relief of A. E. McCartney and O. A. Foster; P. W. Woodyard and J. R. Mahon; B. E. Trullitt, T. L. Trullitt, and W. B. Lacy; G. W. Cox, J. M. Cox, and F. T. Cox; W. W. Cox and Dr. J. W. Cox; Robert Cathcart and Claude Cathcart;

H. R. 642. An act for the relief of Frank F. Miles;

H. R. 650. An act for the relief of Ruston Jamsetji Patell;

H. R. 928. An act for the relief of Riyoko Patell;

H. R. 990. An act for the relief of William B. Moore;

H. R. 1492. An act for the relief of P. L. (Spud) Murphey, owner and manager of Spud's Tailors, Laundry & Dry Cleaning Works;

H. R. 1498. An act for the relief of Hempstead Warehouse Corp.;

H. R. 1502. An act for the relief of Herman Trahn;

H. R. 1535. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Ralph Stanfield, a minor;

H. R. 1670. An act for the relief of Pittsburgh DuBois Co.;

H. R. 1726. An act for the relief of Elsie L. Rosenow;

H. R. 1736. An act for the relief of O. Dean Settles and Mrs. Ruth E. Settles, husband and wife; Mrs. Ruth E. Settles, individually; the estate of Ora H. Hatfield; and Mrs. Kittie B. Hatfield;

H. R. 1930. An act for the relief of the Growers Fertilizer Co., a Florida corporation;

H. R. 2062. An act for the relief of Mrs. Carrie M. Lee;

H. R. 2390. An act for the relief of Elmer A. Norris;

H. R. 2507. An act for the relief of the firm of Barrett & Hilp; and

H. R. 2550. An act for the relief of Mack Gene Odom, a minor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2511. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to quitclaim two acres of land near Muirkirk, Md., to the Queens Chapel Methodist Church; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

H. R. 2885. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Becker Little Light; and

H. R. 2886. An act authorizing the sale, under supervision, of land of Richard Little Light; to the Committee on Public Lands.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND MINORITY RIGHTS—ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

[Mr. MORSE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the address delivered by President Truman at the thirty-eighth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held at the Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C., on June 29, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE FUTURE OF AGRICULTURE—STATEMENT BY SENATOR KILGORE

[Mr. KILGORE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement prepared by him dealing with agricultural conditions, and particularly with respect to the agricultural appropriation bill, which appears in the Appendix.]

RESEARCH LABORATORY, QUARTERMASTER CORPS, BOSTON, MASS.—STATEMENT BY SENATOR MYERS

[Mr. MYERS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement in opposition to House bill 612, to authorize the expenditure of \$6,000,000 for a research laboratory for the Quartermaster Corps, at or in the vicinity of Boston, Mass., which appears in the Appendix.]

ILLINOIS ACTIVITIES OF FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADMINISTRATION—LETTER OF JOHN H. FAHEY

[Mr. LUCAS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter addressed to him on June 12, 1947, by John H. Fahey, Commissioner of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, giving a report of the activities of that organization in the State of Illinois, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

THE NATURE OF FUTURE WAR—EDITORIAL FROM THE BOSTON HERALD

[Mr. LODGE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial on the nature of future war, from the Boston Herald of July 1, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

ELECTRIC UTILITIES—COMMENT IN THE WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Don't Let Utilities Backslide," published in the Washington Daily News of July 2, 1947, and an article by Thomas L. Stokes entitled "Floods and Consciences," published in the Washington Daily News on the same date, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

JOHN C. CROCKETT—POEM BY HORACE C. CARLISLE

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a poem entitled "John C. Crockett," by Horace C. Carlisle, which appears in the Appendix.]

SETTLEMENT AND PAYMENT OF CLAIMS TO CERTAIN MOTOR CARRIERS—WITH- DRAWAL OF NAME FROM SPONSORSHIP OF BILL

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, during a meeting of the Committee on the Judiciary I discovered that my name was placed on Senate bill 1260, to provide for the settlement and payment to certain motor carriers of claims against the United States for damages resulting from Federal possession, control, and operation in time of war of the carriers' transportation systems and properties; to provide for just compensation to such carriers for the use of such transportation systems and properties during such possession, control, and operation; and for other purposes, as a sponsor. I never gave anyone permission to place my name on that bill. On the contrary, I have refused steadfastly to have my name placed on it. I looked at the original bill and found that my name was placed on it in typewriting. I wish to serve notice on the Committee on the Judiciary that my name is on the bill without my consent, and that I shall ask to have it withdrawn, no matter what happens to the bill, whether it is killed or passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from North Dakota asks unanimous consent to have his name withdrawn from the bill. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CONTROL AND ADMINISTRATION OF UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS— MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 376)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair wishes to hand down, as in legislative session, a message from the President of the United States transmitting to the Congress an agreement between the United States and the United Nations concerning the control and administration of the headquarters of the United Nations in the city of New York. The message of the President will be printed at this point in the RECORD, and the entire file, including the agreement, will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The message from the President is as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress an agreement between the United States and the United Nations concerning the control and administration of the headquarters of the United Nations in the city of New York. I also enclose a letter from the Secretary of State regarding this agreement.

As you will recall, on December 10 and 11, 1945, the Congress by concurrent resolution unanimously invited the United Nations to locate its permanent headquarters in the United States. After long and careful study, the General Assembly of the United Nations decided during its session last winter to make its permanent home in New York City.

The United States has been signally honored in the location of the headquarters of the United Nations within our country. Naturally the United States wishes to make all appropriate arrangements so that the Organization can fully and effectively perform the functions for which it was created and upon the suc-

cessful accomplishment of which so much depends.

This agreement is the product of months of negotiations between representatives of this Government and the United Nations. Representatives of the city and State of New York participated in these negotiations. The agreement carefully balances the interests of the United States as a member of the United Nations and the interests of the United Nations as an international organization.

I urge the Congress to give early consideration to the enclosed agreement and to authorize this Government, by joint resolution, to give effect to its provisions.

When the General Assembly of the United Nations meets in New York City this fall it would be most appropriate if this Government were ready for its part to bring the agreement into effect.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 2, 1947.

(Enclosures: 1. Draft agreement between the United States and the United Nations. 2. Letter from the Secretary of State.)

APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, ETC.—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on House bill 2700, making appropriations for the Department of Labor and Federal Security Agency, and so forth, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the report for the information of the Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the conference report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2700) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 12, 15, 18, 29, 31, and 42.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 13, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 34, 37, 40, 43, 45, 46, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, and 59, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$843,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$808,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,188,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$489,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 5: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 5, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert the following:

"Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia and purchase and distribution of reports, and of material for informational exhibits, in connection with the promotion of health, safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry, \$200,000.

"The appropriation under this title for traveling expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Division of Labor Standards when called by the Division with the written approval of the Secretary of Labor, and shall be available also in an amount not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings related to the work of the Division of Labor Standards when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$2,107,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 11: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,373,400"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,798,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,316,200"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,633,900"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 33: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 33, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$550,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and proposed by said amendment insert the following: "There shall be allotted to the several States for the fiscal year 1948, as provided in such Act, a sum not exceeding \$75,000,000, a part of the sum authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1948

by part C of the Act. Whenever the Surgeon General shall have approved an application for a construction project in accordance with section 625 of the Act, the Federal share of the cost of such project, as provided by the Act, shall constitute a contractual obligation of the Federal Government: *Provided*, That the aggregate contractual obligation during the fiscal year 1948 shall not exceed \$75,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 39: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$947,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 41: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 41, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$35,054,850"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$750,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$330,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 48: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 48, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$139,850"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 49: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 49, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$337,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 57: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$328,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$251,726"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 6, 7, 8, 9, 20, and 38.

WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND,
CHAN GURNEY,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
KENNETH S. WHERRY,
PAT MCCARRAN,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

FRANK B. KEEFE,
JOHN TABER,
RALPH E. CHURCH,
JOE HENDRICKS,

Managers on the Part of the House.

No. 126—11

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 2700, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
July 2, 1947.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 20 to the bill (H. R. 2700) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, and concur therein;

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 6 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

Strike out the matter proposed to be stricken out and inserted by the said amendment.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 7 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sums proposed to be stricken out and inserted by the said amendment insert "\$1."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 8 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sums proposed to be stricken out and inserted by the said amendment insert "\$1."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 38 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sums proposed to be stricken out and inserted by the said amendment insert: "and including \$500,000 which shall be transferred to the appropriation 'National Institute of Health, operating expenses,' \$14,500,000."

That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 9 to said bill.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate agree to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 6, 7, 8, and 38, and recede from its amendment No. 9 to the bill.

The motion was agreed to.

EMERGENCY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1948— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I submit a conference report on House bill 4031, making appropriations to meet emergencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the conference report for the information of the Senate.

The clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4031) making appropriations to meet emergencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out and inserted by the said amendment, insert the following:

"That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year 1948, and for other purposes, namely:

"INDEPENDENT OFFICES

"OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT REPORTS

"There is hereby appropriated such amount as may be necessary to enable the Office of Government Reports to continue in operation at the same rate and under the same authority as provided for such agency in the fiscal year 1947 until the date of enactment of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1948.

"VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

"The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is hereby authorized to disburse, during the month of July 1947, one-twelfth of the amount provided in each appropriation for the Veterans' Administration included in H. R. 3839 as passed by the House of Representatives and there are hereby appropriated such amounts as may be necessary for such disbursements. *Provided*, That amounts expended hereunder shall be deducted from such appropriation for 1948 when H. R. 3839 is enacted into law.

"Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans: The authority and funds provided under this heading in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1947 (Public Law 663, Seventy-ninth Congress), are hereby continued available until June 30, 1948.

"DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The following sums are appropriated for the District of Columbia out of any money in the Treasury to the credit of the District of Columbia not otherwise appropriated, toward expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948:

| | |
|--|----------|
| "Employees' Compensation Fund..... | \$15,000 |
| Repairs and Maintenance of Buildings and Grounds, Public Schools..... | 50,000 |
| Operating Expenses, Public Library..... | 10,000 |
| Operating Expenses, Recreation Department..... | 50,000 |
| Salaries and Expenses, Metropolitan Police..... | 10,000 |
| Salaries and Expenses, Fire Department..... | 10,000 |
| Policemen's and Firemen's Relief..... | 50,000 |
| Salaries and Expenses, Agency Services, Public Welfare..... | 205,000 |
| Operating Expenses, Office of Superintendent of District Buildings, Public Works..... | 50,000 |
| Operating Expenses, Electrical Division, Public Works..... | 10,000 |
| Salaries and Expenses, Central Garage, Public Works..... | 10,000 |
| Operating Expenses, Street and Bridge Divisions (payable from Highway Fund)..... | 50,000 |
| Salaries and Expenses, Department of Vehicles and Traffic (payable from Highway Fund)..... | 10,000 |
| Salaries and Expenses, Division of Trees and Parking (payable from Highway Fund)..... | 10,000 |
| Operating Expenses, Refuse Division, Public Works..... | 150,000 |
| Operating Expenses, Sewer Division, Public Works..... | 50,000 |
| Capital outlay, Sewer Division, Public Works..... | 50,000 |
| Operating Expenses, Washington Aqueduct (payable from Water Fund)..... | 23,000 |

"The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia shall, unless otherwise specifically provided, be paid out of the General Fund

of the District of Columbia as defined in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1947, and shall be deducted from the appropriations for the same purposes contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1948, when enacted into law.

"DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

"BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

"Control and eradication of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture, during July 1947, to control and eradicate foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest as authorized by the Act of February 28, 1947 (Public Law 8), and the Act of May 29, 1884, as amended (7 U. S. C. 391; 21 U. S. C. 111-122), including expenses in accordance with section 2 of said Public Law 8, \$5,000,000, to be merged with the appropriation made under this head in the Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947 (Public Law 122).

"SUGAR RATIONING ADMINISTRATION

"Salaries and expenses: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to perform, during July 1947, the functions and duties vested in him by the Sugar Control Extension Act of 1947 (Public Law 30), \$750,000, including personal services in the District of Columbia; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946; printing and binding; not to exceed \$10,000 for test purchases of commodities and ration currency for enforcement purposes; and hire of passenger motor vehicles: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$40,000 may be transferred to the regular departmental appropriation for penalty mail as required by the Act of June 28, 1944: *Provided further*, That of the amount herein \$400,000 shall be available exclusively for terminal leave.

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

"The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to incur obligations for administrative and force account expenses for the continued operation of any activity of the Department of the Interior for which provision is made in H. R. 3123, a bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, or in any Senate amendment thereto, but for which obligations may not be incurred under the provisions of section 102 of the Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947 (Public Law 122), and for War Agency Liquidation in accordance with the terms of the Budget estimate contained in House Document Numbered 312: *Provided*, That such obligations shall not exceed the rate of obligation provided for such activity for the fiscal year 1947: *Provided further*, That the authority conferred hereunder shall continue until July 31, 1947, or until the date of enactment of H. R. 3123 into law, whichever is the earlier date, except in the case of War Agency Liquidation, which authority shall extend until the date of approval of the appropriation Act providing the supplemental appropriation for this activity for the fiscal year 1948.

"DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

"UNITED STATES CONCILIATION SERVICE

"For salaries and expenses from July 1, 1947, to August 21, 1947, United States Conciliation Service, including printing and binding, travel, penalty mail, and all expenses authorized for such service in the Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1947, \$430,000.

"SEC. 2. Section 102 of the Second Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1947, is amended by striking out the last two words of such section and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: "provisions of such appropriation acts as passed by the House or of any Senate amendment thereto: *Provided*, That such obligations shall be limited to administrative and force account expenses and not exceed the rate of obligation under any corresponding appropriation for the fiscal year

1947: *Provided further*, That the authority conferred hereunder shall continue until July 31, 1947, or until the date of enactment of such appropriation act, whichever is the earlier date: *Provided further*, That in the case of any activity (including the District of Columbia) for which funds were provided by Congress for 1947 and for which an estimate for the fiscal year 1948 was submitted by the President to the Congress prior to July 2, 1947, but for which no provision for an appropriation is contained in any bill pending in Congress on July 1, 1947, obligations therefor for administrative and force account expenses may be incurred at a rate not to exceed the rate of obligation under any corresponding appropriation for the fiscal year 1947 or the Budget estimate for 1948, whichever is the smaller, but the authority conferred under this proviso shall expire on whichever of the following dates first occurs: (1) on July 31, 1947, (2) the date of enactment of an appropriation act making an appropriation for such activity, or (3) the date both Houses shall have acted and failed to make an appropriation for such activity."

"SEC. 3. This Act may be cited as the 'Emergency Appropriation Act, 1948'."

And the Senate recede from its amendment to the title.

STYLES BRIDGES,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
KENNETH S. WHERRY,
GUY CORDON,
KENNETH McKELLAR,
ELMER THOMAS,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOHN TABER,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
ALBERT J. ENGEL,
FRANCIS CASE,
JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE H. MAHON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, the report has to do with the bill that provides interim appropriations for certain agencies of the Government, in order that they may operate in the interim until several appropriation bills are passed. The Senate Appropriations Committee felt that the authority granted in the bill, plus the authority in the second deficiency bill, for interim obligations, was not adequate for the purpose, and yesterday, adopted and passed the House bill, with all stricken from it, and inserted in lieu of it the resolution therefore offered by the Senator from New Hampshire. That went to conference, and this report, in the opinion of the conference committee, does give adequate authority to the government agencies to operate and to incur obligations in the interim, until the bills are enacted, or until the 31st day of July. It does not provide for the payment of money, but it does provide for the incurring of obligations for administrative and force account expenses for all agencies of the Government.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the conference report? The Chair hears none.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I desire to ask the Senator from Oregon if the conference report contains any provision for the payment of the salaries of Government employees during the period when they are awaiting action by the Congress on the passage of the appropriation bills, some 11 of which have not yet been acted upon.

Mr. CORDON. The payment of the amount, the rate of salary—is that the question?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Yes; the payment of the amount.

Mr. CORDON. It does not. As I understand, it simply provides that the agencies may continue their activities and incur obligations up to the amount set in the appropriation bills which have passed the House, or as they may have been amended by the Senate. In the case of estimates that have come up, action on which has not yet been had, they may continue the activities and incur obligations, based upon corresponding appropriations for 1947.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Then it is my understanding that employees of every Department and agency of Government for which an appropriation bill has not been passed during the effective period of the conference report will not be able to draw their salaries though they do the work?

Mr. CORDON. They will not be able to draw or to get their money. They will not be paid, but they will have the right to payment as soon as the bill is passed. In other words, the obligations can be incurred, all Government help will remain on the rolls, but the ordinary time of payment will have to be carried forward until the bill itself is enacted.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I understand that so far as these employees are concerned, a valid obligation will have been incurred for the payment of their salaries, and, though they may have a payless pay day, eventually, when Congress gets around to passing the appropriation bills they will get their back pay.

Mr. CORDON. That is correct.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I should like to ask another question with respect to the District of Columbia. I understand the conference report does actually appropriate certain sums for certain activities.

Mr. CORDON. That is correct; and that is also true with reference to certain other activities where case-aid money was deemed to be necessary, and where the right of incurring an obligation was not added. That is true in the matter of the Office of Government Reports, certain activities of the Department of Agriculture, and others.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. When it was providing for the payment of salaries to certain employees of the District of Columbia, why was the conference not willing to provide for the payment of salaries, for example, of the employees of the Department of the Interior?

Mr. CORDON. Money for the payment of salaries of the personnel is not appropriated. The funds appropriated for the District of Columbia are for certain aid payments and other types of payment which are made in many instances weekly. The funds are provided for that type of payment, and not for salary payments.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Do I understand that covers welfare payments, and so forth?

Mr. CORDON. Yes.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I feel, Mr. President, that while the Senate conferees

[PUBLIC LAW 165—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 210—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 2700]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, \$843,200.

Salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor: For personal services in the District of Columbia and other necessary expenses in the field, including contract stenographic reporting services, as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), \$808,000.

Contingent expenses: For necessary expenses of the offices and bureaus of the Department, for which appropriations are not specifically made, including purchase of two passenger motor vehicles (including one at not to exceed \$3,000); transfer of funds to United States Public Health Service for costs of health service program as authorized by Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); commercial and labor-reporting services; when authorized by the Secretary of Labor, dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members, not exceeding \$400; newspapers, press clippings, and teletype news service not to exceed \$7,300; and contract stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); \$468,400, of which \$1,000 is for payment of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act.

Traveling expenses: For traveling expenses for the Department, \$2,188,300.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Department, \$489,700.

PENALTY MAIL COSTS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Department as required by the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$119,700.

Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia and purchase and distribution of reports, and of material for informational exhibits, in connection with the promotion of health, safety, employment stabilization, and amicable industrial relations for labor and industry, \$200,000.

The appropriation under this title for traveling expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Division of Labor Standards when called by the Division with the written approval of the Secretary of Labor, and shall be available also in an amount not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings related to the work of the Division of Labor Standards when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

Commissioners of Conciliation: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to exercise the authority vested in him by section 8 of the Act creating the Department of Labor (5 U. S. C. 611), and not to exceed \$1 for personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings, conferences, or conventions concerned with labor and industrial relations when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

APPRENTICE TRAINING SERVICE

Apprentice Training Service: For expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to conduct a program of encouraging apprentice training, as authorized by the Act of August 16, 1937 (29 U. S. C. 50), including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$2,107,800.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$5,500 for purchase of newspaper clipping services; reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered; and not to exceed \$15,000 for temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600); \$3,373,400, of which amount not to exceed \$2,202,700 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia and not to exceed \$845,000 for a cost-of-living study and report.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$2,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Labor Statistics when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

General administration: For expenses necessary for the general administration of the United States Employment Service, including one Director at not to exceed \$10,000 per annum and other personal services in the District of Columbia and contract stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), \$3,500,000, of which \$1,756,800 shall be for

carrying into effect the provisions of title IV (except section 602) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944: *Provided*, That the appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$2,000, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the United States Employment Service when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

GRANTS TO STATES FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

For grants to the several States (including Alaska and Hawaii), in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 6, 1933, as amended (29 U. S. C. 49-49i), and for carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, including, upon the request of any State, the payment of rental for space made available to such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, \$57,382,400, of which not to exceed \$757,000 shall be available to the United States Employment Service for necessary expenses in connection with the operation of employment office facilities and services in the District of Columbia and for use in carrying into effect section 602 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act in Puerto Rico: *Provided*, That no State shall be required to make any appropriation as provided in section 5 (a) of said Act of June 6, 1933, prior to July 1, 1949: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 5 (a) and section 6 of the Act of June 6, 1933, the Secretary of Labor shall from time to time certify to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment to each State found to be in compliance with the requirements of the Act of June 6, 1933, such amounts as he determines to be necessary for the proper and efficient administration of its public employment offices.

In carrying out the provisions of said Act of June 6, 1933, the Secretary shall assure that each State agency operates under such methods of administration relating to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards on a merit basis, as are found by the Secretary to be necessary to carry out the purposes of said Act; such methods and the methods required pursuant to section 303 (a) (1) of the Social Security Act, as amended, shall be promulgated jointly by the Secretary and the Federal Security Administrator and both such methods shall be administered in a manner which assures consistency in their application.

Whenever funds are paid to the same State agency under this heading and title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, (1) such State agency may, if it so elects, submit to the Secretary and the Federal Security Administrator a joint budget covering both the functions for which grants are made under this heading and the functions for which grants are made under such title III; in such a case, the Secretary of Labor shall, if the State agency so elects, certify to the Federal Security Agency the amounts to be paid to the State under this heading and upon receipt of such certification, the Federal Security Agency shall certify such amounts to the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to the amount, if any, payable by said Agency under the provisions of section 302 (a) of the Social Security Act, as amended. Any additional amounts so certified by the Federal Security Agency shall be paid to the State by the Secretary of the Treasury out of the appropriation herein

made available; and (2) the State agency may commingle such funds and account therefor by such accounting, statistical, sampling, or other methods as may be found by the Secretary of Labor and the Federal Security Administrator, respectively, to afford reasonable assurance that the funds paid to the State agency under this heading and the funds paid to the State agency under title III of the Social Security Act, as amended, are expended for the respective purposes of this heading and of such title III.

WOMEN'S BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For carrying out the Act to establish in the Department of Labor a bureau to be known as the Women's Bureau, approved June 5, 1920 (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of material for reports and educational exhibits; \$263,000.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$2,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Women's Bureau when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

WAGE AND HOUR DIVISION

Salaries: For personal services for the Wage and Hour Division necessary in performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C. 38), and the functions under the Fair Labor Standards Act transferred under and pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1946, \$3,798,000, of which amount not to exceed \$746,100 may be expended for departmental salaries.

Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For necessary expenses, other than salaries, of the Wage and Hour Division in performing the duties imposed by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and by the Act to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts by the United States, approved June 30, 1936 (41 U. S. C. 38), and the functions under the Fair Labor Standards Act transferred under and pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1946, including stenographic reporting services by contract as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), and reimbursement to State, Federal, and local agencies and their employees for services rendered, \$309,000.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance of cooperating officials and consultants at conferences concerned with the work of the Wage and Hour Division when called by the Division with the written approval of the Secretary of Labor, and shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$5,250 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Wage and Hour Division when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Labor.

In order that the Secretary may effectuate necessary reorganizations within the Department and field, he may transfer to the appropriations under this title from funds appropriated, other than grants to States for public employment offices, such sums as necessary, but not to exceed

2 per centum of the total funds appropriated: *Provided*, That such transfer or transfers shall not be used for the purpose of creating new functions within the Department, or for the continuation of any function which the Congress in its final report recommends be discontinued: *Provided further*, That no appropriation item shall be reduced more than 5 per centum by such transfer.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Labor Appropriation Act, 1948".

TITLE II—FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

Education of the blind: For carrying out the Act of August 4, 1919, as amended (20 U. S. C. 101), \$115,000.

BUREAU OF EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary administrative expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia; temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but, in the case of stenographic reporting services on a fee basis, without regard to the limitation on rates in such section and, in the case of other services, at rates not in excess of \$35 per diem for individuals; purchase of five passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$41,000 for the Employees' Compensation Board of Appeals; \$1,316,200: *Provided*, That section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not apply to any purchase or service outside continental United States when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500.

Employees' compensation fund: For the payment of compensation and other benefits and expenses (except administrative expenses) authorized by law and accruing during the current or any prior fiscal year, including payments to other Federal agencies for medical and hospital services pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau of Employees' Compensation; the advancement of costs for enforcement of recoveries in third-party cases; rehabilitation expenses, including fees or other payments to other agencies of the United States and public or private agencies, including individuals, for services or facilities rendered or furnished pursuant to agreement approved by the Bureau; the furnishing of medical and hospital services and supplies, treatment, and funeral and burial expenses, including transportation and other expenses incidental to such services, treatment, and burial, for such enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps as were certified by the Director of such Corps as receiving hospital services and treatment at Government expense on June 30, 1943, and who are not otherwise entitled thereto as civilian employees of the United States, and the limitations and authority of the Act of September 7, 1916, as amended (5 U. S. C. 796), shall apply in providing such services, treatment, and expenses in such cases; \$10,250,000.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Columbia Institution for the Deaf, including personal services and miscellaneous expenses, purchase of one passenger bus, and repairs and improvements, \$259,500.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses (not appropriated for elsewhere) in carrying out the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 301-392); the Tea Importation Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 41-50); the Import Milk Act (21 U. S. C. 141-149); the Federal Caustic Poison Act (15 U. S. C. 401-411); and the Filled Milk Act, as amended (21 U. S. C. 61-64); including personal services in the District of Columbia; reporting and illustrating the results of investigations; purchase of sixty passenger motor vehicles; temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but, in the case of stenographic reporting services on a fee basis, without regard to the limitation on rates and, in the case of other services, at rates not in excess of \$35 per diem for individuals; \$4,000,000.

Certification services: To provide for the certification of certain products as required by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, as amended, including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of eight passenger motor vehicles; travel expenses; printing and binding; purchase of reprints and temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but, in the case of stenographic reporting services on a fee basis, without regard to the limitation on rates and, in the case of other services, at rates not in excess of \$35 per diem for individuals; \$431,000: *Provided*, That expenditures hereunder shall not exceed the aggregate of fees covered into the Treasury under said Act.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for operation and maintenance, including repairs; travel; printing and binding; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel used by employees in the performance of their official duties; transfer of funds to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Howard University" for salaries of technical and professional personnel detailed to the hospital; payments to the appropriations of Howard University for instruction of nurses and actual cost of heat, light, and power furnished by such university; a health service program for employees as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with hospital administration and medical advancement, when authorized by the Federal Security Administrator; \$2,192,000: *Provided*, That hereafter the amounts to be charged the District of Columbia and other establishments of the Government for the treatment of patients for which they are responsible shall be calculated on the basis of a per diem rate approved by the Bureau of the Budget: *Provided further*, That no intern or resident physician receiving compensation from this appropriation on a full-time basis shall receive compensation in the form of wages or salary from any other appropriation in this Act.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Salaries and expenses: For the partial support of Howard University, including personal services and miscellaneous expenses and repairs to buildings and grounds, \$1,864,400.

Plans and specifications: For the preparation of plans and specifications for construction, under the supervision of the Public Buildings Administration, on the grounds of Howard University of men's dormitory units, a law school building, administration building, biology building, and greenhouse, and for alterations to science hall, including engineering and architectural services, printing and binding, and travel, \$220,000, which amount, except such part as may be necessary for the incidental expenses of the university, may be transferred to the Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency, for the above purposes, to remain available until expended.

Construction of buildings: For beginning construction, on the grounds of Howard University, under the supervision of the Public Buildings Administration, of a dental school building, an auditorium building with facilities for the school of music and the teaching of fine arts, together with alterations and installations in connection with this construction, including engineering and architectural services, printing, and travel, to remain available until expended, \$2,022,080, which amount, except such part as may be necessary for the incidental expenses of the university, may be transferred to the Public Buildings Administration, Federal Works Agency, for the above purposes, and the university is authorized to contract for the completion of said construction at a total cost of not to exceed \$4,109,755.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Further development of vocational education: For carrying out section 3 of the Vocational Educational Act of 1946 (Public Law 586), \$17,750,000: *Provided*, That the apportionment to the States shall be computed on the basis of not to exceed \$19,842,759.97 for the fiscal year 1948, as authorized.

Promotion of vocational education in Hawaii: For carrying out section 4 of the Act of March 10, 1924 (20 U. S. C. 29), \$30,000.

Promotion of vocational education in Puerto Rico: For carrying out section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1931 (20 U. S. C. 30), \$105,000.

Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts: For carrying out section 22 of the Act of June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C. 343d), \$2,480,000.

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Office of Education, including surveys, studies, investigations, and reports regarding libraries; fostering coordination of public and school library service; coordination of library service on the national level with other forms of adult education; developing library participation in Federal projects; fostering Nation-wide coordination of research materials among libraries, interstate library coordination and the development of library service throughout the country; personal services in the District of Columbia; contract stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but, when contracted for on a fee basis, without regard to the limitation on rates in such section; purchase, distribution, and exchange of educational documents, motion-picture films, and lantern slides; collection, exchange, and cataloging of educational apparatus and appliances, articles of school furniture and models of school buildings illustrative of foreign and domestic systems and methods of education, and repairing the same; and a health service program as authorized by

the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658) ; \$1,633,900, of which not less than \$434,400 shall be available for the Division of Vocational Education as authorized.

OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

For payments to States (including Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) in accordance with the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended (29 U. S. C. ch. 4), including payments, in accordance with regulations of the Administrator, for one-half of necessary expenditures for the acquisition of vending stands or other equipment in accordance with section 3 (a) (3) (C) of said Act for the use of blind persons, such stands or other equipment to be controlled by the State agency, \$18,000,000, of which not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available to the Federal Security Administrator for providing rehabilitation services to disabled residents of the District of Columbia, as authorized by section 6 of said Act, which latter amount shall be available for administrative expenses in connection with providing such services in the District of Columbia, including printing and binding, and travel: *Provided*, That not to exceed 15 per centum of the appropriation shall be used for administrative purposes: *And provided further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, shall not apply to any purchase made or service rendered when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$400.

For general administrative expenses in carrying out the provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, as amended, and of the Act approved June 20, 1936 (20 U. S. C., ch. 6A), including personal services in the District of Columbia; temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but in the case of stenographic reporting services on a fee basis without regard to the limitation on rates in such section, and, in the case of all other services, at rates not in excess of \$35 per diem for individuals; purchase of reprints; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; exchange of books; and not to exceed \$7,500 for production, purchase, and distribution of educational films; \$550,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Public Health Service Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. ch. 6A) (hereinafter referred to as the Act), and other Acts, including (with the exception of the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service") personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of reports, documents, and other material for publication and of reprints; temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but, in the case of stenographic reporting services on a fee basis without regard to the limitation on rates in such section and, in the case of all other services, at rates not in excess of \$35 per diem for individuals; preparation and display of posters and exhibits by contract or otherwise; packing, unpacking, crating, uncrating, drayage, and transportation of personal effects of commissioned officers and transportation of their dependents on change of station; increased allowances to Reserve officers for foreign service; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of wearing apparel prescribed by the Surgeon General for use

by employees in the performance of their official duties; and transporting in Government-owned automotive equipment, to and from school, children of personnel who have quarters for themselves and their families at isolated stations; as follows:

Venereal diseases: To carry out the purposes of sections 314 (a) and 363 of the Act with respect to venereal diseases, including the operation and maintenance of centers for the diagnosis, treatment, support, and clothing of persons afflicted with venereal diseases; transportation and subsistence of such persons and their attendants to and from the place of treatment or allowance in lieu thereof; diagnosis and treatment (including emergency treatment for other illnesses) of such persons through contracts with physicians and hospitals and other appropriate institutions without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended; fees for case finding and referral to such centers of voluntary patients; reasonable expenses of preparing remains or burial of deceased patients; recreational supplies and equipment; leasing of facilities and repair and alteration of leased facilities; the purchase of twenty-eight passenger motor vehicles, and for grants of money, services, supplies, equipment, and use of facilities to States, as defined in the Act, and with the approval of the respective State health authorities, to counties, health districts, and other political subdivisions of the States, for the foregoing purposes, in such amounts and upon such terms and conditions as the Surgeon General may determine; \$17,399,500, of which \$516,500 shall be immediately available.

Tuberculosis: To carry out the purposes of section 314 (b) of the Act, \$8,000,000.

Assistance to States, general: To carry out the purposes of section 314 (c) of the Act; to provide consultative services to States pursuant to section 311 of the Act; and to make field investigations and demonstrations pursuant to section 301 of the Act, including the purchase of forty-three passenger motor vehicles, \$15,682,300: *Provided*, That of the amount available for carrying out the purposes of section 314 (c) of the Act, \$3,000,000 shall be available solely for grants to States having approved plans for mental health activities.

Communicable diseases: To carry out those provisions of sections 311, 361, and 704 of the Act relating to the prevention and suppression of communicable diseases, the interstate transmission and spread thereof, and the enforcement of any applicable quarantine laws, including the purchase of thirty-five passenger motor vehicles; and hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; \$7,500,000.

Hospital and construction activities: For administrative expenses incident to carrying out title VI of the Public Health Service Act, as amended (Public Law 725, 79th Cong.), \$865,000, including printing and binding; purchase of eight passenger motor vehicles; and travel, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation. There shall be allotted to the several States for the fiscal year 1948, as provided in such Act, a sum not exceeding \$75,000,000, a part of the sum authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1948 by part C of the Act. Whenever the Surgeon General shall have approved an application for a construction project in accordance with section 625 of the Act, the Federal share of the cost of such project, as provided by

the Act, shall constitute a contractual obligation of the Federal Government: *Provided*, That the aggregate contractual obligation during the fiscal year 1948 shall not exceed \$75,000,000.

Hospitals and medical care: For carrying out the purposes of sections 321, 322, 324, 326, 331, 332, 502, and 710 of the Act, including minor repairs to and maintenance of buildings; purchase of twenty-four passenger motor vehicles, including four ambulances; transportation to their homes in the continental United States of recovered indigent leper patients; court costs and other expenses incident to proceedings for commitment of mentally incompetent persons to hospitals for the care and treatment of the insane; expenses of preparing and transporting remains, or reasonable burial expenses, for any patient dying in a hospital; travel; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; and reimbursement to employees, subject to regulations of the Federal Security Administrator, for the cost of repair or replacement of personal belongings damaged or destroyed by patients while such employees were engaged in the performance of their official duties; \$20,000,000, of which not to exceed \$501,519 may be transferred to the appropriation "Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth".

Mental health activities: For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of sections 301, 302, 312, and 321 with respect to mental diseases, sections 322, 324, 326, 504, and 710 with respect to treatment at the Public Health Service Hospitals, Fort Worth, Texas, and Lexington, Kentucky, of persons suffering from psychiatric disorders, and sections 303, 341, 343, and 344 of the Act, and Executive Order 9079, dated February 26, 1942, including minor repairs to and maintenance of buildings; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; court costs and other expenses incident to proceedings taken for commitment of mentally incompetent persons to hospitals; expenses of preparing and transporting remains, or reasonable burial expenses, for any patient dying in a hospital; firearms and ammunition; travel; printing and binding; reimbursement to the working capital fund for articles or services furnished by the industrial activities; expenses incurred in pursuing, identifying, and returning escaped prisoners, including rewards for their capture; transportation and subsistence allowance, within continental United States, of any narcotic addict voluntarily admitted and discharged as cured; reimbursement to employees, subject to regulations of the Federal Security Administrator, for the cost of repair or replacement of personal belongings damaged or destroyed by patients while such employees were engaged in the performance of their official duties; tobacco for patients; \$4,250,000, of which not to exceed \$99,500 may be transferred to the appropriation "Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth": *Provided*, That as of June 30, 1947, and the end of each fiscal year thereafter any balances in the "Working capital fund, narcotic hospitals," in excess of \$150,000 shall be transferred to the surplus fund of the Treasury.

Foreign quarantine service: For the medical inspection of aliens, the maintenance and ordinary expenses of United States quarantine stations and supplementary activities abroad, and the care and treatment of quarantine detainees in private or other public hospitals when facilities of the Public Health Service are not available, including the purchase of eighteen passenger motor vehicles, \$2,450,000.

Employee health service programs: For carrying out the functions of the Public Health Service under the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658), including travel and purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, \$300,000, of which not to exceed \$30,583 may be used for a health service program for Public Health Service employees: *Provided*, That when the Public Health Service, at the request of any department or agency of the Government, establishes or operates a health service program for such department or agency such amount as may be necessary may be consolidated with this appropriation by transfer from the applicable appropriation or appropriations of such department or agency.

National Institute of Health, operating expenses: For the activities of the National Institute of Health, not otherwise provided for, including research fellowship and grants for research projects pursuant to section 301 of the Act (including the purchase and distribution of penicillin and other antibiotic compounds for use in research projects for which grants are made); the regulation and preparation of biologic products; the purchase of six passenger motor vehicles; and maintenance of buildings; \$9,626,000.

National Cancer Institute: To enable the Surgeon General, upon the recommendations of the National Advisory Cancer Council, to make grants-in-aid for research and training projects relating to cancer, including grants for erection of buildings and acquisition of land therefor; to cooperate with State health agencies in the prevention, control, and eradication of cancer by providing consultative services, demonstrations, and grants-in-aid; and to otherwise carry out the provisions of title IV of the Act, including the purchase of twelve passenger motor vehicles, and including \$500,000 which shall be transferred to the appropriation "National Institute of Health, operating expenses", \$14,500,000, of which such amount as may be necessary in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation may be transferred to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service": *Provided*, That such parts of the amount appropriated under this head as the Surgeon General shall determine from time to time to be available for research and training grants shall remain available until expended.

Construction of research facilities: For the acquisition of a site, and the preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings, for additional research buildings and a six-hundred-bed clinical research hospital and necessary accessory buildings related thereto to be used in general medical research, including cancer and cardiovascular diseases, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, \$2,650,000, which amount, except such part as may be necessary for the incidental expenses of the Public Health Service, shall be transferred to the Public Buildings Administration for the performance of the work for which the appropriation is made.

Commissioned officers, pay, and so forth: For pay, uniforms and subsistence allowances, increased allowances for foreign service and commutation of quarters for not to exceed one thousand two hundred and forty-six regular active commissioned officers; for retired pay of regular and reserve commissioned officers; and for six months' death gratuity pay and burial payments for regular commissioned officers; \$5,750,300: *Provided*, That not to exceed thirty-six officers may be appointed to grades above that of senior assistant and for purposes

of pay and pay period any person so appointed shall be considered as having had on the date of appointment service equal to the promotion service credited to the junior officer of the grade to which appointed.

Training for nurses: For continuing in training student nurses enrolled prior to October 16, 1945, under the provisions of the Act of June 15, 1943, as amended (50 U. S. C., App. 1451, and the following), \$4,500,000, of which not to exceed \$348,792 shall be available for administrative expenses, including printing and binding and travel: *Provided*, That this appropriation is hereby made available for transfer to and consolidation with appropriations of Saint Elizabeths and Freedmen's Hospitals, in such amounts as may be deemed necessary by the Federal Security Administrator, to cover the cost of items furnished to student nurses in training under plans approved for such hospitals in accordance with said Act.

Salaries and expenses: For the divisions and offices of the Office of the Surgeon General and for miscellaneous expenses of the Public Health Service not appropriated for elsewhere, including the supervision of sanitary engineering and dental operations of the Public Health Service; maintenance and operation of the water and sanitary investigations station at Cincinnati, Ohio; surveys and investigations concerned with problems of pollution of the waters of lakes and rivers of the United States; collecting and compiling mortality, morbidity, and vital statistics, including procurement, by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, of transcripts of State, municipal, and other records, and studies and investigations related thereto; preparing information, articles, and publications related to public health; conducting studies and demonstrations in public health methods; and purchase of four passenger motor vehicles; \$3,600,000.

Office of International Health Relations: For expenses necessary in connection with international health work and the Public Health Service mission to Liberia, including not to exceed \$1,000 for entertainment of officials of other countries when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General, \$275,000.

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the maintenance and operation of the hospital (including the care and treatment of insane beneficiaries of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and insane beneficiaries of the Bureau of Employees' Compensation, in the Federal Security Agency), including clothing for patients; reimbursement to employees, subject to regulations of the Federal Security Administrator, for the cost of repair or replacement of personal belongings damaged or destroyed by patients while such employees were engaged in the performance of their official duties; travel expenses; printing and binding; a health service program for employees as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); purchase of three passenger motor vehicles, including one ambulance; repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds; furnishing, repairing, and cleaning of such wearing apparel as may be used by employees in the performance of their official duties; cooperation with organizations or individuals in scientific research into the nature, causes,

prevention, and treatment of mental illness; maintenance and operation of necessary facilities for feeding employees and others (at not less than cost as determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Federal Security Administrator), the proceeds therefrom to reimburse the appropriation for the institution; ascertaining the residence of patients whose care by the hospital is no longer authorized, and returning such patients to the place of residence; not exceeding \$1,500 for the removal of patients to their friends; attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with hospital administration and medical advancement, when authorized by the Federal Security Administrator; and not exceeding \$1,500 for the actual and necessary expenses incurred in pursuing, identifying, and returning patients who escape from the hospital or from the custody of any employee, including rewards for the capture of any such patients; \$1,550,000: *Provided*, That the District of Columbia, or any branch of the Government requiring Saint Elizabeths Hospital to care for patients for which they are responsible, shall pay by check to the Superintendent upon his written request, either in advance or at the end of each month, such amounts as shall be calculated by the Superintendent to be due for such care on the basis of a per diem rate approved by the Bureau of the Budget and bills rendered by the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital in accordance herewith shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment; proper adjustments of such bills paid for in advance on the basis of such calculations shall be made monthly or quarterly, as may be agreed upon by the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital and the District of Columbia government, department, or establishments concerned. All sums paid to the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital for the care of patients that he is authorized by law to receive shall be deposited to the credit on the books of the Treasury of this appropriation and be subject to requisition upon the approval of the Superintendent of Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Grants to States for old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind: For grants to States as authorized in titles I, IV, and X of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. I, IV, and X), \$625,000,000, of which such amount as may be necessary shall be available for grants under such titles I, IV, and X, respectively, for any period in the fiscal year 1947 subsequent to March 31, 1947.

Salaries, Bureau of Public Assistance: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$1,150,000.

Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration: For grants to States as authorized in title III of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. III), \$57,586,000, of which such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Federal Security Agency and the Post Office Department shall be used for the payment, in such manner as said parties may jointly determine, of postage for the transmission of official mail matter in connection with the unemployment compensation administration of States receiving grants herefrom.

Reconversion unemployment benefits for seamen: For payments to seamen as authorized by title XIII of the Social Security Act, as amended (sec. 306, Act of Aug. 10, 1946, Public Law 719), \$900,000.

Salaries, Bureau of Employment Security: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$947,500.

Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance: For necessary expenses, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, travel, including, when specifically authorized by the Federal Security Administrator, attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and printing and binding, not more than \$35,054,850 may be expended from the Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, together with \$700,000 from the general fund of the Treasury (for carrying out title II of the Act of August 10, 1946 (Public Law 719), the two amounts to be accounted for as one fund: *Provided*, That any sums received by the Administrator as payment for services performed for any department or agency of the Government by persons whose salaries are paid from the amount made available under this paragraph shall be deposited to the credit of this appropriation and be available, during the fiscal year in which such sums are received, for the same purposes.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in carrying out the Act of April 9, 1912, as amended (29 U. S. C. 18a), including personal services in the District of Columbia; purchase of reports and material for the publications of the Children's Bureau and of reprints for distribution; \$431,000.

Salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare: For necessary expenses in carrying out title V of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), and the emergency maternity and infant care program, including personal services in the District of Columbia; \$750,000: *Provided*, That no part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to promulgate or carry out any instruction, order, or regulation relating to the care of obstetrical cases which discriminates between persons licensed under State law to practice obstetrics: *Provided further*, That the foregoing proviso shall not be so construed as to prevent any patient from having the services of any practitioner of her own choice, paid for out of this fund, so long as State laws are complied with: *Provided further*, That any State plan which provides standards for professional obstetrical services in accordance with the laws of the State shall be approved.

Grants to States for emergency maternity and infant care (national defense): For grants to States, including Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, to provide, in addition to similar services otherwise available, medical, nursing, and hospital maternity and infant care for wives and infants of enlisted men of the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh grades in the armed forces of the United States and of Army aviation cadets, under allotments by the Federal Security Administrator and plans developed and administered by State health agencies and approved by the Federal Security Agency, \$3,000,000, to be available until

June 30, 1949, of which not more than \$210,000 may be allotted to the States for administrative expenses on the basis of need as determined by the Federal Security Agency: *Provided*, That the foregoing grants to States shall be on the understanding that the activity shall be in process of liquidation on and after July 1, 1947, but this shall not be construed to preclude the furnishing of the above-mentioned services, regardless of the date of application therefor, to any woman or the offspring of any woman shown to have been otherwise eligible as of June 30, 1947, under laws and regulations then applicable.

Grants to States for maternal and child health services: For grants to States as authorized in title V, part 1, of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), \$11,000,000: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant to section 502 (b) of such Act shall not be included in computing for the purposes of subsections (a) and (b) of section 504 of such Act an amount expended or estimated to be expended by the State.

Grants to States for services for crippled children: For grants to States as authorized in title V, part 2, of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), \$7,500,000: *Provided*, That any allotment to a State pursuant to section 512 (b) of such Act shall not be included in computing, for the purpose of subsections (a) and (b) of section 514 of such Act, an amount expended or estimated to be expended by the State.

Grants to States for child-welfare services: For grants to States as authorized in title V, part 3, of the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C., ch. 7, subch. V), \$3,500,000.

Salaries, consolidated operations, Social Security Administration: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere not otherwise appropriated for, \$2,000,000.

Miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Administration: For expenses, not otherwise appropriated for, necessary to carry into effect the Social Security Act, as amended (42 U. S. C. 301-1305), including exchange of books; library membership fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to members only or to members at a lower price than to others, payments for which may be made in advance; alterations and repairs; contract stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but, when contracted for on a fee basis, without regard to the limitation on rates in such section; \$430,400.

If during the fiscal year 1947 or 1948 functions are transferred by the Federal Security Administrator from or between any of the offices or bureaus of the Social Security Administration, the Administrator may transfer from or between the amounts herein made available for salaries for the Social Security Administration the sums necessary for personal services in connection with the functions so transferred.

Not to exceed 5 per centum of any of the amounts herein made available for salaries for the Social Security Administration may, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, be transferred by the Administrator to any other of such amounts, but no amount may be increased more than 5 per centum thereby.

None of the moneys appropriated by this Act to the Social Security Administration or to the Children's Bureau for grants-in-aid of State

agencies to cover, in whole or in part, the cost of operation of said agencies, including the salaries and expenses of officers and employees of said agencies, shall be withheld from the said agencies of any States which have established by legislative enactment and have in operation a merit system and classification and compensation plan covering the selection, tenure in office, and compensation of their employees, because of any disapproval of their personnel or the manner of their selection by the agencies of the said States, or the rates of pay of said officers or employees.

The amounts herein made available for salaries or expenses of the Social Security Administration shall be available for a health service program for the employees thereof as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658).

Grants to States, fiscal year 1949: For making, after May 31, 1948, payments to States under titles I, III, IV, V, and X, respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1949, such sums as may be necessary, the obligations incurred and the expenditures made thereunder for payments under each of such titles to be charged to the appropriation therefor for the fiscal year 1949.

In the administration of titles I, IV, V, and X, respectively, of the Social Security Act, as amended, payments to a State under any of such titles for any quarter in the period beginning April 1, 1947, and ending June 30, 1948, may be made with respect to a State plan approved under such title prior to or during such period, but no such payment shall be made with respect to any plan for any quarter prior to the quarter in which such plan was submitted for approval.

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries, Office of the Administrator, including personal services in the District of Columbia; temporary services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), but in the case of stenographic reporting services on a fee basis without regard to the limitation on rates in such section and in the case of other services at rates not in excess of \$35 per diem for individuals; and health service programs for employees as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658); \$330,000, of which \$6,600 is for personal services incident to the liquidation of the Civilian Conservation Corps in accordance with the applicable provisions under the head "Civilian Conservation Corps" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, and the National Youth Administration in accordance with the applicable provisions under the head "National Youth Administration" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945.

Salaries, Division of Personnel Management, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$139,850.

Salaries, Division of Service Operations, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$294,400.

Salaries, Office of the General Counsel, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$337,600.

Miscellaneous expenses, Office of the Administrator: For miscellaneous expenses including \$500 for the liquidation of the Civilian

Conservation Corps in accordance with the applicable provisions under the head "Civilian Conservation Corps" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1944, and the National Youth Administration in accordance with the applicable provisions under the head "National Youth Administration" in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1945; examination of estimates for appropriations in the field; exchange of books; library membership fees or dues in organizations which issue publications to members only or to members at a lower price than to others, payment for which may be made in advance; and purchase of two passenger motor vehicles (including one at not to exceed \$3,000); \$65,000: *Provided*, That the Administrator may transfer to this appropriation from appropriations of the constituent organizations of the Federal Security Agency such sums as may be necessary to finance the purchase of duplicating materials required in performance of duplicating work for such constituent organizations, unused portions of which sums may, at any time, be retransferred by the Administrator to the original appropriations.

Travel expenses: For travel expenses (not appropriated for elsewhere) for the Federal Security Agency, including, when specifically authorized by the Federal Security Administrator, attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Federal Security Agency, \$1,571,700: *Provided*, That all receipts from non-Federal agencies representing reimbursement for expenses of travel of employees of the Office of Education performing advisory functions to said agencies shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of this appropriation.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding (not appropriated for elsewhere) for the Federal Security Agency, including the purchase of reprints, \$670,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Federal Security Agency as required by the Act of June 28, 1944 (39 U. S. C. 321d), \$500,000.

Civilian war assistance: For expenses necessary, including personal services in the District of Columbia, to continue during the fiscal year 1948 to provide (a) temporary aid (including medical care by contract, transportation, and other goods and services without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended, and money payments) to citizens of the United States or their children under eighteen years of age who have been interned or stranded, and returned to the United States, or who have been evacuated from any area under the direction of the civil or military authorities of the United States, and (b) for temporary aid to and the return of civilians evacuated from the Philippine Islands or Hawaii to the United States under the direction of the civil or military authorities of the United States during the period from December 7, 1941, to September 15, 1945; \$750,000, which amount may be expended by advances or grants of funds or otherwise, to such Federal or other agencies as the Administrator may designate.

In order that the Administrator may effectuate reorganization plans submitted and approved pursuant to the Reorganization Acts of 1939 and 1945 he may transfer to the foregoing appropriations under this title from funds available for administrative expenses of

the constituent units of the Federal Security Agency such sums as represent a consolidation in the Office of the Administrator of any of the administrative functions of said constituent units: *Provided*, That no such transfer of funds shall be made unless the consolidation of administrative functions will result in a reduction of administrative salary and other expenses and such reduction is accompanied by savings in funds appropriated to the Federal Security Agency which savings shall not be expended for any other purpose but shall be impounded and returned to the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to transfer to the constituent organizations of the Federal Security Agency from appropriations for travel expenses and printing and binding, Federal Security Agency, such amounts as the Administrator may request; amounts so transferred shall be set up on the books of the Treasury under suitable titles and shall be available for the same purposes and subject to the same limitations as the appropriations from which transferred: *Provided*, That balances of any amounts so transferred, or any part of such balances shall, upon request of the Administrator, be retransferred to the appropriations for travel expenses and printing and binding, Federal Security Agency.

Appropriations under this title available for administrative expenses (other than those exclusively for salaries) shall be available for the payment of claims pursuant to part 2 of the Federal Tort Claims Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 601):

This title may be cited as the "Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1948".

TITLE III—NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Salaries: For three Board members of the National Labor Relations Board and other personal services of the Board in the District of Columbia and elsewhere necessary in performing the duties authorized by law, \$3,750,000.

Miscellaneous expenses: For necessary expenses, other than salaries, of the National Labor Relations Board in performing duties authorized by law, including repairs and alterations; contract stenographic reporting services; and not to exceed \$1,000 for the hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$900,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National Labor Relations Board as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944, \$24,700.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the National Labor Relations Board, \$300,000.

No part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used in any way in connection with a complaint case arising over an agreement, or a renewal thereof, between an employer and a labor organization which represents a majority of his employees in their appropriate bargaining unit, which has been in existence for three months or longer without complaint being filed by an employee or employees of such plant: *Provided*, That, hereafter, notice of such agreement or a renewal thereof shall have been posted in the plant affected for said period of three months, said notice containing information as to the location at an accessible place of such agreement where said

agreement shall be open for inspection by any interested person: *Provided further*, That these limitations shall not apply to agreements with labor organizations formed in violation of section 158, paragraph 2, title 29, United States Code: *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used by the National Labor Relations Board in any way in connection with the performance of the duties imposed upon it by the War Labor Disputes Act (50 U. S. C. App. 1501-11): *Provided further*, That no part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be available to organize or assist in organizing agricultural laborers, or used in connection with investigations, hearings, directives, or orders concerning bargaining units composed of agricultural laborers as referred to in section 2 (3) of the Act of July 5, 1935 (49 Stat. 450), and as defined in section 3 (f) of the Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1060).

This title may be cited as the "National Labor Relations Board Appropriation Act, 1948".

TITLE IV—NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For three members of the Board, and for other expenditures of the National Mediation Board, including contract stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), \$328,700, of which amount not to exceed \$251,726 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the National Mediation Board and the National Railroad Adjustment Board as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944, \$700.

Arbitration and emergency boards: For necessary expenses of arbitration boards established under section 7 of the Railway Labor Act (45 U. S. C. 157) and emergency boards appointed by the President pursuant to section 10 of said Act (45 U. S. C. 160); necessary transportation expenses of board members to and from their homes or regular places of business, and \$6 per diem in lieu of subsistence on such days as they are actually engaged in performance of the duties of said boards; printing and binding; contract stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), \$119,000.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the National Mediation Board, \$9,000.

NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the National Railroad Adjustment Board, including contract stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (Public Law 600), \$367,000, of which \$65,000 shall be available only for compensation, not in excess of \$50 per day, and expenses of referees; and not more than \$175,000 for other personal services.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the National Railroad Adjustment Board, \$45,000.

This title may be cited as the "National Mediation Board Appropriation Act, 1948".

TITLE V—RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$4,560,000.

Miscellaneous expenses (other than salaries): For necessary expenditures, including not to exceed \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Board when specifically authorized by the Board; repairs and alterations; contract stenographic reporting services; and for payment in advance when authorized by the Board for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$2,000 for claims determined and settled pursuant to the Federal Tort Claims Act; and purchase of one passenger motor vehicle; \$1,046,000.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$53,000.

Penalty mail costs: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944, \$175,000, of which \$113,000 shall be derived from the railroad unemployment insurance administration fund.

Railroad retirement account: For an amount sufficient as an annual premium for the payments required under the Railroad Retirement Acts of August 29, 1935, and June 24, 1937, and authorized to be appropriated to the railroad retirement account established under section 15 (a) of the latter Act, \$685,072,000, of which \$203,793,000 shall be immediately available: *Provided*, That such total amount shall be available until expended for making payments required under said retirement Acts, and the amount not required for current payments shall be invested by the Secretary of the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of said Railroad Retirement Act of June 24, 1937.

The foregoing appropriations for salaries and miscellaneous expenses of the Board shall be available for a health-service program as authorized by the Act of August 8, 1946 (Public Law 658).

This title may be cited as the "Railroad Retirement Board Appropriation Act, 1948".

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who

engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 602. This Act may be cited as the "Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act, 1948".

Approved July 8, 1947.

